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Tuesday, February 23, 1982
Phalguna 4, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eighth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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No. 3, Tuesday, February 23, 1982/Phalguna 4, 1903 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday February, 23, 1982/Phalguna
4, 1903 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reorganisation of F.P.D.I.L.

*21 SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to reorganise the Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Limited particularly the research and development therein;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the proposed reorganisation will in any way diminish the importance of F.P.D.I.L. and retard the process of self-reliance in fertilizer technology?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) to (c). There is no move to reorganise the Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Limited. However, there is a proposal to set up a National Institute for Fertilizer Technology with a view to strengthening research and development activities relating

to fertilizer technology. In this connection, a suggestion has been made that the R&D activities of FPDIL while continuing at Sindri could come under the proposed National Institute for Fertilizer Technology. Government has not yet taken any decision on this suggestion. The question of the importance of FPDIL being diminished or the process of self-reliance being retarded does not arise.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Sir, the answer is disturbing. The Planning and Development Division of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, now re-named and FPDIL, used to be one of the most prestigious and first fertiliser institutes in the country. It has two wings—one is design wing and another is research wing. The Minister has said that there is no move to diminish the importance of this first and premier fertiliser technological institute. But you would be surprised to know that they are going to move the design section to Baroda and the research section to near Delhi. This will definitely diminish the importance of FPDIL. In view of that, I would like to say that FPDIL itself is a national institute of fertiliser technology. What prevents the Government from developing it further instead of starting another institute, thereby incurring only the costly duplication? Similarly, what is the justification to shift the design section to Baroda and incurring more expenditure on establishment?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : So far as FPDIL is concerned, I may correct the Hon. Member. It has three wings and not two wings as he has said. No. 1, design, engineering and consultancy work; No. 2, catalyst plants and workshon; and No. 3

research development including laboratories and pilot plants. These are the three wings of the FPDIL.

(Interruptions.)

So far as the design section having been shifted to Baroda is concerned, I may say that is not correct. The position is that the Thal and Hazira consultancy engineering work has been taken up by FPDIL and it was not possible for FPDIL to supervise this engineering work at Thal and Hazira from Sindri. Therefore, a small number of engineers, that is about a hundred engineers and about a hundred draftsmen have been located at Baroda for the purpose of facilitating the engineering work that is going on at Thal and Hazira. For the information of this House, I may state that there are roughly 3,300 staff members working at Sindri and out of them 100 engineers and 100 draftsmen will only be a very small number and that is only to facilitate the work. Otherwise, what happens is this. If these sections were not to be moved, then FPDIL could not have got the business at all. Just like Engineers India Ltd., which has got its officers at different places in the country and outside the country for the purpose of getting the business, necessarily in order to facilitate the work, a section of engineers has been drafted at Baroda. That is all and nothing more.

Now, as I said in my main answer, so far as the research division is concerned, it was felt that an umbrella organisation should be provided for the research and development division. This was on the basis of a suggestion made by the Planning Commission. The Study Group has gone into it. They have submitted the report very recently on 6th February, 1982. That matter is under examination. We have not come to any conclusion that the Research and Development Division should be removed or shifted from Sindri. As I have said in the main answer, notwithstanding the umbrella organisation having been provided

at Delhi, Sindri Research and Development Organisation will still work.

SHRI A. K. ROY : For the information of the House, I may point out that similar work is done by the FIDO for Thal and Hazira projects having its office at Cochin.

Further, the Hon. Minister has said that there is no move to retard the process of self-reliance in fertiliser technology. I personally believe that in fertiliser technology, India is equipped to make its own fertiliser plants. But here also we are retarding ; we are actually going backward. Previously, the FPDIL used to be the main contractor for making the fertiliser plant, as it happened in Ramagundam, Talcher Sindri Modernisation Plant, Cochin and Durgapur. But now it has become a sub-contractor. We are running after foreign consultants and foreign collaboration. We are giving up our own principle of self-reliance. In view of that, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he will assure the House that in respect of all future fertiliser plants, the FPDIL or the National Institute of Fertiliser in the country would be consulted and entrusted with the job first before running after any foreign collaborators so that we can have a completely Swadeshi fertiliser plant in the country based on hundred per cent Indian know-how.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It will not be possible for me to give the assurance in the manner my Hon. friend has asked. But the fact remains that it has been the policy of the Government to encourage our national organisations first and foremost. But supposing even at the middle level the technology has got to be obtained from outside for the purpose of better equipment, the Government has never lagged behind so far as this aspect is concerned. It depends on the facts of each case. But I will certainly take note of the fact and also the sentiments of my Hon.

friend that we should first give the consultancy work to our own national organisations. That had been our policy also.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Overall efforts have been made by the Government to ensure maximum production of fertiliser. Now, the urgency of the hour is to ensure that the prices of fertiliser are brought down so that it will further give economic relief to the poor masses and poor agriculturists. What does the Government contemplate in this connection to bring relief to the poor masses and poor agriculturists ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Though this supplementary would not arise out of the Question that has been asked I would like to say that the Government is leaving no stone unturned for the purpose of having a higher production so that in the ultimate analysis the prices of fertilisers would go down.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The Government have a fertiliser plant at Haldia. It has been constructed about four years back. Several thousands of workers are employed there and they are getting their salaries, etc. But I would like to know when that plant will be put on production. Why has the production not started in the Haldia fertiliser plant ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : We have travelled too far from the Question relating to the FPDIL. But I assure the Hon. Member that we will go ahead with production.

Report of the Chandra Commission of Inquiry of Qutab Tragedy

*22. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking authorities have

examined the portion of the Report of the Chandra Commission of Inquiry on Qutab Tragedy (Delhi) dealing with power failure with a view to carry out the suggestions made therein ;

(b) if so, the details ; and

(c) how long it will take to implement the recommendations made in the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). The Commission of Inquiry has submitted its report to the Administrator, Delhi and the report is under examination by the Delhi Administration.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : I am sorry to say that only the usual routine reply has been given in the matter.

The tragedy occurred, as you know, sometime in December which cost the lives of forty five people including children and a hue and cry was raised in Parliament and all over the country. The tragedy caused great anxiety in the minds of the people throughout the country. A Commission was, therefore, constituted to make an investigation into the incident and into the causes of the incident. The Commission, if I am correct, submitted its report on 6th January, after a long lapse of time.

I would, therefore, like to know from the Hon. Minister why there took place so much delay in implementing such a serious matter like this which caused great anxiety to the people of the whole country.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : The report of the Commission of Enquiry has not been made public. Unless the report is placed on the Tables of both the

Houses of Parliament, the report will not become public.

We are not aware either of the contents of the report or any recommendation made thereof in power sector.

The Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, with whom Secretary, Ministry of Energy, had a talk has confirmed that the findings of the Enquiry Report could be made public only after the copies of the Report are placed on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament.
(Interruptions)

I am unable to give more information than this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Why not place the report on Table of the House ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I would like to answer this question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what stands in the way of placing the report on the Table of the House.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I was only answering this part of the Question earlier but the Hon. Members made an issue of it and interrupted.

I have to say that this question should have been addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would therefore, request the Hon. Member now to address this Question to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Then only it would be possible to place the report on the Table of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Is it not your responsibility to place the report on the Table of the House ? Is there any bar on the Minister of Energy laying the Report on the Table of the House ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : You know only very well that Delhi Administration is under the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

This Question should, therefore, have been addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : In that case, I wonder how the Question has been allowed by you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कमेटी या कमीशन बनाने का ऐलान सदन में होता है। अगर इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है, तो वह टेबल पर क्यों नहीं रखी जा रही है ? मिनिस्ट्रियों के भगड़े से सदन को कोई मतलब नहीं है। आप लड़ाई करते रहिए, लेकिन रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आनी चाहिए।

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Mr. Vajpayee is a very Senior Hon. Member of the House. Shri Vajpayee is well aware that the Ministry of Home Affairs deals with the subject of Delhi Administration. I need not make a special mention of this fact. This is not an information which has to be brought to your notice by me.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Why did you not anticipate this Question in the first instance and give this clarification at the very outset ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When the Question was addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs, it is the duty of the Ministry of Home Affairs to have informed you clearly that the Ministry of Home Affairs would handle the Question on their own and that the Question would be answered by them.

If, on the contrary, the Question does not fall within their jurisdiction, the Ministry of Home Affairs should have clarified that the Question is not within their jurisdiction.

Without knowing the position clearly, how did you allow this Question ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Question was addressed to the Minister of Energy. This has a reference to the Ministry of Energy, particularly with reference to the Committee's finding regarding power failure. That is the point.

I think it would have been better if the Question had been put to the Minister of Home Affairs.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The report given by the Chandra Commission of Enquiry has not been made public. That is what the Hon. Minister had said. But, that Commission has also made some recommendation. The recommendation of the Commission has to be implemented. Whose responsibility is it to implement the recommendation ? Suppose, this recommendation has not been implemented. How would it be possible to find out that culprits in case a similar incident takes place in another part of the country ?

I would like the Hon. Minister kindly to reply to this query.

As a result of this incident, quite a number of lives of innocent children were lost. Everybody in the country is concerned about it.

It is, therefore, the responsibility of the Hon. Minister to see that at least the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry are implemented.

This is my suggestion.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I do not know the recommendations. If it is within the realm of possibility to implement the recommendations, I can assure the House that it would be implemented.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister has not yet come across the recommendation.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I wonder how, without knowing the recommendations, the Hon. Minister assured the House that the recommendation would be implemented.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Hon. Minister does not know the recommendation. How is it that the Hon. Minister assured that the recommendations would be implemented ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister says that when the recommendation becomes known to him, he would implement the recommendation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whatever be the recommendation !

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have said, 'within the realm of possibility'.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : May I know whether the representatives of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking were examined by the Chandra Commission and if so, whether the Delhi Electric

Supply Undertaking have taken any steps to see that such failures of electricity do not take place in future? I would also like to know who represented the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking before the Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATI : He only knows that the accident has taken place; that is all.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : So far as the responsibility of DESU is concerned, we ourselves had also appointed a Committee independently of the Commission, and from their report which we got it is found that during the incident, the tragedy....

MR. SPEAKER : You reply to his question.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : That is what I am answering, Sir. So far as the report which we got from the Inquiry Committee which we appointed is concerned, they say that at that particular time there was no failure of power. So far as the details as to who represented DESU before the Commission are concerned, I would require notice, I would supply the information.

MR. SPEAKER : He will supply the information to the House as to who represented DESU.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : When the question of laying the Report on the Table of the House was raised, the Minister said that it was the Home Ministry that dealt with the Delhi Administration. But DESU is directly under the Ministry of Energy.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : It is under the Home Ministry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Even 'energy' is under the Home Ministry!

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : DESU is under the Home Ministry. That is what I am saying.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Are we to understand that the Ministry of Energy has no information regarding the failure of energy when the tragedy in Qutab occurred?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : That part, I have already answered. We did appoint an Inquiry Committee of our own and the report states that at the time of tragedy there was no failure of power... (*Interruptions*) we had asked the DESU to hold a separate inquiry... (*Interruptions*) please listen for a change.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Kindly direct the Minister, Sir, to lay a copy of that report on the Table.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Which report? Mr. Vajpayee please listen to what I am saying before getting excited. It was a great tragedy, a grave tragedy, and we all sympathise with the families of the deceased. That is one issue. So far as the responsibility is concerned, as I have stated earlier, there are two different reports, one is DESU's and the other is Delhi Administration's. The report which the Hon. Member is referring to or which is referred to in the Question is the Delhi Administration's. What I am stating is, DESU also appointed an independent Inquiry Committee and that Inquiry Committee's report has stated that there was no failure of power during the tragedy. This is one aspect. So far as the report of the Delhi Administration is concerned the report of the Inquiry Commission which was appointed by the Delhi Administration—that is as the Minister has stated, under the consideration of the Delhi Administration and that

report has to be laid on the Table of the House by the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : You also reply to his question, what steps will be taken regarding future safeguarding of light.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The report of the DESU, the House would like to have. There is a clear contradiction in what the Home Minister had stated at the time of the tragedy....

MR. SPEAKER : That will come out in the Committee's report.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let the report be placed on the Table of the House—I want DESU's report.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : That will be laid on the Table of the House; it may be done by the Ministry of Energy or the Home Ministry, but it will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, we seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I am coming to you.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will there be two types of reports?

MR. SPEAKER : One is a departmental enquiry and the other is a judicial enquiry. Shri Bhagat.

SHRI H. K. L. Bhagat : Sir, Chandra Commission report should be placed on the table of the House. We all feel that this should be done.

I entirely agree with the Hon. Minister that it was the responsibility of the Home Minister. I want to know one thing from him. I am

sorry I have to raise this question. He is in charge of the Energy Ministry. For one and half years, the General Manager for the DESU has not been appointed. May I ask from him as to when he will be appointed?

MR. SPEAKER : How does this arise?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : If you permit my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We are told by the Minister that it is the function of the Home Ministry to lay the Report on the Table of the House. May I draw his attention to the question pertaining to his Ministry? Part (a) of the question says :

“Whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking authorities have examined the portion of the Report of the Chandra Commission of Inquiry on Qutab Tragedy (Delhi) dealing with power failure...”

MR. SPEAKER : He has already mentioned that it has not come to his notice. He does not know that so far.

Overdraft to Small Newspapers by Nationalised Banks for purchase of Material

*23 SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the AISNEC has urged upon the Union Government to provide overdraft facilities upto Rs. 25,000 from nationalised banks to small newspapers for purchase of material;

(b) whether it has also urged upon Government for the release of

Government news by the district DAVP Centres, to set up District Information Centres throughout the country and issue free zonal passes to newsmen; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the above demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, from Electricity we have come to publicity. In a vast country like ours, small newspapers play a vital role to convey the distress and disgust of the people to the Government, to the representatives and to the nation.

Unfortunately, the Minister is not well aware of the fact that all-India Small Newspapers Editors held a Conference in Delhi itself in the month of January and they have submitted a certain memorandum to the ministry in which they have requested them to consider the possibility of granting small business loan of Rs. 25,000 to each of the small newspapers as well as to authorise the DAVP to issue advertisements at the district level. It is very difficult for the small newspapers to go and grease the palm of the DAVP at Delhi to get the advertisements. Even the Minister when he met the pressmen of the North-eastern region told them that he was well aware of the difficulty of the small newspapers and that he was going to encourage the formation of co-operatives to supply the newsprint to the small newspapers. In view of this, may I request the Minister to tell us what the Government thinks about giving help to the small newspapers who are playing a vital role to

ventilate the people's feelings to Government as well as to the public representatives. This is my first question.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Unfortunately, the sentiments expressed by my Hon. friend and the question asked by him specifically are at variance. His specific question was:

"Whether the AISNEC has urged upon the Union Government to provide overdraft facilities upto Rs. 25,000 from nationalised banks to small newspapers for purchase of material;"

Sir, there was no such representation from them. But, I may inform the Hon. Member through you that other organisations had made a representation to the Minister for Finance on this question. They were told that the small newspapers would be treated on par with other small scale industries for bank finances and for other purposes. This was a facility extended to them, but there was no specific request for providing overdraft facilities. So, the question does not arise. That is why I had given that answer. To the general reference about helping the small scale newspapers, we have taken many steps. In the North-Eastern region I specifically assured the small newspapers that we will set-up and we have already done that in Gauhati a depot from where they can get newsprint according to their requirement in small quantities provided they let us know how much quantity they require and make arrangements with the concerned Government of the State. So, Sir, we are taking these steps and there is no question of not helping the small newspapers.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the test of pudding lies in eating. In view of that may I ask the Hon.

Minister the percentage of advertisements issued to small newspapers as compared to the big newspapers in the last one year ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I need a separate notice for it because the question of percentage of advertisements does not arise out of the present question. But we are increasing the advertisements being given to the small and medium newspapers but after all DAVP has to keep the criteria of circulation. For what do you advertise ? It cannot be done as charity. We have to keep the circulation criteria but our effort is to help the small newspapers.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, from North Eastern region I am moving to Southern region. The Kerala Newspapers Association has represented to the Government and in fact, given a memorandum containing the following points :

1. Enhance the basic contract rate of small and medium newspapers introducing a new rationale—corresponding to the cost of Unit production—
2. Allot more quantum of DAVP advertisements to Small and Medium newspapers—
3. Make public undertakings and corporations issue their advertisements to small and medium newspapers obligatory—
4. Make low-interest working capital available to Small and Medium newspapers—

I would like to know what steps the Government is taking in respect of these points.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, as to the last point the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank have already agreed to treat the small scale newspapers at par with other small scale industries for financial assistance. As far as allocation of newsprint is concerned we have already established depots. Uptil now the greatest problem of the small newspapers was

that they were not getting newsprint in loose quantity. Now, we have made available that facility. Further, they had to go over to Bombay, Madras or to the big centres to take small quantities. So, we have started regional depots. This is another major step that we have taken to help the small scale newspapers. As far as advertisements are concerned, Sir, I have just now stated the criteria being followed. Even in that we will see that small scale newspapers get advertisements. I am keen that small scale newspapers get advertisements.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, small newspapers especially regional daily and weekly newspapers do not get sufficient advertisements from DAVP and other concerns. In view of this I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether his Ministry will supply newsprint at subsidised rate to the regional daily and weekly newspapers ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, there is no question of supplying newsprint at subsidised rates. Rate is the same for all. As far as language newspapers are concerned one of the biggest facility that we have given to them is that we have allowed them to raise their advertisement rates and bring them at par with English language newspapers. This is the biggest help that we have given to the regional language newspapers.

Closure of Heavy Water Plant at Nangal

*24. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :**

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Fertilizers Limited has been

incurring heavy losses due to the closure of the Heavy Water Plant at Nangal ; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the extent of loss suffered by the NFL till date both financially and in the Production of heavy water and its resultant effect on the Atomic Power Plants using the heavy water ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR):

(a) and (b). Production of Heavy Water at the Nangal Plant of National Fertilizers Limited has suffered on account of the power cuts imposed on the plant since the middle of September, 1981. The estimated loss of production during the period 16-9-1981 to 31-1-1982 is 4528 Kilograms of heavy water valued at about Rs. 72.45 lakhs.

Since the production of heavy water in the country is at present not adequate to meet the existing and envisaged nuclear power programme of the country the shortfall in the production of Heavy Water at Nangal will have a bearing on the nuclear power programme.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं समझ नहीं पाता हूँ—जब प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तो उसके सम्बन्ध में सारी सूचना सरकार क्यों नहीं देना चाहती है। आप देखें—मैंने प्रश्न पूछा—

If so details thereof stating the extent of loss suffered by NFL till date both financially and in the production of heavy water.

मैंने कुल आर्थिक हानि के बारे में पूछा था लेकिन जबाब में हेवी-वाटर के उत्पादन न होने के कारण जो हानि होगी केवल उसकी कीमत दी गई है। मेरी सूचना के अनुसार—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सूचना मत दीजिये, पहले पूछिये कि कितना नुकसान हुआ है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : 20 जनवरी तक 6 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हो चुकी है। अगर पूरी हानि को जोड़ें अर्थात् फर्टीलाइजर के उत्पादन में जो कमी आई है उस को भी लें तो हानि करीब-करीब 11 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग होगी। आप हेवी वाटर के लिये चारों तरफ हाथ पसारें चलते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां के उत्पादन में जो कमी हुई है उस पर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ हमारे यहां जितने हेवी वाटर की जरूरत है उसमें कितना बाहर से इम्पोर्ट किया है या इम्पोर्ट करने का प्रयास किया है ? इसके साथ यह भी बतलायें कि इम्पोर्ट पर अब तक कितना खर्च आया है तथा ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही सवाल में सब पूछ रहे हैं, इस तरह से तो आपके सवाल का ठोसपन खत्म हो गया है। दूसरा सवाल बाद में पूछ लीजियेगा।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am sorry that the Hon. Member feels that I have not replied myself to the question that has been posed.

The question that was posed was whether they were incurring heavy losses due to the closure of the Heavy Water Plant. Because of the closure of the Heavy Water Plant, was there any loss which was suffered ? That was the question which was put. And part (b) deals with the details of those losses. That is why I answered it by saying this.

MR. SPEAKER : Financial loss suffered by the Nangal Plant.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Loss suffered by the NFL till date,

both financially and in the production of heavy water. Please read my question.

MR. SPEAKER : It was a question of misinterpretation !

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : You have no doubt referred to the loss suffered by NFL. But you have referred to the non-production of heavy water even in question part (b). You are forgetting that part of it. That is why I had to give that answer. I am sure if the amplitude of the question is taken.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : You are taking advantage of technicalities.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : No. no. I am not taking that advantage. I am no more in the Law Ministry to take advantage of the technicalities.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has admitted that he was doing it in the Law Ministry.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Your Ministry is also a highly technical Ministry. You can very easily do it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Law Ministry is a highly technical Ministry on the question of interpretation. My Hon. friends, renowned lawyers sitting there, would bear with me. (*Interruptions*) .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इन्होंने लायर्स वाली बात तो नहीं कर दी ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am asking them to associate themselves with me. If I seek cooperation there is nothing wrong. I started by saying this. I have given the figures with reference to the

loss due to the closure. Now, my Hon. friend has asked the question regarding the heavy water import and the financial implications of that import. I am sorry I require a separate question for this because it is the Department of Atomic Energy which deals with this question and I have nothing to do with it. I would request the Hon. Member to put a separate question so that an answer could be rendered.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने जवाब में कहा है कि

“the shortfall in the production of Heavy Water at Nangal will have a bearing on the nuclear power programme.”

निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश में एनर्जी के उत्पादन में कमी है और हेवी वाटर के उत्पादन में कमी होने के कारण एनर्जी के उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है। फिर काहे को ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है कि कम से कम हेवी वाटर के उत्पादन को जारी रखें जिस से हमारा एटोमिक पावर का प्रोग्राम सफर नहीं करे और एनर्जी का उत्पादन पूरा हो।

हमारे पास फिगर्स हैं। जो 170 टन फर्टीलाइजर का प्लांट है उसमें 30 किलोग्राम हेवी वाटर के उत्पादन के लिए 98 मेगावाट एनर्जी की आवश्यकता है जो कि अभी 40 मेगावाट सप्लाई हो रही है। अगर वहां 55 मेगावाट सप्लाई हो तो कम से कम 22 किलोग्राम हेवी वाटर का उत्पादन हो सकता है।

साथ ही साथ इसमें एक खतरा और निहित है। अगर हेवी वाटर का प्लांट बन्द हो जाता है तो उसको फिर से स्टार्ट करने में 10-12 दिन का समय लग जाता है जबकि हेवी प्लांट रि स्टार्ट किया जाता है

तो उसमें एक अस्थायी हानि और हो जाती है। हाइड्रोजन के विस्फोट के खतरे की संभावना हो जाती है। तो हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि उसको रिस्टार्ट करने में जो खतरा है, उसकी संभावना को कम करने के कौन से स्टेप उठाएंगे। दूसरे अगर 18 मेगावाट पावर जनरेशन और सप्लाई कर दें तो कम से कम 22 किलोग्राम और हैवी वाटर का उत्पादन हो सकता है, उसके बारे में आप का क्या विचार है? उसकी कमी को आप कैसे पूरा करना चाहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोफेसर साहब का सवाल तो हैवी वाटर के किलोग्राम के चक्कर में बह गया।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, I agree with the suggestion of the Hon. Member that there should be more production of heavy water. The Hon. Member was referring to the present position of the electric supply for the purpose of the heavy water. I may bring to the notice of the House one point that as on today the electricity supply varies between 45 megawatts and 60 megawatts and, of course, the production is very little. If the figures are to be given, I must say that it only discloses a little lesser figure.

बाज मर्तबा 26 तक गया है, बाज दफा 35 तक गया है। इस वक्त जो पोजिशन है वह 45 और 60 मेगावाट के बीच में मिलती है। जहां तक हैवी वाटर प्लांट का सवाल है।

So far as the capacity is concerned, this plant was built with a capacity of 14,110 kilograms per annum and the electricity power consumption was 164 megawatts. I do feel that because of the electricity cut, there is bound to be reduction in so

far as heavy water production is concerned.

MR SPEAKER : This has taken too long. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not think, I have to add anything more to what I have already said.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : The difference in the estimate of loss as given in the press and that given by the Government is very wide. The press says that the loss is about six crores including the loss in Urea and CAN Fertilizer, whereas the Government says that it is only 72.45 lakhs for heavy water alone. Whatever it be, the fact remains that the plant is being shut down frequently and this has damaged the machinery and the press says that the situation is very bad. I would, therefore, like to know by what time the normal power supply will be resumed and whether the Government propose to ensure that power supply to this plant is not dependent on other users. Further, has the damage to machinery actual taken place, and if so, the extent of it and what is being done to repair the same?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Whatever the press report might be, my answer was only with reference to the losses that we have been suffering for the closure of the Heavy Water Plant. That was the question, as a result of which I gave the answer. The question did not relate to the fertilizer plant and the losses suffered by it.

With reference to the question as to what steps have been taken to ensure the continuous supply of electricity, I can only go with a begging bowl to the Electricity Department for this purpose. I cannot help it. On my part, I have only been impressing upon the Electricity Board for the continuous supply of electricity.

Conversion of Manual Exchanges**Annexure**

*25 DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) the total number of manual exchanges in the country at the end of 1981 (State-wise);

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to make these exchanges as automatic ones;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) the progress so far made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) A statement indicating the number of manual exchanges in the country as on 31-3-81 State-wise is at annexure-I.

(b) to (d). The implications of replacement of all manual local exchanges by automatic exchanges has been considered. Automatic telephone exchange equipment and financial resources are not adequate to implement this in the Sixth Plan. The programme in the Sixth Plan for such replacement based on the resources likely to be available, will give priority to automatisisation of revenue district headquarters and important business centres. Priority will also be given to manual systems exceeding 1500 lines capacity. By 31-3-1981, the proportion of automatic exchange lines in the country had risen to 85% of the total. Out of 391 district headquarters, 240 had already been automatised as on that date.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Manual Exchange
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129
2.	Assam	27
3.	Bihar	65
4.	Gujarat	149
5.	Haryana	34
6.	Himachal Pradesh	23
7.	J & K	16
8.	Karnataka	132
9.	Kerala	35
10.	Madhya Pradesh	86
11.	Maharashtra	166
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Meghalaya	3
14.	Nagaland	2
15.	Orissa	47
16.	Punjab	57
17.	Rajasthan	119
18.	Sikkim	2
19.	Tamilnadu	73
20.	Tripura	5
21.	U. P.	121
22.	West Bengal	49
23.	Union Territories	7
Total :		1348

DR. SARADISH ROY : It has been stated in the statement that automatic telephone exchange equipment and financial resources are not adequate to automatise all the manual exchanges during the 6th Plan, and that priority for this will be given to the district headquarters and important business centres. Out of 391 district headquarters, only 240 have already got automatic exchanges. Will the rest of the district headquarters have automatic exchanges during the 6th Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : It is specifically mentioned in the answer that during the 6th Plan period, all is not possible.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us know what is possible ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Whatever is possible has been given in the answer.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is possible is given in the answer ; whatever is not possible has not been given in the answer.

DR. SARADISH ROY : Even the manual exchanges due to shortage of supply of spare parts are not working properly. What arrangements have been made for supply of spare parts to these manual exchanges ? Is there any programme of P&T Department to import some of the spares parts from foreign countries ? If so, spare parts of how much amount are proposed to be imported from outside ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, this is an entirely different question. As far as the spare-parts of the manual exchanges are concerned, there is no question of import, because manual exchanges are being manufactured only by us and the spare-parts have got to be supplied by us. Steps have been taken and the problem of spare-parts for the manual exchanges has practically been worked out and there is no difficulty as far as the spare-parts are concerned.

I would also like to complete the answer to the earlier question he has put.

Added on to this, as was stated in our answer, there are 8,000 Exchan-

ges in total in our country, of which 1,340 are manual exchanges. Of the district headquarters, 151 are still working with manual exchanges. Our Plan is that by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, we will be able to automatise all the exchanges in the district headquarters and also all the exchanges beyond 1,500 connections, which are not district headquarters, which would come to about 20 exchanges and this will cover practically all the district headquarters and all the important areas where the manual exchanges are functioning. All this will be done before 1985.

DR. SARADISH ROY : Sir, the answer is given like this. The programme in the Sixth Plan for such requirements based on the resources likely to be available will give priority to automation of revenue district headquarters....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : This is what I said. I was only more specific. All the district headquarters will be covered and outside the district headquarters manual exchanges, which have got more than 1,500 connections will also be covered. This is what I said.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir according to the reply given, some seventeen manual exchanges are working in the Jammu and Kashmir State. Out of these, I believe, only two are in the Ladakh region i.e. Leh and Kargil. These two districts are the most sensitive border districts in the whole of the country and the temperature there goes down to minus 20 to 25 degrees C. during winter and it is very difficult for the operators to work for 24 hours. It is practically not possible. In view of this and in view of the sensitive nature of the district, will the Government consider to convert these two exchanges into automatic exchanges on a priority basis ? If so, by what time ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Sir, we are not only converting these two, but we are also thinking of bringing in a containerised electronic exchange in the area at the earliest.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Sir, Idukki constituency in Kerala is very backward. In view of that will the Minister concerned make efforts to change the manual exchange in Idukki headquarters to an automatic exchange ?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : In Kerala, the automation is 91% and this district will also be covered.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Sir, Idukki is a backward district and I would like the Minister to reply.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Although my friend has stepped into my shoe as far as that constituency is concerned, I am still keeping my interest there. In Idukki, there are altogether 34 exchanges, of which 80% are automatised already.

Shortage of Trained Legislative Draftsmen

*26. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of trained legislative draftsmen in India;

(b) whether any steps have been taken in this connection and if so, the details; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On the average 3 to 5 officers from the States are given training (2 or 3 in English and 1 or 2 in Hindi) in legislative drafting in the Legislative Department every year. Officers from the Centre and the States are also being deputed for training courses abroad. On the average about 2 officers are deputed every year. A proposal for establishing an Institute for training in legislative drafting is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : His question arises because of the observations made by the Judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court about bad and clumsy drafting in the Bills and Acts. It is because of such drafting—not of private Bills, of course I agree—that we get inconsistent judgements; and the Government feels that Judges are not following the line or policy of the Government.

The answer mentions that we are training only three officers in the entire country in a year, in this particular line. I would, therefore, like to ask the Hon. Minister in part (a) of my question: whether it is not a fact that the number of senior and experienced draftsmen who can give training to a beginner or junior is fast dwindling and the few senior draftsmen who are available are so much swamped with regular work that they are unable to spare sufficient time for training the juniors or Attaches, as a result of which the drafting had been considerably affected.

Part (b) of my question is : whether any proposal has been made by the Government of Gujarat in July 1981 in this connection, requesting the Government of India to start a programme or school in connection with this legal drafting.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: My Hon. friend has said that because of sometimes bad drafting, the Judges

feel difficulty. My own experience is that it is but very rarely that such occasions arise. Otherwise, all care is taken to draft the Bills in a proper manner; but the reasons for shortage are very many; and the shortage of good draftsmen is not felt only in this country. It is felt in other countries also. (*Interruptions*)

May I bring to the notice of the House that in the United Kingdom, a committee was appointed, and that that committee made the following observations? These are very instructive. The committee observed.

"The shortage of draftsmen is one of the main obstacles to the improvement of the form and clarity of legislation and we recommend that all available methods should be used to recruit and train more draftsmen as a matter of high priority."

And the reasons which they gave are very interesting. They are :

- "(1) Real expertise in legislative drafting can be acquired only by working on the job for several years.
- (2) Legislative drafting is an exacting vocation and it demands a high degree of intellectual ability, sound knowledge of the law, ability to write good English or, as the case may be, good Hindi and an unlimited capacity for sustained hard work. Persons who possess these qualities do not find it attractive to choose legislative drafting as a vocation as they have much better opportunities in other spheres. Persons who do not possess these qualities in some measure can never become good draftsmen."

And that is why now steps are being taken. As brought to the notice of the House by the Hon. Member, the Government of Gujarat did make a proposal. That proposal was discussed in the Consultative Committee also; and we had accepted in principle to establish this Institute; and we do hope that by this Institute, we will be able to have better draftsmen.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister when this Institute is likely to be established; and whether it is a fact that a note on legislative programme has been prepared by an officer of the Legislative Department on the lines of the Canberra Institute; and whether Government has given any thought to it; if so, what action Government propose to take on the note prepared by this legislative officer;

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I have already stated that now we are at it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: A report prepared by the Legislative officer on the lines of the Canberra Institute is submitted to the Law Ministry. What action Government has taken on it, if not, what action you propose to take on it?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: I have already stated that all these things have been taken into consideration and we will try to establish an institute.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: When?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: As soon as we can. We will not give an assurance on that matter. As I say, this matter has to be gone into by different States and we will try to set up a proper

institute. A lot of preliminary work has to be done.

SHRIN.K. SHEJWALKAR : I am glad that the Hon. Minister is now incharge of the Department of Law. Earlier, he was a member of the Consultative Committee attached to the Department of Law. At that time, a proposal for having this institute for training of the legislative draftsmen was under consideration. There was a recommendation on behalf of the Committee. Now the Hon. Minister may tell us at what stage that recommendation is regarding that Committee. Further he, has also disclosed before the House that he takes it as a technical matter. For this vocation, people will not try to come because of the remuneration probably. Why should not the Government treat this thing as a technical training and provide for such people, because there is a great dearth of trained draftsmen, as you say, here and in the international places also? Why do you not give them proper emoluments so that it attracts trained people and the difficulty may also be solved? What is your reaction to that?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : My reaction is that all steps are being taken and will continue to be taken so that we can attract proper people for this very skilful and difficult work.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : We are already faced with the dearth of scientists and technologists. It is surprising that now we are also faced with the dearth of trained legislative draftsmen. But in this regard, as it has been said, that government is the least which governs the least. If we have got dearth of trained legislative draftsmen, whether the Government thinks in terms of minimising the legislation so that whatever personnel we have got we can have good enactments and Bills.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I think surely the member is not suggesting that the legislation which is necessary to be brought forward should not be brought forward only for this reason that we do not have enough draftsmen.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक हिन्दी इस देश की आफिशियल लैंगुएज है और अंग्रेजी एसोशियेट लैंगुएज है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में आपने ड्राफ्ट्समैन के लिए 2 या 3 अंग्रेजी के लिए रखे हैं और एक या दो हिन्दी के लिए रखे हैं। जब अभी से ही पूरे ड्राफ्ट्समैन हिन्दी के नहीं लिए जायेंगे, यही कारण है कि हिन्दी में सांविधान नहीं निकल सका है, तो क्या यह हिन्दी के प्रति उपेक्षा नहीं है? इस उपेक्षा को दूर करने के लिए न्याय विभाग में हिन्दी को समान स्टेटस मिले, इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : आनरेबल मेम्बर ने मेरा जवाब गौर से नहीं पढ़ा। जो हमारा लैजिस्लेटिव डिपार्टमेंट सेंटर में है, यहां पर हम उनको ट्रेनिंग देते हैं जिनको स्टेट्स यहां भेजती हैं, वरना स्टेट्स का अपना लैजिस्लेटिव डिपार्टमेंट है, उनके अपने ड्राफ्ट्समैन हैं। लेकिन उनको इम्प्रूव करने के लिए ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। मैं दोबारा पढ़कर सुनाता हूं कि

“On the average 3 to 5 officers from the States are given training (two or three in English and 1 or 2 in Hindi) in the Legislative Department every year.”

Legislative Department means the Department functioning at the Centre.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या यह डिस्क्रीमिनेशन नहीं है?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अंग्रेजी के लिए दो या तीन और हिन्दी के लिए एक या दो, क्या यह डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : कोई फिक्स्ड फार्मूला नहीं है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Malpractices by Cooking Gas Distributors

*27. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Distributors of Cooking gas are compelling customers to buy the costliest burners each one is marketing, failing which the gas connection is delayed in ordinarily ;

(b) whether the Distributors are also indulging in artificial scarcity of gas cylinders, which they give for a heavy margin to hoteliers ;

(c) whether the Distributors are also indulging in supplying half-filled gas cylinders to the customers after tampering with the seal ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against them with a view to eliminating these malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) and (b). No such instances have been reported by the Oil Companies so far.

(c) Occasional complaints are received in the Ministry and by the Oil Companies regarding the receipt of under-weight cooking gas (LPG) cylinders by the consumers. These are promptly looked into by the Oil Companies.

(d) The oil companies have issued strict instructions to their distributors not to coerce the prospective customers to buy LPG stoves only from their stocks and that the customers are free to buy them from either the open market or from the dealer of their choice. The Oil Companies have been advised to give wide publicity in this regard. To ensure quality and safety to the customers release of LPG connections are, however, made only to those customers who have hot plates which bear the ISI (Indian Standards Institution) mark. Periodic inspections are carried out of the distributors premises/godowns by the oil companies to prevent any malpractice. Apart from this, all complaints received from the public against the LPG distributors are duly investigated by the Oil companies through their customer service cells and prompt remedial action is taken.

Telephone Connections in Delhi

*28. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of telephone connections in Delhi ;

(b) proposal for extension and its time schedule ; and

(c) present position and future prospects in trans-Yamuna area ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) : (a) 1,98,342 working telephone lines as on 1-2-82.

(b) It is proposed to expand the telephone system at Delhi by 47,300, 16,600 and 65,600 lines during 1982-83, 83-84 and 84-85 respectively.

(c) The number of working lines at the exchanges located in the trans-Yamuna ares of Delhi Telephone District was 7829 as on 1-2-82. It is proposed to expand the capacities of these exchanges by 4200 and 1,000 lines during 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively, subject to equipment supplies

Circular regarding preparation of News Bulletins on the Bandh

***29. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government by a circular with regard to preparation of new bulletins on the Bandh on January 19, 1982 asked the AIR and TV Centres all over the country that their news bulletins must not project the success of the Bandh and they would highlight all anti-bandh demonstrations ; and

(b) if so, whether such instructions interfere with the independence of news coverage by these two public media ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHIHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

News Bulletins in Maithili

***30. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2579 on 8-12-1984 regarding broadcast of Maithili News Bulletins from Darbhanga and other Radio Stations of Bihar and state :

(a) which are the languages in which news bulletins are broadcast from various stations of the All India Radio ;

(b) how many of the above languages have got lesser number of colleges and universities to teach them in degree and post-graduate course, smaller period of historical record in written literature ; and

(c) what are the causes for excluding Maithili ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHIHE) :

(a) In the Home Service, the Stations of A.I.R. broadcast news bulletins in 62 different languages and dialects including tribal dialects. A statement containing the names of these languages and dialects is laid on the Table of the Sabha:

(b) A.I.R. has no information on these particulars.

(c) As per its policy, A.I.R. broadcasts news bulletins in a particular language if the people speaking that language in the concerned service area are unable to understand the language of the news bulletins already being broadcast for that service area. On this basis, it is the considered view of Government that the need for a news bulletin in Maithili is not established as the bulletins in Hindi have a wide listening in the service areas of Bihar stations.

Statement

Names of languages and dialects, including tribal dialects in which AIR Stations broadcast news bulletins.

Languages

1. English

Languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 2. Assamese | 3. Bengali |
| 4. Gujarati | 5. Hindi |
| 6. Kannada | 7. Kashmiri |
| 8. Malayalam | 9. Marathi |
| 10. Oriya | 11. Punjabi |
| 12. Sanskrit | 13. Sindhi |
| 14. Tamil | 15. Telugu |
| 16. Urdu | |

Other languages, dialects including tribal dialects.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 17. Arunachal | 18. Dogri |
| 19. Nepali | 20. Manipuri |
| 21. Konkani | 22. Nagamese |
| 23. Mahl | 24. Rajasthani |
| 25. Tripuri | 26. Bodo |
| 27. Dhimsa | 28. Mizo |
| 29. Santhali | 30. Idu. |
| 31. Tangsa | 32. Nocte |
| 33. Wanchoo | 34. Adi |
| 35. Nishi | 36. Apatani |
| 37. Karbi | 38. Ghadou |
| 39. Thangkul | 40. Mao |
| 41. Kabau | 42. Sangtam |
| 43. Yimchunger | 44. Konyak |
| 45. Phom | 46. Chang |
| 47. Zeliang | 48. Kuki |
| 49. Ao | 50. Sema |
| 51. Lotha | 52. Rengma |
| 53. Chakesang | 54. Angami |
| 55. Garo | 56. Khasi |
| 57. Jaintia | 58. Nllobaree |
| 59. Gujri | 60. Ladakhi |
| 61. Hmar | 62. Paite. |

Effective Management of Power Generation in the Country

***31. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :**
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of any positive response from the State Governments regarding the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee Report, Government have found any way out of the effective management of power generation in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) to (c). The reactions of the State Governments to the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee Report are still awaited. Final decisions on these recommendations can be taken only when the views of the State Governments are known.

In the meanwhile the performance of the Power Supply Industry is being closely monitored by the Government of India, and there has been significant improvement in the overall power generation in the country.

Agreement with British firm for coloured coverage of Asian Games

***32. SHRI R. L. BHATIA :**
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into any agreement with a British firm for

the coloured coverage of the Asian Games through T.V. ; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the agreement reached ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation from the Citizens' Council, Delhi Regarding Delhi Telephone Service

*33. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Citizens Council, Delhi regarding the service of Delhi Telephone ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on it ;

(c) are Government also aware of the fact that the Citizens Council conducted a survey about Delhi Telephone services; and

(d) if so, what was the result of the survey and what action has been taken by Government on it ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

(a) Yes, Sir. A representation dated 7-10-81 from the Citizens Council was received regarding the telephone service in Delhi.

(b) The representation included (i) Papers relating to the survey made in Delhi regarding telephone service ; and

(ii) Some suggestions to improve the telephone service in Delhi.

Action is taken on a continuous basis to improve the telephone service on the lines detailed against part (d) of the Question.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The position relating to the results of the Survey as received in the representation is given in the Statement. However, the sample of nearly 1,000 subscribers chosen out of nearly 2 lakhs subscribers of the Delhi Telephones system appears rather small for a realistic assessment.

No particular action was taken on the survey. However, Delhi Telephones has been receiving utmost attention of the department in regard to the services rendered by it.

In this respect a 'Task Force' has been set up for speedy implementation of the various measures to upgrade the external network of the Delhi Telephones on a time bound programme.

The Committee on Telecommunications has studied in depth the weaknesses of telephone systems in the country. The First Interim Report of the Committee relates to improvement of telephone systems in Metropolitan cities. The subject matter covered by the suggestions of the Citizens Council, Delhi has also been covered in reports of the Committee on Telecommunications.

Almost all the recommendations made by the Committee in the First Interim Report have been accepted. Implementation action has been initiated and progress on the action taken is being monitored by the P&T Directorate.

Statement

Extracts from the memorandum dated 7-10-81 for Citizens Council, Delhi—Details of Survey

The Citizens Council conducted a sample survey of Delhi Telephone service. The survey covered all the telephone exchanges. Replies to the questionnaire were received from members of Parliament, High Court Judges, Lawyers, Doctors, Journalists, Industrialists, traders and other different section of the society. The total number of replies received was 1045 out of about 2200 forms sent to subscribers. The survey clearly shows that the subscribers are utterly dis-satisfied with the working of the telephones. 983 subscribers out of 1045 are not satisfied with the Delhi Telephone Service. It comes to 94%. The experience of trunk booking and S.T.D. was bitter with 840 subscribers, which is 80%. About the Directory, 732 persons, that is, about 70% are not happy. The telephone goes out of order quite often and it takes 2 hours to 15 days. 7890 are sore on that account as complaints are not attended in time. 930 subscribers finds difficulty in getting 199, 197, 198, 180, 181 & 182. There is a general complaint of getting wrong numbers. Their numbers is 90%. To get one call one has to pay even for four calls in many cases. Thus the cost of one call goes up to Rs. 2.50. The telephone bills are received very irregularly. Sometimes we receive the bills of two years old. 95% complaints about the irregular receipt of the bills. In many cases the bills are excessive. Their number is 359 out of 1045 which comes to about 32%. A number of people have mentioned about their personal experience of corruption of the Telephone Department for installation, for transfer and even for repair. Such number is 25%. Others have no personal experience. About 86% are sore on account of increase of telephone rates. They

say, "why should we pay more for the inefficient service". The telephone deptt. has already been carrying 200 crores of rupees every year. Its functioning should be improved.

89% of the subscribers have approved the installation of meters at their respective residence on their own cost. About 32% complaints against the behaviour of the staff. Particularly every telephone goes out of order during the rainy season. Some permanent solution should be found out. 29% of the subscribers had faced wrong disconnection. 95% do not find any improvement in the functioning of Delhi telephone services.

World Bank Aid for Power Sector

*34. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had discussion with the World Bank President during the latter's visit to the country on according aid to the Indian power sector ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The discussion with the World Bank President covered a general review of the progress in the power sector. Aid for specific projects was not discussed but the Bank President assured that the energy sector would continue to be a priority area for the Bank.

New Energy Generation Capacity

*35. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the installation of new generation

capacity of energy in the current financial year will fall short of the target ; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) As against the target of 3212 MW capacity for the current financial year, we hope to achieve 2300 MW. The work with respect to the remaining 912 MW is at an advanced stage and is likely to be commissioned in the first six months of the next financial year.

(b) The reasons for slippage are delays in supply of equipment and completion of works by different agencies and constraints in the availability of inputs at the sites.

Drilling in Godavari Basin

***36. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the off-shore drilling in the Godavari Basin has commenced ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have sought any foreign assistance for taking up drilling in this area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A dynamically positioned drillship SEDCO-445 chartered by the ONGC recommenced drilling in Godavari off-shore on 31-1-1982. The well had reached a depth of 1500 metres as on 12-2-1982. The well is projected to a depth of 4000 metres.

(c) and (d). In view of the technical problems encountered earlier in drilling in this area and considering the sophistication of the rig being used, the ONGC has decided to obtain the consultancy of M/s. CEP of France for the drilling operation of this rig in this area.

Import of Telephone Switching Equipment

***37. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 600 crores worth of telephone switching equipment will have to be imported during the current decade ;

(b) if so, the gap between the demand and supply ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet this gap and save valuable foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The direct foreign exchange expenditure for import of telephone switching equipment during the 6th Plan period 1980-85 has been estimated at Rs. 257.29 crores. Assessment of such imports during the remaining period of the current decade will be made when 7th Plan is formulated and after considering requirements and availability of indigenous production based on the progress made in augmentation of manufacturing capacity.

(b) In formulating the current Plan, the requirement of supply of local telephone switching equipment during 1980-85 was estimated to be 23.66 lakh lines against indigenous availability of 10.18 lakh lines leaving a gap of 13.48 lakh lines. The requirement of 1986-1990 will depend on the size of the telecommunication

Plan approved for implementation during that period.

(c) Steps taken to increase indigenous production of telephone switching equipment are :

- (i) Expansion of the factory of Indian Telephone Industries, Rae Bareilly for production of 2 lakh lines per annum of Indian Crossbar Switching System. This project has been sanctioned and is under construction.
- (ii) Expansion of the factory of Indian Telephone Industries, Palghat (Kerala) from 10,000 lines per annum to 1.5 lakh (equivalent) line per annum. Tender offers received for this project are under evaluation.
- (iii) Setting up of two large Electronic System Factories with a capacity of 500,000 lines each per annum. Tenders have been invited for the setting up of the first factory.

Hydro-Electric Projects under Construction

*38. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many Hydro-electric Projects are under construction in the country ;

(b) names of the places where these are under construction, showing anticipated date of commissioning ; and

(c) to what extent Government have achieved success in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). The names of various Hydro-electric Projects under execution in the country, the States in which these are located, the expected date of their commissioning and the present status of works on these is annexed.

Annexure

On-Going Hydro Electric Projects

S. No.	Project	Date of commissioning as now envisaged of Ist Unit/Last Unit	Present status of work
1	2	3	4
<i>Northern Region</i>			
<i>Haryana :</i>			
1.	Western Yamuna Canal (6x8 MW)	84-85	Civil works in progress.
<i>Himachal Pradesh :</i>			
2.	Binwa (2x3 MW)	83-84	do

1	2	3	4
2. Andhra (3x5 MW)	84-85	do	
3. Rongtong (4x0.5 MW)	84-85	do	
4. Bhaba (Sanjay) (3x40 MW)	85-86	Infrastructural works in progress.	
<i>Punjab :</i>			
1. Shanan Extension (1x50 MW)	81-82	Unit under erection.	
2. Mukerian (6x15 MW) + (6x19.5 MW)	82-83 85-86	Civil works in progress.	
3. Anandpur Sahib (4x33.5 MW)	82-83 83-84	do	
<i>Rajasthan :</i>			
1. Mahi Bajaj Sagar (2x25 MW) + (2x45 MW)	84-85 85-86	do	
2. Anoopgarh (6x1.5 MW)	84-85	Initial stages.	
<i>Uttar Pradesh :</i>			
1. Yamuna St-II (Khodri) (4x30 MW)	82-83 83-84	All works completed except head race tunnel.	
2. Maneri Bhali St-I (3x30 MW)	83-84	Project in advanced stage.	
3. Lakhwar Vyasi (3x100 MW) + (2x60 MW)	91-92	Diversion works are in progress.	
4. Maneri Bhali St-II (3x52 MW)	87-88	Infrastructural work in advanced stages.	
5. Tehri (4x250 MW)	91-92	Diversion work in progress.	
6. Vishnu Prayag (4x65.5 MW)	93-94	Infrastructural work in progress.	
<i>Common :</i>			
1. Pong Extension (2x60 MW)	82-83 83-84	Units under erection.	
2. Dehar Extension (2x165 MW)	83-84	do	
<i>Central :</i>			
1. Salal (3x115 MW)	87-88	Civil works in progress.	
<i>Western Region</i>			
<i>Gujarat :</i>			
1. Ukai L. B. C. (2x2.5 MW)	84-85	Canal diversion works to be taken up.	
2. Kadana (2x60 MW)	84-85	P. H. civil works in progress.	
<i>Maharashtra :</i>			
1. Paithan (1x12 MW)	84-85	Unit erection started.	

1	2	3	4
2.	Bhira Tail Race (2x40 MW)	85-86	Civil works in progress.
3.	Tillari (1x60 MW)	84-85	Civil works in progress.
4.	Bandardhara (1x10 MW)+(1x33.5 MW)	85-86 86-87	Infrastructural work in progress.
5.	Pawana (1x10 MW)	85-86	Initial stages.
Madhya Pradesh :			
1.	Pench (2x80 MW) (Joint project of MP and Maharashtra)	84-85	Civil works in progress.
2.	Bodhghat (4x125 MW)	87-88 88-89	Infrastructural work in progress.
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh :			
1.	Nagarjunasagar PSS St-I (4x100 MW)	82-83	Two units already commissioned.
2.	Srisaillam St-I (4x110 MW)	82-83 83-84	Project in advanced stage.
3.	Donkarayi (1x25 MW)	83-84	Unit under erection.
4.	Balimela Dam P.H. (2x30 MW)	85-86	Land for power house is being acquired.
5.	Nagarjunasagar RBC (2x30 MW)	82-83 83-84	Civil works in progress.
6.	Upper Sileru St-II (2x60 MW)	85-86	P.H. civil works in progress.
7.	Nagarjuna Sagar PSS St-II (3x100 MW)	84-85	Units ordered.
8.	Srisaillam St-II (3x100 MW)	84-85 85-86	do
Karnataka :			
1.	Kalinadi St-I (6x135 MW)+(2x50MW)	Commissioned 84-85	Project in advanced stage.
2.	Varahi (2x115 MW)+(2x4.5)	85-86	Civil works started.
3.	Gangavali (2x105 MW)	N/A	Infrastructural work in progress.
4.	Kalinadi St-II (4x32 MW)+(4x25 MW) +(2x25 MW)	90-91 92-93	Infrastructural work in progress.
Kerala :			
1.	Idamalayar (2x37.5 MW)	83-84	Civil works in progress.
2.	Kakkad (2x25 MW)	85-86	Civil works started.

1	2	3	4
3. Idukki St-II (30x130 MW) <i>Tamil Nadu</i>		85-86	Units being procured.
1. Kadamparai PSS (4x100 MW)		83-84 84-85	Civil works in progress.
2. Sarvalar (1x20 MW)		83-84	do
3. Lower Mettur (8x15 MW)		84-85 86-87	Civil works in progress.
4. Kundah PH-V (1x20 MW) <i>Eastern Region</i>		85-86	Unit being procured.
<i>Orissa :</i>			
1. Rengali (2x50 MW)		84-85	Civil works in progress.
2. Upper Kolab (3x80 MW)		84-85 85-86	do
3. Upper Indravati (4x150 MW) <i>Central :</i>		86-87 87-88	Infrastructural work in advanced stage.
1. Koel-Karo (6x115 MW)+(1x20 MW) <i>West Bengal :</i>		N/A	Initial stages.
1. Jaldhaka (2x4 MW)		82-83	Unit erection being started.
2. Rammam St-II (4x12.5 MW) <i>D.V.C.</i>		85-86	Infrastructural work in advanced stage.
1. Panchet Hill (1x40 MW)		85-86	Land acquisition in progress.
<i>North-Eastern Region :</i>			
<i>Assam :</i>			
1. Lower Borpani (2x50 MW)		85-86	Infrastructure work in progress.
<i>Nagaland :</i>			
1. Dikhu (1x0.75 MW)+(1x0.25 MW) <i>Tripura :</i>		83-84	Civil design being finalised.
1. Gumti (1x5 MW) <i>Neepco :</i>		82-83	Unit erection in progress.
1. Kopili (2x25 MW)+(2x50 MW) <i>Central :</i>		83-84 84-85	Civil works in progress.
1. Loktak (3x35 MW)		82-83	HRT lining in progress. Other works completed.

Deterioration of Telephone Services in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur

*39. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE ;
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether there are complaints about deterioration of telephone services in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur ; and

(b) if so, nature of complaints and reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) : (a) Some complaints are received from time to time about the telephone services in these cities.

(b) Complaints are mainly about occasional failures to get the local calls, delay in getting trunk calls, delay in getting special services and about excess billing.

Failure to get the local calls can be because of break down in cables or because of congestion in the exchanges owing to heavy traffic. Delay in trunk call may be caused mainly by disturbances in long distance media and associated equipments and absenteeism of the operative staff. Delay in getting special service could be due to shortage of switching equipment at certain stages of the telephone system and absenteeism of operative staff at certain hours. Excess billing could be due to the subscriber himself not being aware of the extent of use of his telephone. However, the number of excess billing complaints is of the order of 1% of the total bills issued.

Microwave System for T.V. Relay at Cochin

*40. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many centres are provided TV relay facilities using microwave system of Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) what are the facilities of Posts and Telegraphs Department for using TV transmissions;

(c) whether it is a fact that Cochin can also be covered by the microwave system; and

(d) if so, is there any proposal under consideration; if so, details of it?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The following TV Centres are connected with the microwave link :

1. Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras.
2. Delhi Mussoorie.

(b) For transmission of TV programme, P&T provide the wide band microwave link and also equipment for conveying TV signals from Centre to Centre.

(c) Wide-band microwave link to Cochin (Ernakulam) is available. TV bearer channel can be provided in it by adding the requisite equipment for which a firm demand is to be placed on P&T after the project is approved.

(d) Cochin (Ernakulam) figures in the perspective plan for setting up TV centres along the P&T's network

and is included in Phase-II (1985-90). Its implementation will, however, depend on the availability of resources and relative priorities accorded to expansion of TV in the country.

Sick Oil Wells

231. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick wells in India;

(b) the quantity of oil that could be available from these wells if they are made operational;

(c) details regarding the steps being taken to obtain oil from these sick wells; and

(d) names of the areas where the search for oil is going on?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : (a) Total number of sick wells as on 1-1-1982 is 527.

(b) It is difficult to quantify in advance the actual quantity of oil that could be available from these wells. This can only be known after the repairs are over.

(c) The steps being taken are :

1. Increasing the number of work over rigs.
2. Operating all these rigs round the clock instead of 8 or 16 hours working.
3. Modern equipment being added to speed up the operations.

4. Stimulation of wells is planned.

5. Developing indigenous equipment.

6. Contract workover services.

(d) ONGC is carrying out drilling/testing operations in search for oil in Gujarat, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, and seven places in off-shore areas in Bombay High, Palk Strait, Ratnagiri and Godavari.

Besides geo-exploratory surveys are also in progress in different on-shore areas in Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman-Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat and in the off-shore prospects of Ratnagiri-Mangalore.

Oil India Limited is continuing its search for oil in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mahanadi onshore and offshore. OIL will also take up work in Rajasthan in the near future.

World Bank Pressing for Increasing Electricity Tariff

232. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is pressing hard the Government of India to increase electricity tariff even in agriculture as a precondition to fulfil its financial commitment towards the power generation schemes of the country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Commission for Judicial Appointments

233. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while delivering the judgment on the cases of transfer or appointment of Judges from various High Courts the Supreme Court Judges have suggested a Commission for Judicial Appointments;

(b) if so, whether many other issues were involved in the Judgment that was delivered by the court in this regard ;

(c) whether Government are examining the Judgment and considering to have some Commission for judicial appointments in future ;

(d) whether this will need a further amendment to the Constitution ;

(e) if so, whether Government have agreed to bring legislation in this regard ; and

(f) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) The Supreme Court in its judgment pronounced on 30-12-1981 has not made any suggestion for the establishment of a Commission for Judicial Appointments. However, one of the Judges (Bhagwati J.) suggested that a collegium should make recommendations to the President regarding appointment of Supreme Court and High Court Judges. He has not given details

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f). The proposal for the establishment of a Commission for judicial appointments will *prima facie* need amendment to the Constitution. However, no such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Consumption of Kerosene Oil

234. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total annual consumption of kerosene oil in the country ;

(b) what is the total production of kerosene oil in the country ;

(c) the total quantity of kerosene oil imported during the current year to meet our demand ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a fresh tender for purchase of kerosene oil has been called for recently; and

(e) if so, the quantity involved and what are the reasons for calling the tender at this stage ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The total annual consumption of kerosene oil during 1981-82 in the country is estimated at about 4.6 million tonnes.

(b) The total production of kerosene in 1981-82 is estimated at 2.7 million tonnes.

(c) The import of kerosene oil during 1981-82 is estimated at 1.9 million tonnes.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The tender has been called for import of kerosene oil of about 50,000 tonnes to meet the demand.

विद्युत संकट से निपटने के लिये विदेशी
सहयोग की सहायता

235. श्री बयाराम शक्वि : क्या ऊर्जा
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विद्युत संकट से
निपटने के लिए विदेशी सहयोग प्राप्त करने
के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों से
यह सहयोग प्राप्त किए जाने का विचार
है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशों के साथ
हुई अब तक की बातचीत के क्या परिणाम
रहे ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री : (श्री
विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) विद्युत
परियोजनाओं के लिए विद्युत उपकरणों की
सप्लाई के लिए यू.के., पश्चिम जर्मनी,
स्विटजरलैण्ड, इटली, फ्रांस, जापान और
पोलैण्ड से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं। कुछ मामलों
में परियोजना की वित्त व्यवस्था के लिए
सरकारी ऋण, सप्लाई कर्त्ताओं के ऋण
और वाणिज्यिक ऋणों की सम्भावनाओं
का उल्लेख किया गया है।

(ग) सरकार ने इन प्रस्तावों पर कोई
अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

**Neyveli Lignite Corporation Contract
with German Firm**

236. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRA-
KASHAM : Will the Minister of
ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite
Corporation has entered into a
contract with a West German firm

for consultancy service for second
lignite mine ; and

(b) if so, the details of the
agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF
ENERGY (SHRI GARGI
SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) M/s. Rheinbraun Consulting
GmbH., of West Germany have
been awarded two contracts on the
basis of Global tenders as Consul-
tants for the second mine cut pro-
ject of Neyveli Lignite Corporation
on payment of DM 386,000 (Rs.
15.81 lakhs approximately) and
DM 26,65,588 (Rs. 1.10 crores
approximately) respectively. Under
the first contract the Consultants
assisted NLC in preparation of
Detailed Project Report, tender
documents, equipment specifications
and evaluation of tenders and draft-
ing the contracts for supply of
specialised mining equipment etc.
The scope of work under second
contract includes preparation of
time tables for supply and erection,
inspection of the progress of
manufacture at the supplier's
factories, checking the shop-draw-
ings, checking of invoices furnished
by the foreign suppliers and to assist
NLC in formulating training pro-
grammes etc.

**Enlarging scope of Postal Life
Insurance**

237. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI : Will the Minister of
COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government are con-
sidering to extend the scope of the
Postal Life Insurance to other cate-
gories of the employees who are pre-
sently not eligible ;

(b) the number of Development Officers sanctioned which would be justified to meet the extra load arising out of the widening of the scope of PLI ; and

(c) the minimum number of the posts of Development Officers required to create a separate cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The posts of Development Officers. (PLI) are selection posts on tenure basis. The question of creating a separate cadre does not arise.

S.E.B.'S Assisted by Task Force during 1981

238. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of State Electricity Units that were assisted by the Task Force appointed by the Centre during 1981 ; and

(b) to what extent the production increased plant-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) and (b). A task force was set up in December, 1981 to improve the performance of 110/120 MW units and the task force started functioning in January, 1982. It has already

visited Patratu and Harduaganj power stations. As task force was in existence to improve the performance of 200/210 MW units. 19 units of 200/210 MW units were assisted by the task force, out of which 14 units have shown improvement in plant load factor during the period April to December, 1981 as compared to the corresponding period 1980.

A task force has also assisted Bhatinda thermal power station in Punjab, Panipat and Faridabad thermal power stations in Haryana during the year 1980-81 to improve their performance. The work was taken up in March, 1981 and some of the identified problems were solved during the year 1981. There has been some improvement in the capacity utilisation of the above power stations as given below :

	PLF(%) 1980-81 April-December, 1981	
Bhatinda	38	41
Panipat	34	37
Faridabad	27	28

Besides 21 power stations were visited by the roving monitoring teams of the Central Electricity Authority during the year, out of which, 16 power stations have shown improvement in capacity utilisation ranging from 4 per cent to 20 per cent during the period April to December, 1981. The names of the stations and plant load factor during April to December 1980 and 1981 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

The names of the stations visited by the Roving Monitoring Teams of CEA during 1981 and the PLF of these stations during April-December 1980 and 1981 are given below :

Name of the Station	Capacity (MW)		P. L. F. during	
	1980	1981	1980-81 (upto Dec. 80)	1981-82 (upto Dec. 1981)
Badarpur	510	510	44	46.76
I. P. Station	282.5	282.5	62	50.04
Bhatinda	440	440	37.6	41.39
Panki Extn.	220	220	41	43.25
Faridabad	120	180	30	32.32
Harduagani 'B'	220	220	29	34.92
Harduaganj 'C'	170	170	32	48.22
Panipat	220	220	33	36.50
Obra Extn.-1	300	300	37	31.82
Obra Extn.-2	600	800	37	32.75
Chandrapura	780	780	38	50.33
Durgapur	250	250	20	54.24
Patratu	620	620	32	37.56
Bokaro	227.5	227.5	41	56.14
Santaldih	360	480	37	31.47
Amarkantak	300	300	58.2	61.45
Korba	420	540	55.8	53.00
Satpura	512.5	722.5	53	43.75
Nasik	700	910	39.5	45.55
Gandhinagar	240	240	48	47.29
Ennore	450	450	36	37.31
Basin Bridge	90	90	42	31.14
Vijaywada	420	420	32	68.72
Kothagudem	680	680	30	32.15

It may be seen that there was increase in the PLF of 16 out of 24 stations visited. In case of remaining 8 units the decline in the PLF was due to unforeseen long duration forced outages, extents and stabilisation period of the new units.

दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बूथों की संख्या

239. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुरानी दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में ग्राम जनता की सुविधा के लिए कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बूथ स्थापित हैं; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने टेलीफोन बूथों के टेलीफोन खराब हैं और उनकी मरम्मत तथा रख-रखाव के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री :

(श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) पुरानी दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में 2623 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बूथ हैं ।

(ख) मोटे तौर पर एक दिन में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों में से 3 प्रतिशत खराब रहते हैं । सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की कार्यप्रणाली पर निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जाती है । जब कभी भी कोई सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खराब पाया जाता है अथवा उसके खराब होने का पता चलता है उस पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

सौराष्ट्र में तेल की खोज के लिए अमरीकी फर्म से करार

240. श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़ : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में तेल की खोज और उत्पादन के लिए किसी अमरीकी फर्म के साथ करार करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समझौते के विस्तृत ब्यौरे कम्पनी के साथ बातचीत के अन्तिम चरणों में है ।

राजस्थान में नलकूपों के लिए बिजली के कनेक्शन

241. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत छः महीनों से राजस्थान के उन गांवों में, जिनके लिए बिजली की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है ; नलकूपों के लिए बिजली का एक भी कनेक्शन नहीं दिया गया है ; यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कुल कितने गांवों को बिजली दिये जाने का विचार है और भालावाड़ तथा कोटा जिलों के किन-किन गांवों में बिजली के नये कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी दी जा रही है और कितने-कितने नए कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) (क) जी, नहीं । राजस्थान में स्वीकृत की गई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत, पिछले छः महीने (जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 1981) के दौरान 5944 पम्पसेट अजित किए गए हैं ।

(ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं और उन्हीं के द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं । वर्ष

1982-83 के दौरान झालावाड़ और कोटा जिलों में विद्युतीकरण के लिए हाथ में लिए जाने वाले गांवों का निर्धारण राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाएगा। भाषा की जाती है कि वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान राजस्थान में 1500 गांव विद्युतीकरण किए जाएंगे।

Steps to Improve Local Telephone Systems in Important Towns

242. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state details of the steps taken by Government to improve the functioning of local telephone system in important towns of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The following steps are being taken to improve the local telephone system in the important towns of the country :—

(i) Gas pressurisation of underground primary, secondary and junction cables to facilitate early detection of faults;

(ii) laying of cables in ducts on important routes;

(iii) use of jelly filled cables in the distribution net work to prevent ingress of moisture;

(iv) use of insulated drop wire for subscriber connection;

(v) replacement of aluminum wire by copper wire in subscriber fittings;

(vi) keeping trained reserve pool of telephone operators and short duty telephone operators to combat absenteeism;

(vii) establishment of in house computer centre for proper records of complaints, cable records directory enquiry etc.

(viii) modernisation of net work by introduction of electronic exchanges.

(ix) task forces have also been set up for upgrading the external plant net work at Calcutta and Delhi Telephone systems on a time bound programme.

Operation of State Electricity Boards

243. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are not satisfied about the way the State Electricity Boards are operating in the country, particularly in the sphere of power production; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). The Central Government is aware of the problems of the State Electricity Boards. While the prime responsibility for improvement in the performance of the State Electricity Boards rests with the State Governments, the Central Government have issued guidelines from time to time to improve the working of the State Electricity Boards. These guidelines cover, *inter alia*, improvement in the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards through betterment of plant and equipment and increased capacity utilisation, rationalisation of tariff structure, control over manpower and inventory and better project management. Emphasis has

also been laid on reduction of transmission & distribution losses through balanced investment on generation, transmission & distribution and implementation of system improvement schemes. In addition to this, the Central Government have been closely monitoring the operational performance of the State Electricity Boards. As a result of these measures, there has been some improvement in the overall power generation in the country.

Microwave links for improving local telephone services

244. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide Microwave links for improvement of the local telephone services of the country ;

(b) if so, names of the places where the microwave links are proposed to be provided ; and

(c) detailed steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Calcutta is already having microwave link for local network. Some more links are being installed. Microwave link has been planned for the local network at Bombay also. Similar proposals exist for New Delhi, Hyderabad and Ernakulam. Equipment for Calcutta and Bombay are being imported.

Satellite Relay Centres

245. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state ;

the number of satellite relay centres in different States in India (State-wise) proposed by Government with special reference to Maharashtra and Kolhapur ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Under the INSAT scheme it is proposed to set up the four transmitters during the VI Plan period using the satellite for relay of TV programmes at the following places :

Bihar	—	Ranchi
Gujarat	—	Rajkot
Maharashtra	—	Nagpur
U. P.	—	Gorakhpur

Existing transmitters at Hyderabad and Sambalpur would also be linked up for relay of T. V. programme through satellite. In Maharashtra there is a proposal for a transmitter only at Nagpur. Kolhapur is not included in the scheme.

All the existing and proposed TV centres in the country would also relay national Networking programmes through INSAT.

Policy for Sanction of Telephone Exchanges in Rural Areas

246. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the policy for the sanction of telephone exchanges on loss basis in the rural areas ;

(b) if so, the exact decision in this regard along with the date on which it was taken ;

(c) the names of the places in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, and Jammu and Kashmir

where such exchanges have been sanctioned on a loss basis, since the decision in this regard was taken; and

(d) the names of such exchanges among them which have since been installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) Yes, Sir. Small automatic exchanges upto 100 lines can be sanctioned on loss basis within certain limits.

(b) The decision was taken in March, 1980. A copy of which is given at Statement 'A'.

(c) and (d). The required information is given in Statement 'B'. The statewise position is as follows:

State	No. sanctioned	No. installed
1. Punjab	27	4
2. Haryana	27	19
3. H. P.	13	6
4. J & K	1	Nil

Statement 'A'

Policy regarding opening of new Telephone Exchanges in rural areas

Under the normal rules of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, projects for opening of Telephone Exchanges are sanctioned only after carrying out a financial appraisal of the project and ensuring that the annual recurring expenditure does not exceed the anticipated annual

revenue. With increasing cost of equipment, stores and labour, however, it has been found that a large number of projects for small exchanges in rural areas prove unremunerative not only in the initial stages but also after the full connectable capacity is utilized. To permit extension of telephone services in rural areas, following liberalised policy for opening/expansion of telephone exchanges upto 100-lines capacity has been adopted with effect from 1-4-1980.

(i) Small automatic exchanges may be opened and expanded in rural areas upto 100 lines capacity without insisting on each individual project being remunerative. Instead the opening and expansion of such exchanges small be governed by the demand for private and public (other than service) telephone connections.

(ii) A 10-lines exchange may be opened, provided there is a minimum telephone demand for 5 (five) such connections in a village or group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms. of the central village subject to the anticipated revenue being at least 35 per cent of the anticipated annual recurring expenditure. (this is not applicable for the time being since a 10-lines small automatic exchange is still being developed, reference may also please be made to para (v) below).

(iii) The 10-lines exchange may be replaced by or a new 25 lines exchange may be installed if there is a demand for 10 such connections in a village or

group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms. of the central village subject to the anticipated revenue being at least 40 per cent of the anticipated A. R. E.

(iv) The 25 lines exchange may be replaced by a 50 lines exchange when the demand reaches 23 and a 50-lines exchange may be expanded to 100 lines when the demand reaches 46 subject to the anticipated revenue being 60 per cent and 70 per cent respectively of the anticipated A. R. E.

v) In general, the initial capacity of a small automatic exchange at a new station should not exceed 10-lines. However, in view of the fact that development work is still in progress on a 10-lines electronic SAX and the smallest exchange available as on date is of 25-lines nominal capacity, there is no objection to opening of 25 lines exchanges till 10-lines SAXs are available freely, subject, of course to the minimum demand for 10 regular private and public connections (other than service).

The above liberalised policy is applicable for opening/expansion of automatic exchanges.

2. Opening of small manual exchanges involves employment of a minimum of 5 Operators to provide round the clock service through out the week. As such opening of small manual exchanges involves much higher losses. It is, therefore, normally not envisaged that a manual exchange with less than 100 lines should be opened.

3. Thus at present Heads of Telecommunication Circles are sanctioning schemes for opening of 25 lines small automatic exchanges wherever at least 10 prospective subscribers register their demands with the prescribed advance deposit of Rs. 100/-. For this purpose the prospective subscribers may contact the Sub-Divisional Officers Phones/telegraphs of the areas.

4. The opening of such exchanges involves renting out a suitable building and procurement of exchange equipment, power plant, batteries, cables, line materials etc. It, therefore, may take upto about 24 months for the exchange to be commissioned once the scheme is approved.

Statement—B

*Small Auto Exchanges
Sanctioned/Opened under liberalised Policy*

Himachal Pradesh (*Opened, so far 6)	Punjab (*Opened so far, 4)	Haryana (*Opened so far 19)	J. & K.
*1. Chirgaon	1. Sanghol	*1. Balyali	1. Rohama
2. Jagjit Nagar	*2. Kunka Kalan	*2. Kharak	
*3. Nirmand	3. Bhangala	*3. Madina	
*4. Sairi	4. Kala-Affgana	*4. Ujna	
*5. Gaura	5. Nagar	*5. Dujana	
6. Junga	6. Panchat	*6. Dighal	
7. Chandi	7. Virk	*7. Jhujkalan	
*8. Gazta	8. Dhaipai	*8. Badli	
9. Rawalshar	9. Kalabakra	*9. Bondkalan	
10. Lohri Sarail	10. Kutli	*10. Mattan Hail	
11. Kanoore	11. Miani	*11. Jamalpur	
12. Kuthera	12. Wadhala- Bhangar.	*12. Kathura	
13. Jukhala	*13. Bhagsar	*13. Kunjpura	
	*14. Bodiwala	*14. Babbarpur	
	*15. Hajipur	*15. Bapoli	
	16. Chhajali	16. Nighdu	
	17. Shahbadpur	17. Amin	
	18. Sathiala	18. Barsat	
	19. Jaitu Sarjana	*19. Khizrabad	
	20. Kahnuwan	*20. Nalvi	
	21. Dattarpur	21. Massana	
	22. Taragarh	22. Matheri	
	23. Talewal	23. Mundhal	
	24. Channa	24. Alewa	
	25. Dhaula	25. Sikanderpur	
	26. Madhir	*26. Hassanpur	
	27. Kacha Packa	*27. Bamni-Khera	

डाकघर बचत बैंक खातों में गबन हेराफेरी के मामले

247. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में डाकघरों के बचत बैंक खातों में गबन/हेराफेरी के ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनके बारे में दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान सरकार को पता चला है और इस कारण से सरकार को कितनी घन राशि का नुकसान हुआ है; और

(ख) क्या गत एक वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में बोगस मनीआर्डरों और बचत बैंक से धनराशि निकालने के मामलों का भी पता चला है ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) 1-1-1981 से 31-12-1981 की अवधि के दौरान डाकघर बचत बैंक खातों में क्षति और गबन के 1094 मामलों का पता लगाया गया जिनमें कुल 35,48,559.79 रुपये की क्षति और गबन शामिल है। विभागीय कार्रवाई और पुलिस जांच, रकम की वसूली, दावों का निपटान तथा कानूनी कार्रवाई के पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही क्षति की कुल रकम का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है।

(ख) जी हां। पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में बचत बैंक खातों से जाली निकासी और जाली मनीआर्डरों के कुछ मामलों का पता लगाया गया।

Opening of Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

248. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-

(a) the number of Post Offices to be opened during the Sixth Plan Period in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the allocation of funds proposed to be made for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Number of post offices to be opened during the Sixth Plan period in each Circle/Region is fixed from year to year. During the year 1980-81, 79 branch post offices were opened in Himachal Pradesh. Forty more are planned to be opened during the current year. Out of the target of 40 post offices for the current year, 32 have already been opened.

(b) Allocation of funds is made from year to year commensurate with the physical targets fixed.

Modernisation and Expansion of Telecom. Factories

249. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the production technology and product lines of the telecom. factories at Calcutta, Bombay, Jabalpur and Bhilai are out-dated;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for modernisation and expansion of these factories;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The production technology in some cases needs modernisation. However, the product

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for modernisation and expansion of the departmental telecom. factories. The main schemes to be implemented are :—

- (i) Replacement of old outmoded galvanising plants at Telecom. Factories, Calcutta and Jabalpur by new modern galvanising plants.
- (ii) Replacement of the existing out-dated foundry at Telecom. Factory, Calcutta by a new modern foundry at Kharagpur.
- (iii) A new modern tube making plant for Telecom. Factory, Jabalpur.
- (iv) Procurement of 4-Spindle Drilling Machines for Telecom. Factories, Calcutta and Jabalpur.
- (v) Modernisation and expansion of cordage shop in Telecom. Factory, Bombay.
- (vi) Expansion of the microwave towers production unit in Telecom. Factory, Jabalpur.
- (vii) Replacement of old out-dated bolt-forging Machines by new modern Hot Upset Multi-forge Machines in Telecom. Factories, Jabalpur and Calcutta.

(d) Does not arise.

Steps to Improve Local Telephone System in Delhi and Calcutta

250. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the performance of local telephone systems at Delhi and Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 'Task Forces' have been constituted each for Delhi and Calcutta for implementation of various work programmes for the improvement of the external plant, on a time bound basis. The various measures are as follows :

- (i) Construction of underground cable ducts ;
- (ii) Pressurisation of junction, primary and Secondary cables ;
- (iii) Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network ;
- (iv) Use of insulated drop wire for subscriber connection ;
- (v) Rehabilitation of the distribution points and Cabinets ;
- (vi) Replacement of Aluminium fittings by copper wire.
- (vii) Replacement of badly damaged cables ;

Apart from above, the following measures have also been taken to improve the performance of the telephone systems at Delhi and Calcutta ;

- (i) Formation of reserved pool of fully trained operators to combat absenteeism ;
- (ii) Introduction of electronic local telex and trunk automatic exchanges in the near future ;
- (iii) Commissioning of inhouse computers in Metropolitan Cities in the near future for billing, on line directory enquiry, for maintenance of cable records, and directory printing.

Re-Use of Post Card

251. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4340 on 15th September, 1981 regarding re-use of Post Cards as economy measure and state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the suggestion for re-use of Post Card :

(b) if so, the details of the decision ; and

(c) if not, what are the specific reasons for the delay and when the same is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). A decision on the suggestion for re-use of Post Cards as economy measure has since been taken. The suggestion has not been found acceptable.

T.V. in Nagpur

252. SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to bring Nagpur on the Television map of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the same would start working ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) TV services through INSAT at Nagpur is expected to commence from the 15th August, 1982. The

site for the Programme Production Centre to be set up at Nagpur has been selected on 31-1-1982.

Coalfields Reconstruction Scheme

253. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced Coalfields Reconstruction Scheme;

(b) if so, the names of the coalfields which have been identified for reconstruction;

(c) the estimated cost of each of the coal field reconstruction programmes;

(d) the expected time of the implementation of the reconstruction programme; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Government have decided to formulate Coalfield-wise master plans with a view to reconstruct/reorganise the mining activity in the area for achieving plan objectives.

(b) Master plan has already been prepared in respect of Jharia coalfield. For other coalfields like North Karanpura, Talcher, etc. master plans are yet to be prepared.

(c) The cost of Jharia coalfield reorganisation programme has been estimated at Rs. 5372 crores.

(d) and (e). The implementation of Jharia coalfield reorganisation programme is expected to be completed by 2000 A. D. and envisages construction of 9 large opencast mines and 21 under-ground mines.

Inclusion of Press Freedom as a Fundamental Right

254. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Editors' Guild of India has in a resolution demanded amendment of the Constitution to include press freedom in the Fundamental Rights ;

(b) whether the Guild has also urged upon the Government to amend the Official Secrets Act ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). No such proposals have been formally received from the Editors' Guild of India.

(c) Does not arise.

British Govt's Offer for setting up Super Thermal Power Station

255. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the British Government for the cooperation and financial assistance in setting up a 1000 MW new Super Thermal Power Station ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals ; and

(c) when, where and at what cost the proposed thermal power station is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). The Government of United Kingdom have made a proposal for the setting up a Super Thermal Power Station in India of 1000 M.W. capacity with 100% U.K. assistance. The proposal has a financial package comprising of grant, export credits and commercial loans. The proposal would involve the import of British equipments.

(c) No Final decision has been taken by Government on the proposal.

राजस्थान में उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिये स्थान का चयन

256. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस कारखाने के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान का चयन करने हेतु कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने को स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार ने किस स्थान का अन्तिम रूप से चयन किया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) राजस्थान में स्थापित किये जाने वाले एक संयंत्र सहित गैस पर

आधारित प्रस्तावित 6 अतिरिक्त उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिये अनुकूलतम स्थानों का सुझाव देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा एक स्थल चयन समिति नियुक्त की गई थी। समिति ने राज्य सरकार द्वारा पृष्ठाये गये संभावित स्थलों का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण और तकनीकी-आर्थिक परीक्षण किया है। सरकार को समिति की रिपोर्ट हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है और उसका मूल्यांकन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। राजस्थान में स्थापित किये जाने वाले संयंत्र सहित गैस पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्रों के सही स्थानों पर, रिपोर्ट का मूल्यांकन पूरा होने के शीघ्र बाद ही निर्णय लिये जाने की आशा है।

Complaints Regarding Non-delivery of Telegrams

257. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints regarding non-delivery of telegrams were received by Government in the year 1981; and

(b) whether any complaints have been received regarding the non-delivery of "top-priority" telegram; if so, the details of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 9455.

(b) No, Sir.

Modernisation of Sindri Fertilizer Plant

258. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for modernisation of fertilizer unit at Sindri;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be spent on its modernisation; and

(d) what will be the effect on the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. A modernisation plant which is a new Ammonia-Urea plant based on fuel oil was commissioned in 1979 and is in production.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Feature Films on Tribal Life

259. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to produce feature films on tribal life;

(b) if so, the total number of such feature films on tribal life proposed to be produced in 1982-83;

(c) whether such films will also be produced in different regional languages;

(d) whether Government also propose considering the production of feature films on the lives of the Harijans keeping proper harmony with them; and

(e) the detailed programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The regional centres of the Films Division for production of short feature-type films with rural orientation have been set up in Calcutta and Bangalore.

(b) Seven.

(c) The Calcutta and Bangalore centres will be producing films in languages/dialects of the Eastern region and southern region of the country respectively.

(d) and (e). These two regional centres may also produce feature-type films on the theme relating to life of the Harijans in addition to the themes of rural development, Prohibition, communal harmony, untouchability etc. etc.

Telephone System in Delhi

260. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are increasing complaints including those from Members of Parliament regarding the failure of telephones in Delhi; and

(b) what concrete steps are taken to improve the telephone system in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The average is 67 per 100 Telephones.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the performance of Delhi Telephones :—

(i) Gas pressurisation of the existing underground cables;

- (ii) Laying of new cables duly pressurised;
- (iii) Providing protection to underground cables by way of half ducts wherever necessary, considering the depth of cable;
- (iv) Construction of ducts for laying of new cables on certain routes;
- (v) Flooding of cable trenches to detect cable faults before these are closed;
- (vi) Flash pressure testing of all cable joints made;
- (vii) Special drive for inspection of subscriber premises;
- (viii) Progressive replacement of aluminium wire fittings by copper wire;
- (ix) Special testing of exchange equipment, particularly inter-exchange junctions;
- (x) Keeping a constant watch over the working of Fault Repair Service, Auto manual and trunk services.

बोध घाट पन-बिजली परियोजना की स्वीकृति

261. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बस्तर जिले में बोधघाट पन-बिजली परियोजना के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इस पन-बिजली परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(घ) इस के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) से (ग) इन्द्रवती नदी पर बोघघाट जल विद्युत परियोजना (4×125 मेगा०) 209.30 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर फरवरी, 1979 में स्वीकृत की गई थी। इस परियोजना का कार्य हाथ में ले लिया गया है और बांध स्थल, हैड रेस सुरंग, विद्युत घर क्षेत्र तथा टेलरेस सुरंग के सम्बन्ध में सम्पुष्टिकारी अन्वेषण कार्य चल रहे हैं। विशिष्टियों की ड्राइंगें भी तैयार की जा रही हैं।

(घ) अक्टूबर/नवम्बर, 1981 में केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में हुए वार्षिक योजना सम्बन्धी विचार-विमर्श के दौरान राज्य प्राधिकारियों ने यह बताया था कि परियोजना के निर्माण में छः वर्ष लगेंगे तथा पहले यूनिट के 1988 में किसी समय चालू किए जाने की आशा है।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के अधीन कार्य करने वाली सरकारी समितियां

262. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम लिमिटेड के अधीन कार्य करने वाली सहकारी समितियों के राज्य-वार नाम क्या हैं और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं ;

(ख) ऐसी सहकारी विद्युतीकरण समितियों द्वारा की गई प्रगति का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या ये समितियां घाटे में चल रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने अभी तक विभिन्न राज्यों में गठित 23 ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समितियों की परियोजना रिपोर्टों को वित्तीय सहायता सम्बन्धी स्वीकृति दी है। प्रत्येक राज्य में गठित समितियों के नाम तथा उनके स्थान संलग्न विवरण में दिखाए गए हैं।

(ख) इन 23 ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समितियों में से 18 समितियां कार्य कर रही हैं। और शेष 5 समितियां, जो कि हाल ही में स्वीकृत की गई हैं, प्रचालन आरम्भ करने के लिए विभिन्न औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने में लगी हुई हैं। कार्य कर रही समितियों की दिसम्बर, 1981 के अन्त तक प्राप्त की गई प्रगति के बारे में ब्योरा निम्नलिखित है :—

क्रम संख्या	विवरण	की गई प्रगति
1.	बनाए गए सदस्यों की संख्या	1,67,122
2.	शेयर पूंजी की राशि	939.03 लाख रुपये
3.	विद्युतीकृत किए गए गांव	1,354
4.	ऊर्जित किए गए पम्प सेट	50,946
5.	लघु उद्योगों की संख्या जिनके लिए कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं	3,787

(ग) कार्य कर रही 18 ग्रामीण विद्युत

सहकारी समितियों में से 2 समितियों ने

अर्ध मध्य प्रदेश के बूंदल जिले की

मुजवाड़े ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति

ने तथा छतरपुर जिले की नवागढ़ ग्रामीण

विद्युत सहकारी समिति ने अगस्त, 1981

में कार्य करना आरम्भ किया है। कार्य कर

रही शेष 16 समितियों में से 12 समितियों

के कार्य-परिणामों में लाभ दिखाया गया है

अबकि 4 समितियों, नामशः गुजरात में

कोडीनार, महाराष्ट्र में मुला प्रवाड़ा उड़ीसा

में अथवा तब आंध्र प्रदेश में रायचोटी,

के कार्य-परिणामों में हानि दिखाई गई है।

कोडीनार तथा मुला प्रवाड़ा समितियां

संबंधित राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा अनाधिकृत टैरिफ ली जाना कृषि आरों की प्रमुखता होना तथा कृषि उपयोजकों के लिए उपयोजिता टैरिफ कम होना। संबंधित राज्य सरकारें/राज्य बिजली बोर्ड जीवन क्षम टैरिफों के लिए सहमत हो गए हैं और बताया है कि जीवन क्षम टैरिफ लागू हो जाने

पर इन दोनों समितियों की हानियां नहीं

होगी तथा वे लाभ-अनाम की स्थिति प्राप्त

कर लेंगी।

अथवा सहिति :

उड़ीसा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने पिछले चार वर्षों में टैरिफ में 4 बार एक तरफा वृद्धि करके टैरिफ बढ़ा दी है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप समिति की वित्तीय हानि हुई है। लाइन में हुई अधिक हानियों के प्रभाव क्षेत्र का पता समिति द्वारा लगाया गया है तथा लाइन हानियों को कम करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए और टैरिफ के संबंध में मामला राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के साथ उठाया गया और उनके निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा है।

रायचोटी ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति

लाइन में अधिक हानियां होने तथा प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में उपरी स्तर पर बार-बार परिवर्तन होने से प्रतिवर्ष वित्तीय परिरणाम रहे हैं। समिति के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार करने हेतु उचित कार्यवाई आरम्भ करने के लिए मामला राज्य सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है।

विवरण

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की वित्तीय सहजता से गठन की गई ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समितियों के नाम और स्थान दिखाते गए विवरण :

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	नाम तथा स्थान
1	2	3

1. आंध्र प्रदेश 1. सहकारी विद्युत सप्लाई समिति लिमिटेड सरसिला, बिजा

करीमनगर, (आंध्र प्रदेश)

2. अकापल्ली ग्रामीण विद्युत सप्लाई समिति लिमिटेड,

अकापल्ली बिजा विधानसभाक्षेत्र (आंध्र प्रदेश)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	नाम तथा स्थान
1	2	3
		3. रायचोटी ग्रामीण विद्युत सप्लाई सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, रायचोटी, जिला गुडप्पा (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)
		4. *चीपुरापल्ली ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड चीपुरापल्ली, जिला विजयानमरम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)
		5. *कुप्पम ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति, कुप्पम, जिला चित्तूर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)
		6. *संजय (अन्दोले) ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, जोगीपेट, जिला मेडक (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)
2. बिहार		1. फतवा फुलवाड़ी शरीफ ग्राम्य विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, पटना (बिहार)
3. गुजरात		1. कोडीनार ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, कोडीनार, जिला अमेरली (गुजरात)
4. जम्मू और कश्मीर		1. साम्बा ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, विजयपुर, जिला जम्मू (जम्मू और कश्मीर)
5. कर्नाटक		1. हुकेरी तालुका सहकारी ग्रामीण विद्युत समिति लिमिटेड, हुकेरी, जिला बेलगांव (कर्नाटक)
6. मध्य प्रदेश		1. ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति मर्यादित, मनासा, जिला मंदसौर (मध्य प्रदेश)
		2. ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, पनठाना, जिला पूर्वी-निमाड़ (मध्य प्रदेश)
		3. ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, मानावाड़, जिला-धाड़ (मध्य प्रदेश)
		4. ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति, मर्यादित, भुलताई, जिला-बेतूल (मध्य प्रदेश)
		5. ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, नवगांव, जिला-छतरपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)
7. महाराष्ट्र		1. मुला-प्रवाड़ा विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, श्रीरामपुर, जिला-अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	नाम तथा स्थान
1	2	3
8. उड़ीसा		1. अथांगढ ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, अथांगढ, जिला-कटक (उड़ीसा) 2. प्रस्तावित असका ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, असका, जिला-गंजाम (उड़ीसा)
9. राजस्थान		1. कोटपुतली ग्रामीण विद्युत समिति लिमिटेड, कोटपुतली, जिला-जयपुर (राजस्थान)
10. तमिल नाडु		1. कुमकोणम ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, कुमकोणम, जिला-तंजावूर (तमिलनाडु) 2.* थीरुमायम ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति थीरुमायम, जिला-पुडुकोट्टई (तमिलनाडु)
11. उत्तर प्रदेश		1. सहकारी विद्युत सप्लाय समिति लिमिटेड, लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश)
12. पश्चिमी बंगाल		1. सिंगुर-हरिपाल ग्रामीण विद्युत सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, सिंगुर-हरिपाल, जिला-हुगली (पश्चिम बंगाल)

Preference to a Film Distributor in purchase of Bengali Films by Delhi Doordarshan

263. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) names of different Film Distributors who supplied Bengali song sequence to Delhi Doordarshan Kendra for Regional Chitrahah during the last five years, total amount paid to each of them during that period, year-wise, and total number of weeks for which programmes accepted from each of them during that period;

(b) names of Bengali feature films telecast during the last five years by the Delhi Doordarshan Kendra alongwith the names of film Distributors supplying them ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Delhi Doordarshan Kendra is giving preference to a particular film Distributor of Delhi in so far as the selection of Bengali feature films is concerned ; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor; if not, the details of the film Distributors of Delhi and Bengali feature films offered by them during each of the last five years ?

* ये समितियां प्रचालन आरंभ करने के लिए प्रक्रिया संबंधी औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने में लगी हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3355 182]

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3355 182]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3355 182]

मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने में पदों के लिए चयन

264. श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके नाम मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने में पदों के लिए मथुरा रोजगार कार्यालय से आमंत्रित किये गये थे और जो 1 दिसम्बर, 1981 के बाद तेल शोधक कारखाने में भरे जाने थे ;

(ख) क्या उनमें से कुछ व्यक्तियों का चयन कर लिया गया है और उनमें से मथुरा जिले के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके नाम मथुरा रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा भेजे गये हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने अपनी शिक्षा मथुरा जिले में प्राप्त की है और जो इस जिले के निवासी हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इन व्यक्तियों से कहा गया है कि वे इस आशय के प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करें कि उनको 2 वर्ष या अधिक समय तक सरकारी ठेकेदारी के अधीन काम करने का अनुभव प्राप्त है और अब तक प्राप्त प्रमाण-पत्रों में से कितने प्रमाण-पत्र मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने के ठेकेदारों द्वारा जारी किये गये हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) (क) और (ख) : 1 दिसम्बर, 1981 के पश्चात मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने के प्राधिकारियों ने जिला रोजगार कार्यालय, मथुरा को लगभग 8 पदों की भर्ती के संबंध में सूचित किया था। रोजगार कार्यालय ने इनमें से चार पदों के लिए अभी तक 270 नाम भेजे हैं। अन्तिम रूप से चयन अभी किया जाना है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Manufacture and Sale of Chloramphenicol

265. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the canalising agency has huge quantity of chloramphenicol palmitate and the same remains unlifted ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that number of small scale units are manufacturing this from chloramphenicol I. P. and selling the same at cheaper price than that approved by Government for large scale units ;

(c) whether there is any difference in quality of the product manufactured by large scale units and small scale units ; and

(d) if so, what is the difference, and if not, the reasons for giving higher approved price to large scale units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) State Chemical & Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Limited holds a stock of 38 tonnes of Chloramphenicol Palmitate at present. The lifting of this item has been slow.

(b) On November 16, 1981, Government have fixed a price of Rs. 708.42/Kg. for Chloramphenicol Palmitate produced by M/s. Parke Davis (India) Limited from their own production of Chloramphenicol Powder from the basic stage, namely, ex-Benzyldehyde. Some small scale units are also producing Chloramphenicol Palmitate but from Chloramphenicol Powder produced from an imported intermediate called L-Base rather than from the basic stage. None of these units have so far come before the Government for getting their price fixed. Although no study has been made of their costs and prices, some of them are reported to be selling this drug at rates cheaper than fixed by the Government for indigenous production from basic stage on account of cost advantages resulting from manufacture from imported intermediate.

(c) Government have not investigated the relative quality of the products manufactured by the large scale and small scale units, but all drug sold in the country have to be of the IP standard at the minimum.

(d) Since the price of small scale units for Chloramphenicol Palmitate is yet being studied, an exact price comparison is not available. However, it appears that the production of this drug from Chloramphenicol Powder manufactured from the basic

stage within the country is costlier than its production from Chloramphenicol Powder manufactured from imported intermediate. As for the price fixed for the large scale units it may be stated that this is based on a verification of actual cost, of the manufacturer by the B.I.C.P. and an allowance of a specific rate of return to the manufacturer as per the policy of the Government.

Telegraph, Telephone and Postal Facilities in Trilokpuri and Mayur Vihar

266. **SHRI ERA ANBARASU :** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Trilokpuri-Mayur Vihar are recently developed big colonies ;

(b) whether it is a fact that no telegraph, telephone and postal facilities are available to the people living in Mayur Vihar ;

(c) if so, what and when the action to provide the above facilities is proposed to be taken ; and

(d) the reasons for delay in providing such facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is a fact that Mayur Vihar is a recently developed DDA colony in Trans-Yamuna area. Trilokpuri resettlement colony however, came into existence in the year 1975-76.

(b) Nearest post office to Mayur Vihar is Himmat Puri which is only 1/2 Km away. Although public telephone and telegraph offices are not available at Mayur Vihar proper, these facilities are available at Patparganj Post Office and Khichripur Post Office which are at a distance of 1.5 & 3 Kms. respectively.

Trilokpuri Resettlement Colony is already having a post office.

(c) and (d). A case is, however, being examined with a view to providing a public telephone manned by a handicapped person if a suitable location becomes available.

As per present norms, the distance between 2 post offices in major urban areas should ordinarily be one Km. Mayur Vihar colony is at a distance of only 0.5 Km. from Himmatpuri post office. Therefore opening of post office at Mayur Vihar is not justified as per present norms.

Setting up T.V. relay station at Agra

267. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a TV Relay station is being set up at Agra to relay Delhi Doordarshan's telecasts for the benefit of people in the surrounding areas before the ASIAD ; and

(b) if so, the range of the transmitter and the time by when it will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Restriction on Import and use of Petrol

268. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to cover the gap in the balance of payment

position, Government are thinking to restrict the import and use of petrol by Private car owners ;

(b) if so, by what time, and the details of the said decision, if any ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same, in details ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). No motor spirit is being imported into the country and therefore, the question of restricting import of petrol does not arise.

Assets of Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias and Sahu Jains and expenditure by Top Executives

269. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN ;

SHRI RESHMA MOTILAL BHOYE ;

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the movable and immovable property of Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias and Sahu Jains in the country as on 31st December, 1981 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chief Executives/Jt. Executives are spending money like water on their tours in the country and abroad as also on account of entertainment expenditure ;

(c) what is the travelling expenditure in India and abroad of each of the above business houses during the last five years, year-wise ; and

(d) whether Government propose to put a ban on such expenditure and if not, what are the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Separate data on movable and immovable properties of Companies belonging to Industrial Houses are not required to be compiled and maintained in the Department of Company Affairs. However, the total assets of Birla, Tata and Sahu Jain houses in 1980, as per registrations under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 as on 31-12-1980, are as given below. Assets data for 1981 of the above houses are not available as the Balance sheets of all the companies belonging to these houses are not yet due :

Name of the Industrial House	Assets in 1980 (Rs. Crores)
1. Birla	1431.99
2. Tata	1538.97
3. Sahu Jain	58.39

As regards Dalmias, it may be stated that the Company Law Board by its order dated 8-2-1980 held that 23 undertakings were under the control of a group of persons who are members of the family of Shri Jai Dayal Dalmia but this order has been challenged before both the Delhi High Court and Supreme Court in which interim stay was granted and the proceedings are still pending before the said Courts. Moreover, no company admitting itself to be controlled by Dalmia Group members has been registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the required information in this regard.

(b) and (c). The extant provisions of Company Law do not provide for showing separately the expenditure incurred by the executives of the companies on tours and entertainments, etc. in the company's final accounts.

(d) Government have no such proposal. However, the recommendations of the Sachar Committee which include *Inter alia* certain suggestions on related issues like managerial remuneration, are under the consideration of the Government.

Recognising Film Production and Theatre Construction as an Industry

270. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee of experts has been set up to study the question of recognising the film production and theatre construction as industry which will entitle them to have institutional credits.

(b) if so, the terms of reference and other relevant details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Government has not set up any such committee.

(b) Does not arise.

Film "Mahatama"

271. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI R. L. BHATIA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film 'Mahatama' depicting the life of Mahatama Gandhi, assigned to the foreign film producer, has since been produced ;

(b) what expenditure has so far been incurred by Government in this regard as its share of the cost; and

(c) whether Government have examined the same and approved ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The shooting of the film 'Gandhi' by Sir Richard Attenborough has been completed and the work relating to editing, recording of music, etc, is in progress.

(b) The Government of India has participated in the financing of this film through the National Film Development Corporation a public sector undertaking. Till date the Corporation contributed Rs. 5.87 crores towards the production of this film.

(c) No, Sir. The final print of the film is not yet ready.

Unauthorised Consumers of Electricity in Delhi Cantt.

272. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumers of electricity in Delhi Cantonment are taking more load than sanctioned to them, which results in over-loading and frequent power breakdowns besides refusal of grant of the same to new consumers;

(b) if so, has a survey been carried out to ascertain the position and suitable action/steps in the matter taken to ensure implementation of the rules; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) It is reported by Delhi Cantonment authorities that a number of consumers, particularly shops, are using their full connected load and are also giving extra temporary

connections to the way side/foot path shops, in the evening hours. This can be construed as using more load than sanctioned. Grant of new connections would be possible only after the system is augmented for which two works were sanctioned.

(b) A Board of Officers has been convened by Station H. Q. to carry out the survey to ascertain the position and to recommend suitable action to be taken, in this regard.

(c) Question does not arise.

Delay in Rectification of Telephone Faults due to shortage of Spares

273. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the short supply of spares like switch board plugs, cords, jack strips, lamps and headgear sets the telephone faults could not be rectified; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to make available these spare parts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Availability of Switch board plugs and switch board lamps is short of requirements. The supplies of jack strips and switch board cords are adequate. The production capacity of headgear sets is limited. Though the supply of some of these items is inadequate, this has not resulted in telephone faults not being rectified. Various steps for stepping up production capacity and in improvement in the quality of production have been taken up for improving the availability of these items.

Dhobswari Hydro Project in Mizoram

274. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started the investigation work of Dhobswari Hydro-electric project in Mizoram;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this direction;

(c) whether the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) is now in a position to prepare the project report with the investigation materials as available with them presently; and

(d) if not, by when such work of preparing the project report shall begin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d). The investigation work of this project has been taken up by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation. It is expected that the work will be completed in 2 or 3 Working Seasons, at the end of which a complete feasibility report will be prepared.

Break-Down in Power Generation in Kali River Project (Karnataka)

275. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) has it come to the notice of Government that there is a break-down in power generation at 'Kali River Project' (Karnataka);

(b) what are the reasons for the failure of power production there ; and

(c) what action has been taken to see that production of power

starts immediately and to assure proper production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) to (c). Generation at the Nagjhari power house, which is a run-of-the river station, has been stopped for about 2 months from 7-1-1982 because of the very low flows in the Kali river. It is proposed to conserve the water flows by using the storage built-up at Bommanahalli Tattihalla reservoirs during the period of shut down, for use during summer months for peaking assistance to the system from March, 1982.

Films passed by Censor Board and Stopped for Exhibition by Government

276. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after a film was passed by the Censor Board, it was found to promote disaffection and Government had to order for the stoppage of its exhibition ;

(b) if so, during the last six months how many films passed by the Censor Board were stopped for exhibition ;

(c) whether Government are aware that better scrutiny at the script stage or at the filming of a movie would greatly help the producers and save a lot of money for them to correct themselves and also save Government from being described as unduly tough; and

(d) if so, whether such modifications in the censorship procedures are proposed to be introduced and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The exhibition of the Hindi feature film "Meri Aawaz Suno" which was granted an 'A' certificate with cuts by the Board of Film Censors in November 1981 was suspended by the Central Government on 19-12-81, as the film was found to contain scenes of torture brutal violence and cruelty having a gruesome and horrifying impact on the viewers and scenes of semi-nudity of female body which were offensive to human sensibilities and also as the film showed the modus operandi of setting fire to a building. However, the suspension order has been stayed by courts of law. No other film certified by the Board was later stopped by Government from exhibition during the last six months, i.e., from 1-8-81 to 31-1-82.

(c) and (d). There is no provision either in the Cinematograph Act or in the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules for the Board to tender any pre-censorship advice either at the script stage or at the time of filming (shooting etc.) Formal advice of the nature suggested is likely to create complications both for the producers and for the Board at the time when films are presented in final form for certification. However, if any producer seeks any informal pre-censorship advice it is given to him orally in a non-committal manner without prejudice to the judgement of the Board on the final film on its own merits. This informal advice does not bind either the producer or the Board at that stage. Very few producers have sought such advice. There is no proposal for institutionalising this arrangement in the statute.

Villages covered by Daily Mail Delivery Scheme

277. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all villages in the country are covered by the daily mail delivery scheme;

(b) if so, the number of villages covered by this scheme and the number of villages which are not covered under this scheme and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Out of a total of 575936 villages in the country, 574714 are covered by daily mail delivery service. The remaining 1222 villages are not covered at present, by this scheme. The villages not covered are in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh, the North Eastern region and Jammu and Kashmir and it has not been possible to extend daily delivery service to them so far due to difficult terrain and extreme weather conditions.

Scheme of National Film Archives to Interview veterans and dignitaries in field of Cinema

278. SHRIMATI MADHRI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Film Archives proposed to work on a scheme to interview veterans and dignitaries in the field of cinema ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and amount to be spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to interview prominent film makers, artists, technicians and others connected with film industry in the country, and for record their impressions and memoirs for permanent record and future reference.

under Archives Plan Scheme "Documentation and research Centre for films". The details are still to be worked out.

सभी प्रकार के रेडियो सैटों को लायसेंस शुल्क से मुक्त करना ।

279. श्री सज्जन कुमार :
श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी प्रकार के रेडियो सैटों को लायसेंस शुल्क से मुक्त करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक; और उसके सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इसके कारण होने वाले नुकसान को सरकार किस प्रकार पूरा करेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री वसन्त साठे):

(क) सरकार ने 2 बैंड वाले रेडियो/ट्रांजिस्टर सैटों पर लाइसेंस शुल्क पहले ही समाप्त कर दिया है। दो से अधिक बैंड वाले किन्तु 150 रुपए से कम की लागत वाले सैटों पर इस समय भी 7.50 रुपये प्रति वर्ष का रियायती लाइसेंस शुल्क लिया जाता है। रेडियो/टेलीविजन राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण प्राप्त करने तथा आर्थिक विकास और राष्ट्र निर्माण का संदेश दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों सहित देश के सभी भागों के लोगों को पहुँचाने के शक्तिशाली और प्रभावी माध्यम हैं।

अतः दो से अधिक बैंड वाले रेडियो सैटों पर भी लाइसेंस शुल्क समाप्त करने/कम करने जैसी और रियायतों का सैटों की

अधिक बिक्री और इस माध्यम की विस्तृत पहुँच के माध्यम से अवश्यमेव लाभकारी प्रभाव पड़ता है।

(ख) जब भी सरकार द्वारा 2 से अधिक बैंड वाले रेडियो/ट्रांजिस्टर सैटों पर लाइसेंस शुल्क समाप्त करने/कम करने के प्रश्न पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा, इस पहलू को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा।

Removal of difficulties in funding of Thal-Vaishet Project

280. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the difficulties created by the World Bank in the funding of the Thal-Vaishet Project have been removed and the work of the project has been continued;

(b) if so, the 'progress' made so far; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to remove the difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Adequate foreign exchange resources are available for the Thal Project. Arrangements have been finalised for getting foreign exchange assistance from U.K., Denmark and Japan. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. have also obtained foreign exchange by floating bonds in the Kuwait market. France has also agreed to provide foreign exchange assistance. Buyers' Credits are also being arranged, where possible, for specific items of equipment. Where necessary, free foreign exchange has also been made available.

The land required for the factory has been acquired. Arrangements have been made for provision of infrastructural facilities like water, power, railway siding, etc. Civil works are in progress. Contracts for the main plants like ammonia, urea and steam generation have been signed and have become effective. Works relating to off-sites and infrastructure are progressing satisfactorily. Procurement work for various items of equipment has started and has been completed to a large extent in respect of steam generation plants, turbo-generating sets, coal handling, etc. Erection work has also commenced in respect of a few plants.

(c) Does not arise.

News-Item Captioned "Condition of Press Alarming"

281. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Condition of Press alarming" published in the Hindustan Times dated the 8th January, 1982;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the 'alarming' condition of the press?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is aware that the steep rise in the price of newsprint and the increase of the wage bill have created difficulties for the newspaper industry.

(c) Most of the newspapers have increased their sale price and the advertisement rates in order to meet the rise in the cost of production. As for the import duty on newsprint, relief has already been provided to small and medium newspapers.

Installed Power Capacity and Utilization

282. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total percentage of the installed capacity of power being utilised and the reasons for lower utilisation thereof; and

(b) the action taken by Government during the last two years to improve the capacity utilisation and the percentage of the power installed capacity being utilised and the financial loss being suffered on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) Capacity utilisation of Hydro Power Station is not reckoned as a parameter for judging efficiency as this is dependent on design potential and availability of water. In the case of Thermal Stations Plant load factor becomes a significant criteria for determining efficiency, though it is governed by factors like fuel efficiency etc. Some of the reasons for low plant load factors are :

(i) deficiencies in lay out, plant and equipment, system engineering etc.

(ii) unduly long time being taken for planned maintenance as well as enforced outages of the equipments;

(iii) Inadequate availability of spare parts;

- (iv) comparatively longer stabilisation period of the newly commissioned units;
 - (v) non-availability of trained operation and monitoring personnel; and
 - (vi) poor quality of coal supplies etc.
- (b) A number of measures have been taken and are being taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These measures include :
- (i) assistance to the State Electricity Boards/Power station authorities to identify the deficiencies in the plant and equipment etc. and to prepare and undertake plant betterment programme in a time bound manner;
 - (ii) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques reducing the outage periods;
 - (iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts from the suppliers as well as advising power stations to place orders for spares well in time;
 - (iv) arrangements to ensure requisite quality of coal;
 - (v) setting up of task force particularly for 200 MW units comprising representatives of CEA, BHEL, ILK and State Electricity Boards to identify the deficiencies and prepare a time bound programme for achieving early stabilisation and improving performance of 200 MW units;
 - (vi) visits of roving teams of operation specialists from CEA to monitor the operation practices and to render advice; and
 - (vii) training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of the power stations.

These measures have improved the plant load factor to 45.2% in April-

December 1981 as against 42.7% in April-December 1980. The financial loss owing to lower utilisation is not computed separately.

Opening of a Telegraph Office at Banda in U.P.

283. SHRI RAMANATH DUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ordered for opening a Departmental Telegraph Office at Banda, Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, when and the reason for not opening it so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Opening of a Departmental Telegraph Office was sanctioned on 18-4-1981. For want of suitable rented accommodation, the Departmental Telegraph Office is yet to be opened. G.M. Telecom. U.P. is making intensive search for suitable accommodation. The Departmental Telegraph Office at Banda will be opened as soon as suitable accommodation is available.

उच्च न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े
आपराधिक सिविल और राजस्व
सम्बन्धी मामले

284. श्री कृष्णदत्त सुल्तान पुरी : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपराधिक, सिविल और राजस्व सम्बन्धी ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जो पिछले पांच वर्षों से देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालयों में निपटारे के लिए अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं और ऐसे कितने उच्च न्यायालय हैं जिनमें ये मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में हुई देरी के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल) : (क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालयों में गत पांच वर्ष से लम्बित दांडिक, सिविल और राजस्व सम्बन्धी मामलों की संख्या विवरण I में दी गई है।

(ख) लम्बित मामलों की संख्या कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम विवरण II में उपदर्शित है।

मामलों के निपटाने में विलम्ब की समस्या पर सरकार का बराबर ध्यान जाता रहा

है। अनेक जटिल कारणों से मामलों के निपटाए जाने में विलम्ब हो रहा है और उनकी संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। इस विषय पर पहले भी अनेक निकायों ने खोजबीन की है। उच्च न्यायालयों में विलम्ब होने के सम्बन्ध में विधि आयोग (नवां विधि आयोग) की 79 वीं रिपोर्ट अन्तिम रिपोर्ट है। यह रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों को भेज दी गई है।

सरकार ने देश में न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली का पुनरीक्षण करते रहने के लिए विधि आयोग (10 वें विधि आयोग) की भी नियुक्ति कर दी है। आयोग को निर्दिष्ट विषयों में से कुछ विषय विलम्ब कम करने और बकाया मामलों को तेजी से निपटाने के सम्बन्ध में है।

विवरण-I

वर्ष 1977 से जून, 1981 के दौरान उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित सिविल, दांडिक और राजस्व संबंधी मामलों का विवरण।

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	1977			1978		
	सिविल £	दांडिक	राजस्व @	सिविल £	दांडिक	राजस्व @
इलाहाबाद	107875	21788	3086	102914	21354	1584
आंध्र प्रदेश	14466	1142	279	18195	1375	480
बंबई	44419	4596	3577	46202	4437	4183
कलकत्ता*	61890	5408	2755	67837	3105	2011
दिल्ली	22769	1536	2282	25624	1685	2821
गोहाटी	5020	1391	137	5427	1553	145
गुजरात	9508	1458	756	9993	2044	953
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4486	503	30	4702	548	31
जम्मू कश्मीर	3790	856	31	5153	1146	41
कर्नाटक *	34604	588	907	42187	542	930
केरल	41134	1179	426	32920	1296	336
मध्य प्रदेश	20760	10626	1304	20617	9456	1137
मद्रास	42903	5283	3577	40915	5631	3610
चंडीगा	4419	1119	504	5942	1409	557

पटना *	21105	7622	708	26096	8923	795
पंजाब और हरियाणा	36198	9099	772	30863	6549	866
राजस्थान *	11640	4626	361	12233	4870	494
सिक्किम	14	7	कुछ नहीं	11	1	कुछ नहीं
योग :	487000	78827	21492	497831	75924	20974

* केवल मूल मामले ।

@ इसके अन्तर्गत आय-कर निर्देश, विक्रय कर निर्देश और अन्य अप्रत्यक्ष और प्रत्यक्ष कर निर्देश और आवेदन भी हैं ।

£ राजस्व सम्बन्धी मामले अपवर्जित ।

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	1979			1980		
	सिविल \$	दांडिक	राजस्व @	सिविल \$	दांडिक	राजस्व @
इलाहाबाद	83070	19271	997	88990	20001	1255
आंध्र प्रदेश	22861	1662	530	34758	2089	755
बंबई	48773	4864	4361	56924	5078	5904
कलकत्ता*	69853	3193	2230	76341	4648	2837
दिल्ली	25384	1616	3421	25644	1841	3502
गोहाटी	5610	1393	132	6732	1524	129
गुजरात	12600	2142	1129	15267	2771	1435
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5530	576	23	5522	446	27
जम्मू कश्मीर	5526	1165	62	7281	1472	73
कर्नाटक*	53520	1088	1009	64777	1049	1094
केरल	29560	1643	509	27476	1929	759
मध्य प्रदेश	18719	7889	1078	18365	6714	797
मद्रास	47140	7582	3908	49350	6085	4548
उड़ीसा	7166	1596	571	8544	1748	585
पटना*	24178	9452	852	25615	10684	1155
पंजाब और हरियाणा	29658	3546	911	29417	3515	983
राजस्थान*	14214	5012	538	15848	5989	693
सिक्किम	24	5	कुछ नहीं	31	6	कुछ नहीं
योग	503386	73705	22261	556882	77589	25531

* केवल मूल मामले ।

@ इसके अंतर्गत आय-कर निर्देश, विक्रय कर निर्देश और अन्य अप्रत्यक्ष और प्रत्यक्ष कर निर्देश और आवेदन भी हैं ।

\$ राजस्व संबंधी मामले अपवर्जित ।

उच्च न्यायालय का
नाम

1981 (जून तक)

सिविल
\$

दांडिक

राजस्व
@

इलाहाबाद	122765	21668	1460
झांध प्रदेश	46452	2508	801
बम्बई	59725	4994	4839
कलकत्ता *	77539	5510	2754
दिल्ली	31395	2392	3343
गोहाटी	7646	1631	156
गुजरात	17181	3152	1384
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5447	473	27
जम्मू-कश्मीर	8874	1769	79
कर्नाटक *	76697	1380	1140
केरल	28995	2589	842
मध्य प्रदेश	19071	6558	721
मद्रास	58645	7487	4664
उड़ीसा	9617	1997	596
पटना *	28046	11564	1341
पंजाब और हरियाणा	30643	3191	1003
राजस्थान *	17509	6474	778
सिक्किम	37	5	—
योग	646284	85352	25928

* केवल मूल मामले ।

@ इसके अन्तर्गत आय-कर निर्देश, विक्रय कर निर्देश और अन्य अप्रत्यक्ष और प्रत्यक्ष कर निर्देश और आवेदन भी हैं ।

\$ राजस्व सम्बन्धी मामले अपवर्जित ।

विवरण-II

उच्च न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम

(1) उच्च न्यायालय में द्वितीय अपील करने के उपबन्ध को समाप्त करने के लिए सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता का 1976 में संशोधन किया गया (देखिए धारा 100क)।

(2) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1973 में अधिनियमित की गई तथा 1978 और 1980 में उसका संशोधन किया गया।

(3) राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त पदों को भरने के अपने प्रस्ताव विनिर्दिष्ट समग्र-सीमा के भीतर भेजें।

(4) उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, कुछ उच्च न्यायालय मामलों के बेहतर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं :—

(क) सूचना तामील के लिए थोड़ा समय देकर सुनवाई के लिए मामले नियत करना।

(ख) अभिलेख के मुद्रण की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करना।

(ग) कुछ अधिनियमों के अधीन वाले मामलों में शीघ्र कार्रवाई करना और उन्हें पूर्विता देना।

(घ) भूमि अर्जन आदि के मामलों से उत्पन्न होने वाले विषयों को एक समूह में रखना।

(5) उच्च न्यायालयों के कार्यभार को कम करने के लिए सीमा शुल्क तथा उत्पाद शुल्क अधिकरण जैसे प्रशासनिक अधिकरण गठित किए गए हैं।

(6) उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की स्वीकृत संख्या, जो 1970 में 308 थी, वह जनवरी, 1982 में बढ़ाकर 470 कर दी गई है। कुछ उच्च न्यायालयों में तदर्थ न्यायाधीश नियुक्त किए गए हैं।

(7) सरकार ने देश में न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली का पुनरीक्षण करते रहने के लिए विधि आयोग (10वें विधि आयोग) की भी नियुक्ति कर दी है। विधि आयोग को निर्दिष्ट विषयों में से कुछ निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

(क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली समयोचित मांगों के अनुकूल हो और विशेष रूप से—

(I) इस आधारभूत सिद्धांत पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना कि विनिश्चय न्यायोचित और निष्पक्ष होने चाहिए, मामलों के शीघ्र और कम खर्च पर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से बिलंब समाप्त करने, बकाया मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने और खर्चों में कमी करने के लिए,

(II) तकनीकी बारीकियों और बिलंबकारी युक्तियों को कम करने और उन्हें समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए, जिससे कि वह साध्य के रूप में नहीं बल्कि न्याय प्राप्त करने के साधन के रूप में कार्य करें,

(III) न्याय प्रशासन से सम्बद्ध सभी व्यक्तियों के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहना।

(ब) सार्वजनिक महत्व के केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का पुनरीक्षण करना जिससे कि उन्हें सरल बनाया जा सके और उनकी विषमताओं, संदिग्धताओं और अनुचित बातों को दूर किया जा सके।

(ग) अप्रचलित विधियों और अधिनियमों या उनके ऐसे भागों को जिनकी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है, निरसित करके कानून-पुस्तक को अद्यतन बनाने के उपायों की सरकार को सफाई करना।

**Rajasthan Government's proposal
for installation of Microwave
Monitor at Jaipur**

285. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre had received a proposal from Rajasthan Government to install a microwave monitor at Jaipur to enable the people watch Delhi Door-darshan programmes ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action so far taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The proposal to link Jaipur with the microwave link is under consideration.

Modernisation of Telecommunications System

286. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal for modernising the country's telecommunication network ;

(b) if so, what are the proposals with details thereof ; and

(c) by what time the telecom. system is proposed to be up-dated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) modernisation of telecommunication network of the country envisages :

- (i) introduction of electronic switching system for local exchanges, trunk automatic exchanges and telexes ;
- (ii) digital line and radio relay systems for transmission ;
- (iii) satellite communication ; and
- (iv) pulse code modulation (PCM) techniques for junction network.

(c) The above innovations will be introduced in the network progressively depending on the availability of resources. In the 6th Plan, electronic local exchanges, trunk exchanges and telexes are proposed at metropolitan centres. Digital transmission systems and satellite communication have already been introduced to a limited scale. Satellite communication will be further augmented when Indian satellite project, INSAT, comes through in 1982-83. PCM for junction between local exchanges has already been introduced in some of the major cities and is being extended progressively to other multi exchange systems.

Improvement and Expansion of Telephone facilities

287. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the steps proposed to be taken for providing improved

and dependable telephone facilities with in the country;

(b) is there any programme to modernise the out-dated telephone exchanges as also to replace the worn-out cables;

(c) what will be the cost of this programme and how many years it is expected to take to complete the programme ; and

(d) what are the salient features of the programme to expand telephone facilities within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Rehabilitation of the existing network, replacement of life expired equipment and introduction of modern technology progressively depending upon the availability of resources and materials.

(b) Yes, Sir, as at (a) above.

(c) This is a continuing process. No separate funds are allocated for this programme. However, the 6th Plan envisages replacement of 72000 lines of life expired equipment and 1.25 lakh of lines for automatisa-tion of manual exchanges.

(d) In the 6th Five Year Plan 1242 crore have been provided for providing about 13.31 lakh local telephones. It is proposed to auto-matise all district headquarters and provide direct dialling to respective State Capitals. Objective is also set to make available the telephone practically on demand by the end of this decade.

SC/ST Quota in Judicial Services

288. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in judicial services, the quota of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates has not been realized during the last three years, yearwise in spite of instructions in the matter by the Home Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) what action is being proposed by Government to see that the reservations for S.C. and S.T. candidates are fully achieved in judicial services ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government have been pursuing the question of representation of S.C. and S.T. in the State Judicial Services.

Setting up a Bench of Supreme Court in the South

289. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up a Bench of the Supreme Court in South India;

(b) if so, the name of the city in the South where such a bench will be set up; and

(c) the time by which it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) (a) to (c). Article 130 of the Constitution of India provides that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint." No proposal in this connection has been received from the Chief Justice of India.

Delay in Implementation of Fazal Committee Report

290. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in implementing Fazal Committee recommendation on the reorganisation of Coal India Limited; and

(b) whether the Group of Ministers set up to study these recommendations has submitted its report and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) and (b). The Fazal Committee's recommendations regarding reorganisation of Coal India Ltd. are under the active consideration of Government.

Appointment of Stenographer in N.F.D.C.

291. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in November, 1981 a stenography test was held by the National Film Development Corporation on the

basis of which a merit list was prepared ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that subsequently even the candidates having secured top positions were left out and instead other persons were appointed ; and

(c) if so, the number of persons (with merit ranks) who were left out, stating the reasons therefor and the considerations which weighed with Government to appoint other persons instead of these ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). After the written test and interview, a merit list of 7 persons was prepared and the appointments were made strictly in accordance with seniority in the merit list.

Policy regarding Allocation of time to Members of Opposition over Air and T. V.

292. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how much time has been given over the All India Radio and Television to the Members of the Opposition during the last six months, with details thereof ;

(b) if no time was given, reasons thereof ; and

(c) what is the policy of Government in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There is no system of maintaining a record of exact time given to Members of various political parties in the AIR or Doordarshan. Indeed such a thing is not possible. Hence

the information asked for is not available.

(b) & (c). It may be, however, stated that a large number of members belonging to Opposition parties have been regularly covered in various items, such as, discussions, coverage of proceedings of Parliament, TV seminars, etc.

Inquiry regarding fire in Srinagar T. V. Centres

293. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Srinagar TV Centre suffered heavy loss when a fire broke out in the Centre in December, 1981;

(b) whether the fire incident was the third in the Srinagar TV Centre;

(c) if so, the estimated loss suffered by the TV Centre on each of the fire incidents; and

(d) result of the enquiry made into the incident and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) No, Sir, the loss was minimal in as much as fire was overcome before it could engulf costly equipment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the first fire incident April 78 Rs. 83.5 lakhs

In the fire incident Feb. 80 Rs. 1.9 lakhs

In the fire incident Dec. 81 Rs. 2.3 lakhs

(Estimated)

(d) Local police is investigating the cause of fire and report of the investigating authority is awaited. Preventive action is being taken to replace the gutted barracks with Brick Structures to reduce fire risk caused by wooden roof.

Connecting Gwalior with Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Raipur, Nagpur, and Bombay by S.T.D.

294. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) by what time Gwalior will be connected with Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Raipur, Nagpur and Bombay by S.T.D.; and

(b) how many times and for how much duration was Gwalior, Delhi S.T.D. Service out of Service due to fault or otherwise during the last six months i.e. 1st July, 1981 onward, details with reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) While Gwalior is likely to be connected with Bhopal by STD during the current year, it is expected to be connected with Indore, Jabalpur, Raipur, Nagpur and Bombay by STD progressively during the current Plan period; and

(b) The details are as follows :

(i) The number of times Gwalior-Delhi STD service was out from 1st July, 81 till 17th Feb. 82 is—92.

(ii) The total duration for which the STD service was out of order from July, 81 to 17th Feb., 82 is 56 hours 5 minutes.

(iii) Duration of faults in equipment is 42 hours 39 minutes.

(iv) Duration of faults for which specific causes could not be established is 13 hours 26 minutes.

Expansion of Radio Stations during Sixth Plan

295. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the expansion of some Radio Stations of the country during the Sixth Plan Period;

(b) if so, the names of the Radio Stations of various States and Union Territories which have been identified for bringing under the expansion programme during the above Plan period;

(c) whether the proposal for the expansion of Jaypur Radio Station of Orissa is under the consideration of Government ;

(d) if so, whether the above Radio Station will be brought under the expansion programme during the Sixth Plan Period; and

(e) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Statement

A. *Upgradation of Auxiliary Centres to full fledged programme originating centre.*

Location	Name of State
1. Bhagalpur	Bihar
2. Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh
3. Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
4. Sangli	Maharashtra
5. Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
6. Bhadarwati	Karnataka
7. Gulbarga	Karnataka

B. *Upgradation of Transmitters.*

Location	Present Power	Proposal Power	Name of State
1. Dibrugarh	100 KW	300 KW	Assam
2. Lucknow	50 KW	300 KW	U. P.
3. Rajkot	20 KW	300 KW	Gujarat
4. Ranchi	10 KW	100 KW	Bihar
5. Dharwar	10 KW	200 KW	Karnataka
6. Madras	20 KW	200 KW	Tamil Nadu
7. Siliguri	20 KW	200 KW	West Bengal
8. Ajmer	20 KW	200 KW	Rajasthan
9. Pune	20 KW	100 KW	Maharashtra
10. Raipur	20 KW	100 KW	Madhya Pradesh
11. Guddapah	20 KW	100 KW	Andhra Pradesh
12. Patna	20 KW	100 KW	Bihar

राजस्थान में बिजली का संकट

296. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्वर

श्री ई० बालानन्दन :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कृषि उद्योग तथा सामान्य उपभोक्ताओं की बिजली की वास्तविक मांग क्या है ;

(ख) इस समय वहां कितनी बिजली उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य के विद्युत-संकट को दूर करने तथा पड़ोसी राज्यों और केन्द्रीय पूल से इस ओर बिजली की सप्लाई करके राज्य में बिजली की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए तैयार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान की ऊर्जा सम्बन्धी प्रतिबंधित दैनिक आवश्यकता 190 से 220 लाख यूनिट तक अलग-अलग है। इसकी तुलना में इस समय उपलब्धता राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र 1 तथा 2 में बन्दी हो जाने के कारण 90 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन है। कृषि की अनुमानित आवश्यकता लगभग 100 लाख यूनिट, औद्योगिक उपभोक्ताओं की अनुमानित आवश्यकता 97 लाख यूनिट तथा अन्य उपभोक्ताओं की अनुमानित आवश्यकता 23 लाख यूनिट प्रतिदिन हैं।

(ग) और (घ) चूंकि सभी पड़ोसी राज्य विद्युत की कमी का सामना कर रहे

हैं, अतः पड़ोसी राज्यों से राजस्थान को कोई सहायता दे सकना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है। तथापि राजस्थान में विद्युत की कमी को कम करने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से उन राज्यों को सहायता दी गई है। फरवरी, 1982 के प्रथम पखवाड़े के दौरान बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र से राजस्थान को 51 लाख यूनिट तक की सहायता दी गई थी।

Production of Molasses and Alcohol

297. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the output of molasses and alcohol so that the alcohol-based industries do not suffer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) (a) and (b). In our country, alcohol is produced by fermentation of molasses which is a by-product in the manufacture of sugar. Hence, even though there is sufficient distillation capacity in the country, the total production of alcohol in any given year is determined by the production of sugar.

In order to improve the availability of alcohol, the State Governments have been requested (i) to ensure that all available molasses is gainfully used (ii) to encourage the use of Khandsari molasses for alcohol production and (iii) to ensure creation (by sugar factories) of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses.

The Government had also set up a Committee of technical experts to

examine efficiency of alcohol production, improvement in technology for fermentation, fuel conservation and promotion of alcohol based industry under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. P. Bhattacharya. The report of this committee was commended to the States and the distillery industry. The distillery industry has been requested to come forth with an action plan for modernisation. The Government would render all such assistance as is necessary and feasible.

Opening of Head Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Rural Areas

298. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state Government's policy regarding opening of Head Post Offices and Public call Offices, especially in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The Policy regarding opening of Head Post Offices is given in statement-I and that of public call offices is given in statement-II.

Statement-I

A Head Post Office is opened by bifurcation of an existing Head Post Office and upgradation of a Sub Post Office. For this purpose the number of Sub-Post Offices in account with the Head Post Office proposed to be bifurcated must be more than 60. This is, however, subject to the condition that the number of sub-post offices under the accounts jurisdiction of the newly created Head Post Office as well as the residual parent Head Post Office must not be less than 20 in each case. Further, a Head Post Office can be opened in a district, if it does not already have a Head Post Office, provided a minimum of 20 Sub Post Offices can be attached to it. For the time being, opening of new Head Post Offices has been banned till the policy of

the Department regarding conversion of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices to Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices solely on the basis of provision of the Public Call Office has been reviewed on the basis of recommendations of the Committee set up for the purpose.

Statement-II

Policy for provision of PCOS on loss

Categories of Stations

1. District Headquarters
2. Sub Divisional Headquarters
3. Tehsil Headquarters
4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters
5. Block Headquarters
6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and with any conditions of minimum revenue.

7. Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Office of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

8. *Out of the way places.*

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% in hilly areas.

9. *Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships*

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and-guarantee basis.

Note : (1) a. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 kms. from each other.

b. When identifying important central village for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order :—

- (i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.
- (ii) Places where LAMPS (Large sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) are established, and
- (iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

Change in policy for Allotment of Gas Agencies

299. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have

changed their policy for grant of cooking gas agencies by the Ministry and directed the concerned companies to grant agencies themselves; if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether any Guidelines have been issued by Government to these companies for grant of gas agencies, if so, full particulars thereof and whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a copy of these guidelines issued;

(c) the number of gas agencies granted by the Ministry in each State (month-wise) during 1980 and 1981 (calendar years); and

(d) the number of gas agencies to be granted during 1982, 1983 and 1984, year-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Dealerships/distributorships of all petroleum products are awarded by the concerned oil companies in accordance with the guidelines issued by Govt. from time to time.

(b) A copy of the latest guidelines issued to oil companies is enclosed as statement-I.

(c) As on 6-1-1982 a total of about 127 LPG distributorships, 83 against 1980-81 plan and 44 against 1981-82 plan, were reported to have been awarded by the oil companies. State-wise and month-wise breakup are not readily available.

(d) Oil companies have planned to put up over 400 LPG distributorships in the country during 1982-83 as per details given in the enclosed statement II. Plans for subsequent years are under consideration.

Statement-I*Policy/procedure for the selection of dealers/agents etc.*

The Ministry has laid down guidelines for the award of dealerships of petroleum products giving *inter-alia* the following reservation for various categories in 1980-81 :—

25% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

25% for Unemployed Graduates

10% for Physically Handicapped

10% for Defence personnel disabled in war and war widows

30% on Commercial consideration.

The pattern of reservation of these dealerships to be awarded in 1981-82 is as follows :—

25% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	) Outstanding sportsmen
10% for Unemployed Engineering Graduates	) i. e. those who have represented the country
10% for Unemployed Graduates	) in international events will be given preference.

15% for Physically Handicapped/Defence personnel disabled in war and war widows.

10% for Outstanding Social Workers/Freedom Fighters, the balance

30% to be awarded on Commercial considerations.

To ensure proper selection of candidates, the following procedure

has been prescribed for reserved categories :—

- (a) The dealership location has to be advertised in the press in both English and regional language newspapers inviting applications from eligible persons resident in the State within which the location is situated for appointment as dealer at the concerned location.
- (b) The Screening Committee constituted for interviewing and empanelling candidates for any dealership location consists of 3 members, one representing the Oil company with two other members from the public sector oil companies. For selection of SC/ST candidates the Screening Committee will have in addition, a representative of the concerned State Government not below the rank of Deputy Secretary.
- (c) The reservation percentage in respect of various categories of candidates as indicated above will be maintained for each State/Union Territory.
- (d) No person shall be awarded new dealership if he or any of his/her close relatives like spouse, father/mother, brother/unmarried sister, son/unmarried daughter, daughter/unmarried son (in the case of candidates from matriarchal system of society) already hold dealership/distributorship with any oil company.
- (e) In the case of unemployed graduates and unemployed Engineering Graduates the minimum qualification will be graduation and securing a minimum of 50% marks in graduation or post graduation

of any University/Institute Examination. Also, annual income of their parents/husband should be less than Rs. 15,000. No educational qualification is required for SW/FF categories. For all other categories, the minimum educational qualification is matriculation.

- (f) Age limit for unemployed graduates and unemployed Engineering graduates—minimum 18 years and maximum 30 years. For Social Workers/Freedom Fighters—the minimum age limit will be 18 years with no maximum limit. For the all other categories the age limit will be not less than 18 years and not more than 50 years as on the date of application.

In the case of reserved categories, i.e. SC, ST, UG, UEG, PH/DDP and SW/FF, all the eligible candidates are and will be called for interview. For 'open' category, candidates will continue to be short-listed to 40 as before for interview. The Screening Committee will classify the interviewed candidates into 'Fit' and 'Unfit' candidates based on the following :

- (a) Financial capability to do the business ;
- (b) Capability to arrange godown and other facilities ;
- (c) Business acumen.

The Selection Committee appointed by the Ministry of Petroleum will have senior officers from the oil companies and a representative from the Government.

Since each dealership is reserved for a definite category, the selection of the suitable candidate out of the list of 'fit' candidates will be made

by calling all such 'fit' candidates for personal interview, to appear before the Selection Committee.

The Selection Committee will adopt a marking system as follows for the evaluation of suitable candidates for appointment as dealers :

	Max. Marks
Personality, Business ability/ salesmanship	30
Capacity to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities	25
Full-time working dealer	25
General assessment and extra curricular activities	20
Total	100

After interviewing all 'fit' candidates and marking on the above basis, the Selection Committee will select a panel of four names in order of merit for the award of dealership.

Thereafter the field investigation of the candidates empanelled will be carried out by the respective oil company within a fortnight, the objective of the field investigation is to verify the accuracy of the factual data furnished by the empanelled candidates. Appointment of the dealer will be based on the order of merit of the empanelled candidates subject to the results of the field investigations.

Copies of the letter of intent issued to the selected candidate will be sent to the Government for information.

Agencies/dealerships under 'open' category will be decided by the oil companies as per the existing policy/procedure. However, for all dealership/distributorships(excluding 'open' category) to be advertised from

1-10-1981 the applications will be considered directed by the Selection Committee by doing away with the Screening Committee. For selection of SC/ST candidates, a representative of the State Government not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the State Government will be in addition to the Government of India representative on the Selection Committee.

Statement-II

S. No.	State	No. of proposals for opening of LPG dealerships/distributorships
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40
2.	Bihar	20
3.	Gujarat	30
4.	Haryana	17
5.	Himachal Pradesh	8
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	8
7.	Karnatka	21
8.	Kerala	22
9.	Madhya Pradesh	17
10.	Maharashtra	28
11.	Orissa	10
12.	Punjab	19
13.	Rajasthan	14
14.	Tamil Nadu	46
15.	Uttar Pradesh	47
16.	West Bengal	26
17.	Delhi	13
18.	Chandigarh	3
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3
20.	Pondicherry	2
21.	North Eastern States	18

Relief to P & T Employees injured in Rail accident between Agra and Delhi

300. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of deaths of P&T employees in the recent rail accident between Agra and Delhi on 27th Jan., 1982 ;

(b) the total number of injured P&T Officers ;

(c) did any officer of P & T visit the place of the accident ;

(d) the immediate relief given to their surviving families, if so, the details thereof with addresses ;

(e) whether the P&T requested the Railway authorities to give immediate cash reliefs to the deceased families ;

(f) the immediate medical relief given to the injured P&T employees; and

(g) whether the P & T doctors were sent to provide medical relief to the injured P&T employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Five employees including the Supdt. RMS Jhansi died in the rail accident near Agra on 27-1-82.

(b) Nil.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A sum of Rs. 6000/- was sanctioned from the Central P&T Welfare Fund to family members of each of the deceased employees. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1000/- each was sanctioned to them from the

U.P. Postal Circle Welfare Fund. A sum of Rs. 1000/- each was sanctioned to them from N.W. Postal Circle Welfare Fund also. The names and addresses of the family members of the deceased are as follows :—

1. Smt. Sushma Dubey,
W/o Late R.C. Dubey, Supdt.
RMS, 'X' Division, 50-A,
Pandaribe, Allahabad-211003.
2. Smt. Basmati Devi,
W/o Late Behari Lal, Mailguard
4/26, Nagna Prithvi Nath,
Sahaganj, Agra-282002.
3. Smt. Ram Pyari,
W/o Late Ram Charan Kachhi,
Mailman, H.N. 287, Azadganj,
Ram Mandir, Sipri Bazar,
Jhansi-284003.
4. Smt. Pool Kuwar,
W/o Late Harnath Singh
Chauhan, LSG Sorting Assistant
136, Mohini Baba, Outside
Sainyar Gate Jhansi.

The question whether late Shri Mathura Prasad, Mailman left behind any dependent is under investigation by the local authorities.

(e) Yes, Sir. An immediate cash relief of Rs. 1,500/- was given to each of the deceased families by the Railways.

(f) and (g). Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Linking of Malabar Region by Microwave System

301. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to link up Malabar region of Kerala with the microwave system so as to enable this

area to enjoy TV transmission facilities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no firm demand from the Department of Doordarshan for provision of radio bearer channel for TV transmission to any station in the Malabar region of Kerala. However, Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode are already connected with the national telephone network through wide band microwave link.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to put New Satellites in Space

302. SHRI CHING WANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph Department has evolved a programme for future satellites for telecommunication and other purposes ;

(b) whether it is also proposed to put new satellites in space ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the number of earth station to be set up for the INSAT projects ;

(e) the arrangement made for ensuring continuous power supply to the earth stations ;

(f) the impact of INSAT on telecommunication in the country ; and

(g) the estimated total cost of the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Long term planning is in process to continue use of satellite for telecommunication.

(b) At present there is no proposal to have Telecom, satellites other than INSAT likely to be launched in April, 1982.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 28 fixed and 3 mobile earth stations are to be set up for the INSAT project.

(e) Commercial power supply provided by State Electricity Boards and Engine Alternator sets, and standby arrangement.

(f) The INSAT is expected to provide very reliable telecommunication service to remote and far flung areas where the conventional terrestrial system is expensive because of difficult terrains.

(g) The sanctioned cost of Ground-Segment is Rs. 63.18 crores.

Import of Headgear Sets

303. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the P & T Department have decided to import headgear sets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the headgear is available in the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons for importing this item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A proposal for import of headgear sets is being examined.

(b) Details on the quantum of headgear sets to be imported are yet to be finalised.

(c) Headgear sets of old design are available in the country, but the capacity of production is inadequate to meet the full requirements.

(d) (i) inadequate capacity in the production units in the country; and

(ii) the type of headgear sets available in the country are of old design with limitations in transmission characteristics and found to be unsuitable for continuous wear for long periods because of heavy weight.

Conversion of Calcutta Telephone Exchange into Electronic Ones

304. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to make the Calcutta telephone exchanges electronic ones;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) steps so far taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No proposal has been drawn up for conversion of all the existing electro-mechanical

Telephone exchanges into electronic ones in Calcutta.

(b) and (c). One exchange working on Code '23' which is a 10,000 lines exchange of electro-mechanical type is to be replaced by stored programme control Electronic Local Exchange of identical capacity. Orders have been placed for purchase of this electronic exchange equipment and this exchange is likely to be commissioned during 1984-85. Another electronic exchange of 5,000 lines is likely to be ordered in the near future for the Salt Lake area in Calcutta.

Censorship of the Film 'Meri Awaj Suno'

305. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the film 'Meri Awaj Suno' had been cleared at all stages by the Censor Board appointed by Government;

(b) whether the Censors had acted according to the guidelines and principles laid down for certifying the film for exhibition;

(c) whether Government are going to amend the existing legislation prohibiting fabulous litigation after the film has been cleared by the Censor Board; and

(d) if not, what other steps are being taken to form uniformity in film Censorship throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). The film 'Meri Awaj Suno' (Hindi) was granted 'A' certificate with cuts by the Board of Film

Censors at Madras on 23-11-1981. On a perview of the film, the Central Government felt that there was an error of judgement on the part of the Central Board of Film Censors, Madras, as the film contained scenes of torture, brutal violence and cruelty having a gruesome and horrifying impact on the viewers and scenes of semi-nudity of female body which were offensive to human sensibilities and also showed the modus operandi of setting fire to a building which were contrary to the provision of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the Guidelines issued by the Central Government thereunder. All films that are presented to the Board are examined and certified in accordance with these guidelines. However, the interpretation and application of these guidelines depends a great deal on the subject-matter, treatment and presentation of a film. In other words, each film has to be judged on its own merits keeping the guidelines in view and it is, therefore, impossible to ensure that there will be no occasion when there are no differences of opinion in respect of a particular film. As regards uniformity, every effort is made to ensure that there is uniformity and consistency in the application of censorship guidelines to all films in terms of the overall impact of the film. It is, however, impossible to ensure a mathematical uniformity in terms or individual scenes as a scene which may not be offensive in the context of a particular film may completely violate the censorship guidelines in a different context in some other film.

Disconnection of telephone of Forward Seamen's Union of India, Calcutta

306. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding

the telephone disconnection of the Forward Seamen's Union of India, Calcutta without any reason ;

(b) if so, whether Government have instructed the authorities at Calcutta to restore the said connections without any further delay ;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to information available no such representation has been received by Calcutta Telephone authorities.

(b) to (d). Telephone No. 454120 working for the Forward Seamen's Union was disconnected on 6-11-81 as bill dated 14-9-81 for Rs. 387.30 P was not paid. On receipt of payment, the telephone was restored on 17-12-81.

Again the telephone was disconnected on 4-2-82 for non-payment of the bill dated 14-12-81 of Rs. 200/- and was restored on 9-2-82 on receipt of the payment.

Sources of Information for All India Radio and T. V.

307. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the sources of information for the AIR and Doordarshan and arrangements for collecting detailed data and compile them and broadcast the said information in almost all the news bulletins of the AIR and Doordarshan; and

(b) the reasons why the said efficiency is not being exhibited in covering daily news reporting in a day ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANTI SATHE) : (a) The major sources of information are :—

A. I. R.

- (1) AIR's own correspondents, whole-time and part-time.
- (2) News Agencies.
- (3) Monitoring of various broadcasts.

Doordarshan

- (1) News Agencies.
- (2) News pool copies of NSD, AIR.
- (3) Visuals filed by the Kendra staff on various developmental and news worthy items.

(b) The suggestion that news broadcast/telecasts are not being made in an efficient manner is not correct.

All major news-worthy developments are daily noticed in the news bulletins broadcast/telecast.

Allocation for Relief and Rehabilitation of Refugees from Bangladesh

308. SHRI A. C. DAS :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated by Government in 1982-83 towards the relief and rehabilitation of the erstwhile East Pakistan and Bangladesh refugees ;

(b) the name of the settlement colonies where they have been staying ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the large tribal refugee inflow to the country from the border countries in Tripura areas ;

(d) if so, what are the measures taken so far or proposed to be taken to check further inflow of refugees ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The provision proposed in the Budget Estimates 1982-83 is yet to receive the approval of the Parliament.

(b) There now remain 422 new migrant families to be resettled. Their details are as under :—

(1) U.P	Families
(a) Chandia-Hazara	118
(b) Bhautipartappur	30
(c) Rudrapur (off-dole)	113
(d) Chandia-Hazara (off-dole)	34
(2) Bihar	
(Bettiah & Maranga)	111
(3) Dandakaranya Project	16
Total	422

(c) to (e). About 17,000 tribal refugees from Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh crossed over into Tripura during June/September, 1981. All of them have been repatriated to Bangladesh during November/December 1981.

Use of Cooking Gas for Melting Metals by Industrial Units

309. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that L.P.G connections issued by Indian Oil Corporation etc., for cooking purposes are also being used by industrial units and foundries for melting metals and for other commercial purposes;

(b) whether in view of the fact that lakhs of persons are on the waiting list for issue of L. P. G. connections in the country, Government propose to take action to stop this unauthorised use of cooking gas connections by factories;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of persons on the waiting list for the issue of L. P. G. connections throughout the country as on 31st December, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Apart from domestic fuel, cooking gas (LPG) is also released for industrial/commercial purposes. However, according to the present policy the release of LPG for industrial use is strictly on the basis of technological essentiality.

(b) and (c). Priority is given by Government to the release of LPG to domestic consumers. 80% of the present consumption of LPG in the country is in the domestic sector. LPG is being released for non-domestic purposes only on the basis of technological essentiality. To prevent any unauthorised use of LPG released, the oil companies carry out

periodic checks on their domestic/ industrial distributors.

(d) There are about 40 lakh applicants in the waiting lists for cooking gas connections in the country as on 31-12-81.

Commissioning of Mathura Refinery

310. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position regarding commissioning of the Mathura Refinery ;

(b) what will be its initial capacity and what will be its installed capacity ;

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on the construction of the refinery ;

(d) what was the cost of the pipeline through which crude will reach the refinery ; and

(e) what is the employment potentiality of the refinery and how many persons have already been recruited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The trial runs of crude distillation unit of Mathura refinery commenced from 18th January, 1982.

(b) The initial capacity of the refinery is expected to be around 4 to 4.5 million tonnes per annum against the installed capacity of 6 million tonnes per annum until the secondary processing facilities are commissioned. These facilities are expected to be commissioned in April '82.

(c) As per present indications, the total cost of the refinery is expected to be around Rs. 253.92 crores.

(d) The approved revised cost estimate of the Salya-Viramgam-Koyali-Mathura crude oil pipeline is Rs. 231 crores.

(e) The present sanctioned strength of the Mathura Refinery Project is 1555 persons against which 1250 persons have already been recruited.

Coal Crisis in States

311. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the States are facing coal crisis ;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the coal crisis, when we have increased our coal production during the current year ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to solve the problem to save the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c). There is no crisis in the availability of coal in the country. The production of coal in the period April '81—January '82 has increased to 99.6 m. tonnes as against 89.5 m. tonnes in the same period last year i.e. an increase of 11.3%. The supply of coal to the consumers has also increased in the same period to 96.5 m. tonnes as against 85.6 m.t. in the same period last year i.e. an increase of 12.7%. The coal companies are keeping constant liaison with Railways at the various operating levels to step up movement of coal by rail to meet the requirement of the industrial & other consumers. The loading from

CIL and Singareni by railway wagons is expected to reach an all time record level in 81-82.

Further, the coal production and its movement by railway wagons is also being constantly monitored at the highest level by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

Proposal for Bifurcation of P & T Board

312. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal under consideration of Government to bifurcate the P&T Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Committee on Telecommunications headed by Shri H. C. Sarin have recommended that the Telecommunication Branch of the P&T Board may be reorganised as a separate Department of Telecommunications with its own Board.

(b) The Committee have made several recommendations on the subject and matters connected with the proposed separation. The details of these recommendations are in the complete summary of the recommendations of the Committee available in the Parliament Library.

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीतापुर जिले में विभागेतर डाकघर

313. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला सीतापुर में विभिन्न स्थानों पर

विभागेतर डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है फिर भी अभी तक कोई डाकघर खोला नहीं गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान सीतापुर जिले में तेवाला और समेसा ग्रामों में दो विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर खोले गए हैं।

Capacity of Haldia Refinery, West Bengal

314. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present capacity of Haldia Refinery in West Bengal;

(b) is it a fact that there was an understanding from the Central Government that the capacity of the said refinery would be extended to 5.5 million tonnes ;

(c) if so, what is the position with regard to that expansion; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The present capacity of Haldia Refinery is 2.5 MMTPA.

(b) to (d). Government of West Bengal had raised the question of expansion of Haldia Refinery. It had been indicated that the project for increasing the capacity of the refinery from 2.5 million tonnes per annum to 5.5 million tonnes per annum has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The Feasibility Report in respect of the expansion project has been received from the Indian Oil Corporation and is under examination.

Capacity of I.T.I. Bangalore

315. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the total capacity of the I.T.I. Bangalore and the possibility to expand the said unit;

(b) the details of the capacity utilisation of the said unit during the past five years, with year-wise details;

(c) whether the I.T.I., Bangalore is capable of producing electronic telephone exchanges or the said technology can be introduced in the said unit in case a decision to that

effect is taken by Government in future ; and

(d) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A statement-I showing the installed capacity of I.T.I., Bangalore and the possibility for expansion of the said Unit, is attached.

(b) A statement-II showing the details of the capacity utilisation of I.T.I., Bangalore during the past five years, is attached.

(c) and (d). With the wide infrastructural, including Research and Development facilities available in the Bangalore Unit of I.T.I., it would be possible to produce electronic exchange equipment there, if and when a decision to that effect is taken.

Statement-I

Statement showing installed capacity and possibility for expansion in Bangalore Complex of Indian Telephone Industries Limited

Product Line	Installed Capacity	Possibility for Expansion
I. Switching Equipment		
(i) Strowger Exchange Eqpt.	1,50,000 lines per annum.	Expansion is not possible due to the technology being obsolete.
(ii) Crossbar Exchange Eqpt.	60,000 lines per annum.	It is proposed to expand the existing manufacturing capacity from 60,000 exchange lines to 75,000 exchange lines.
II. Telephone Instruments		
Telephone & Related Items	2,75,000 Nos.	This telephone division at Bangalore is producing 3 lakh Nos. of telephone instruments of existing technology. Expansion is being proposed for collaborative manufacture of 5 lakh Nos. of telephone instruments to new technology together with 15 lakh Nos. each of critical parts (dial, transmitter and receiver).

Product Line	Installed Capacity	Possibility for Expansion
III. Transmission Equipment		
Long Distance Transmission Eqpt. and Instruments	Rs. 1,700 lakhs at 1976-77 prices	Manufacture of Ground Communication Equipment for Satellite Communication is being undertaken. Expansion has also been proposed for collaborative manufacture of 500 systems/year of modern digital Multiplexing eqpt. using PCM techniques.

Statement-II

Statement showing Capacity Utilisation during 1976-77 to 1980-81

PRODUCT	CAPACITY UTILISATION PERCENTAGE				
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
I. Switching Equipment					
(1) Strowger Exchange Equipment	98%	88%	89%	87%	42%*
(2) Crossbar Exchange Equipment	110%	100%	101%	101%	54%
II. Telephone Instruments					
Telephones	110%	110%	109%	109%	61%
III. Transmission Equipment					
	Percentage utilisation not furnished as price levels vary from year to year.				

*NOTE : Capacity Utilisation was low in 1980-81 due to :

- Illegal strike (on bonus issue) on 30th September 1980, resulting in lock-out of Bangalore Factory from 1st to 8th October 1980; and
- Worker's strike from 26-12-1980 to 13/16-3-1981.

कुकिंग गैस एजेन्सियों का आबंटन

316. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न नगरों में कुकिंग गैस एजेन्सियों के आबंटन के काम में ढील आ जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) एक ही स्थान पर एजेन्सी के आबंटन के बारे में अखबारों में बार-बार विज्ञापन दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) दो बार अथवा तीन बार साक्षात्कार के बावजूद इस बात का निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं कि किस व्यक्ति को एजेन्सी का आबंटन किया जाये ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) संशोधित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने तक आरक्षित वर्ग के अधीन डीलरों के चयन को स्थगित किया गया था। अब यह हो गया है और तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा

डीलरशिप को अन्तिम रूप शीघ्र दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) विशेष स्थल पर एक एजेंसी के लिए अगर कोई उम्मीदवार प्रथम विज्ञापन से नियुक्ति के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं पाया जाता है तो, उसी वर्ग अथवा नये वर्ग में पुनः विज्ञापन दिया जा सकता है।

(ग) संशोधित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार, उम्मीदवार जिनका साक्षात्कार पहले लिया गया था और जिन्हें जांच समिति द्वारा उपयुक्त पाया गया था, का चयन समिति द्वारा चयन किये जाने के लिए पुनः साक्षात्कार लिया जाना आवश्यक है।

Shortage of Essential Drugs

317. SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA :

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there continues to be a severe shortage of essential drugs in the market because the profit margin for these drugs is less both for the producers and stockists and as a result the patients are suffering ;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the number of drug manufacturers who have discontinued their production during the last one year particularly the life saving drugs ;

(c) whether the multinational drug manufacturing companies are making

hay at the cost of the Indian Companies and such big companies are also concentrating in the production of such medicines which give them better margin of profit; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that the companies licensed for the production of essential medicines are not allowed to reduce or suspend production merely because the margin of profit is less ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. There is no severe shortage of essential drugs in the market. My Ministry monitors the market availability of drugs and medicines continuously on the basis of reports obtained from the State Drug Controllers, Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and complaints received from the public. The shortages reported are of specific brand products. In several of these cases, equivalents are available.

My Ministry also monitors the production of important and essential drugs. The production of a large number of such monitored drugs has increased in varying degrees during April to December, 1981, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. In some cases, of course, the production has also declined. It is believed that this decline is on account of reasons other than inadequacy of prices. These reasons include industrial unrest, demand constraints or shifts, and availability of cheaper imported drugs, etc. In those cases where manufacturers find the prices inadequate, they represent to the Government and my Ministry reviews the prices on the basis of their representations.

News item captioned "Aid for Power Sector—IBRD wants 25 per cent SEB's Co-financing".

318. **SHRI HARINATH MISRA :**

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Aid for Power Sector—IBRD wants 25 per cent SEB's co-financing", as published in the *Economic Times* dated the 25th January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank President has made it amply clear that the World Bank will continue to accord top priority to Indian Power Sector provided various conditions relating to co-financing by the State Electricity Boards are met and the accounting system of the Boards is switched over to commercial accounting ;

(c) if so, what are the various conditions relating to co-financing by the State Electricity Boards; and

(d) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in connection with the fulfilment of these conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During his discussions with the Indian leaders, the World Bank President expressed the view that World Bank will continue to accord top priority to the Indian power sector.

Super Thermal Power Plant at Kahalgaon

319. **SHRI D. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Super Thermal Power Station at Kahalgaon in Bihar has been cleared by the Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(b) if so, what preliminary steps have been taken by the Department of Energy for its rapid implementation;

(c) what has been the expenditure made at Kahalgaon Power Station site till now; and

(d) what administrative machinery has been deployed to do the preliminary work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d). The proposal of the National Thermal Power Corporation for the setting up of Stage I of the Kahalgaon super thermal power station of 800 MW (4 x 200 MW units) has been granted techno economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority. An investment decision on the proposal has however yet to be taken by government.

Electricity bills sent in bulk to consumers by DESU

320. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of DESU's practice of sending electricity bills to the consumers in bulk demanding payment within a week's time and threatening to disconnect the connection if payment

is not made within the stipulated period leaving the consumer in difficult situation; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to mitigate the hardship being faced by the consumers on account of huge bills payable within a short time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). DESU has reported that there has been some dislocation in their billing system, mainly due to inherent teething troubles involved in change over of the system from manual to computer billing. In order to cover up the billing gap, four month bills are issued instead of bi-monthly bills, giving 7 to 10 days' time for making the payment. On specific request, consumers are allowed to make payment in two equal monthly instalments. Disconnection of supply is resorted to only in the event of non-payment of the bills inspite of the service of a notice to this effect upon the consumer. The billing system of DESU is in the process of normalisation.

Enlargement of Functions of National Film Archives

321. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to enlarge the functions of the National Film Archives;

(b) if so, the objectives of the expansion;

(c) whether it is also proposed to have films from foreign countries also;

(d) whether the NFA proposes to publish books on veterans and pioneers of Indian Cinema; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, the Govt. of India have formulated a scheme under Sixth Plan for setting up of Regional offices of National Film Archive of India (NFAI) at four Centres, namely, Bangalore, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The Regional Centre at Bangalore has already started functioning and the Regional Centre at Calcutta is expected to start in the near future.

The objective of expansion is to facilitate collection of regional films from regional film production centres and to expand the services of film distribution libraries for film societies in different parts of the country. This will also bring screening of film classics closer to the people.

(c) Yes, the National Film Archive of India already had film classics of foreign countries.

(d) and (e). Yes, NFAI has already published some monographs on veterans and pioneers of Indian cinema, namely, Shri P. V. Pathy and Guru Datt.

Discovery of Oil and Gas in Broach District (Gujarat)

322. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :**
SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that oil and gas have been struck at Kathodra Pardi Village in Gujarat's Broach District;

(b) if so, the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to exploit the resources; and

(c) the details of the quantum of oil and gas expected from this source?

• **THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS :** (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) It is very difficult to confirm oil/gas discovery with reference to a particular village. However, oil has been struck in Well No. 8 of Sisodra geological structure in Broach District.

(b) Since the field is geographically a part of structures from which production is being obtained, it is proposed to connect this well to the group gathering stations for producing oil/gas.

(c) More exploratory wells are required to be drilled in order to properly assess the quantum of oil reserves in the structure.

Objection raised by Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation against Collaboration with an Italian Firm

323. **PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation and some State Electronic Corporations and the Department of Electronic are against a possible collaboration between the Indian Telephone Industries and an Italian firm named FACE;

(b) if so, the details of the said objection raised by the ETTDC; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the said objection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Department of Electronics in their capacity as one of the appraising agencies in regard to cases concerning

electronic equipment to be considered by the Public Investment Board, have made certain observations about the proposed collaboration of ITI for manufacture of 10 lakhs telephone instruments and 15 lakhs of dials and capsules of modern design as per the offers made by two firms, namely, Messrs. FACE of Italy and Messrs. Siemens of Federal Republic of Germany. Neither the ETTDC nor any State Electronic Corporation have written to this Ministry raising any objection to the proposal. The main objection raised by the Department of Electronics is that we may wait for foreign collaboration till the technology for an all-electronic-telephone-instrument is available.

(c) Inter-Ministerial meetings are in progress to discuss and settle the issues.

Requirement of Equipment for P&T Department

324. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the equipment planning of the posts and Telegraphs Department including total requirement of equipments for the coming five years starting from 1982, total availability of these equipments in the coming five years starting from 1982 in full, equipment-wise details; and

(b) plan for meeting the increasing need of the equipments by the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the coming five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

TELECOM

(a) The details of the equipment planning for the five years starting

from 1982 is under preparation. The requirement of the 6th Five Year Plan from 1980 to 1985 have however, been finalised.

(b) Taking into consideration the long gestation period of setting up manufacturing units, steps have been taken to set up—

- (i) two electronic switching factories to manufacture 500,000 lines each per annum digital exchange equipment for which global tenders have already been invited;
- (ii) a new unit at Rae Bareilly to manufacture 200,000 lines of crossbar equipment per annum for which the work has already commenced ;
- (iii) Expansion of the factory of Indian Telephone Industries at Palghat (Kerala) from 10,000 lines per annum to 1.5 lakh (equivalent) lines per annum for which tenders have been received and are under evaluation ; and
- (iv) An additional unit to manufacture 30 lakh CKM of underground telephone cables at Hyderabad an electronic teleprinter factory at Hosur to manufacture electronic teleprinters.

POSTAL

(a) and (b). Certain specialised mechanical equipment and aids are planned to be supplied to the Postal branch during the plan 1982-85. Details of such equipment during 1982-85 are given in the attached statement, Planning for the period beyond 1985 will be undertaken at the proper time.

Statement

Equipments of general use in the Postal Wing, like office furniture,

Weighing Scales, filing cabinets, letter boxes and post box cabinets, bags, stamps and seals forms and stationery are provided regularly as per needs of various units. The demand assessments are made according to immediate needs or annual forecasts and procurement action taken, mostly through D.G.S. & D. such general equipment has not been discussed in this note.

2. The following Materialised Mechanical aids and Equipment have been planned for the years 1982-85.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Cash Registers | 390 |
| 2. Stamp Cancel-
ling Machines | 20 (Imported) |
| 3. Bag Washing
Plants | 11 |
| 4. Bag dedusting
Machines | 99 |
| 5. Conveyors | 2 |

2.1 In addition to the above, 100 Robotron Electronic Adding and Listing Machines are being imported during 1982. Educational orders have been placed for 10 similar machines with M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., and order for 10 more machines is likely to be placed on another firm. The department is planning to indigenise the equipment which were being imported previously. The prototypes are now under development.

2.2 For the period from 1985-87, planning has not so far been taken up. This will be done at the proper time.

3. For meeting the annual demand for Stamps and Seals (approximately 60000 pieces) the stamps and seals Cooperative Society, Aligarh which supplies the stamps and seals is planned to be taken over and modernised in order to ensure better quality of stamps and seals. (4) A Sophisticated Printing Press is also

proposed to be established during the Plan 1980-1985 in order to supplement the supply of forms which are at present being printed at various Government of India Presses and also locally by the Postmasters General. The Press will be set up at Bhubaneswar.

Rural Electrification in M. P.

325. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Madhya Pradesh so far electrified under the Rural Electrification Corporation scheme;

(b) total schemes and their amount sanctioned by R. E. C. during the current year for the state; and

(c) the number of villages electrified under the R.E.C. scheme during 1981-82 in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Under the schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation in Madhya Pradesh 14,533 villages have been electrified upto the end of January, 1982.

(b) During 1981-82, 64 schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 25.22 crores have been sanctioned by REC for Madhya Pradesh upto the end of January, 1982.

(c) During 1981-82, 2003 villages have been electrified under REC Schemes in Madhya Pradesh upto December, 1981,

Import of Telephone Exchange Technology from U.K.

326. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to import telephone exchange technology from outside the country, particularly from the U.K. ;

(b) whether the said import will involve about 2,00,000 and 5,00,000 exchange lines ; and

(c) if so, the details of the financial implications involved in the deal, including foreign exchange needed for this purpose as also the relief it will afford to the country's unemployment situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Government is planning to import electronic telephone exchange technology from outside the country. There is however no specific proposal to import this technology particularly from U. K.

(b) The import of technology is to set up an indigenous factory with a capacity of 500,000 exchange lines per annum. Import of finished equipment of 200,000 lines is also planned to meet part of the current backlog in demands.

(c) The last date for receipt of global tenders called for import of technology is 31-3-82. Details of the offers would be available only after receipt of global tenders,

Plan Outlay Versus Demand and Supply of Coal during 1982-83

327. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual plan outlay for coal for the year 1982-83 will be enough to cover the demand and supply need of the item ;

(b) if so, what is the total demand of coal in 1982-83 and also the total supply estimate for which funds have been allotted in 1982-83 ;

(c) whether in making allocation of annual outlay for coal for 1982-83, requirements of the projects approved during the current year have been given due weight ;

(d) if so, details of the projects of which funds have been allocated in 1982-83 annual plan ; and

(e) if no consideration has been given, the reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total demand of coal in 1982-83 has been estimated at 137 million tonnes (excluding 3 million tonnes of washery middlings) by the Planning Commission and the total supply has been estimated at the same figure.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Provision proposed for 1982-83 in respect of the projects approved during the current year is given in the statement attached.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

List of coal mining projects sanctioned during 1981-82 (upto 22-2-1982)

S. No.	Name of the project sanctioned during 1981-82	Provision suggested in Budget Estimates 1982-83
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(Rs. in crores)

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

1.	Selected Dhorl Opencast	9.00
2.	Dhorl West Reorganisation	5.00
3.	Ray-Bachra Reorganisation	0.82
4.	Advance action for Bharatpur opencast	3.63
5.	Advance action for Nighai opencast	0.49
6.	Churi underground	0.70
7.	Laiyo underground	being finalised

WESTERN COALFIELD LIMITED

8.	Shivpuri expansion opencast	1.00
9.	Sasti opencast	1.25
10.	Pali (Birsinghpur East) underground	0.50
11.	Silewara expansion opencast	being finalised

SINGARENI COLLIERIES CO. LTD.

12.	Goleti No. 2 incline	0.49
13.	Shrirampur No. 2-A incline	1.13
14.	Godavari Khani No. 7 incline	8.00
15.	Godavari Khani No. 9 incline	

Installation of Microwave Channels on some Routes

328. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Microwave channels are under installation on some routes ;

(b) if so, the names of those routes ;

(c) the expected time when these are likely to be commissioned ; and

(d) names of the important cities through which these microwave routes are passing, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The routes are expected to be commissioned during the current five year plan.

(d) The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing the names of various Microwave schemes under Execution.

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Type of system
1.	Bhopal—Saugar—Jhansi	Wide Band
2.	Salem—Coimbatore—Ernakulam	do
3.	Udhampur—Srinagar	do
4.	Madras—Vijayawada—Vishakapatnam— Cuttack—Kharagpur	do
5.	Bangalore—Guntakal—Secunderabad— Nizamabad—Nagpur	do
6.	Bombay—Poona	do
7.	Cuttack—Sambalpur	do
8.	Gauhati—Jorhat	do
9.	Asansol—Dhanbad	do
10.	Amritsar—Jullundur—Ludhiana—Ambala— Chandigarh—Simla	do
11.	Jaipur—Bikaner	do
12.	Allahabad—Varanasi—Patna	do
13.	Patna—Gaya—Hazaribagh	do
14.	Jaipur—Ajmer—Jodhpur	do
15.	Rajkot—Jamnagar	do
16.	Jorhat—Dibrugarh—Tinsukia	do
17.	Jamshedpur—Ranchi	do
18.	Ranchi—Hazaribagh	do
19.	Ahmedabad—Bhavnagar—Rajkot—Surat	do
20.	Coimbatore—Mettupalayam	Narrow Band
21.	Lucknow—Rai Bareilly	do
22.	Ranchi—Daltonganj	do

Sl. No.	Name or the route	Type of system
23.	Allahabad—Satna	Narrow Band
24.	Indore—Mhow	do
25.	Calcutta—Ranaghat	do
26.	Cooch Bihar—Hashimara	do
27.	Bhopal—Vidisha	do
28.	Indore—Dewas	do
29.	Katihar—Bhagalpur—Manghyr	do
30.	Nagpur—Chindwara	do
31.	Gauhati—Goalpara—Bongaigaon	do
32.	Ernakulam—Irinjalkuda	do
33.	Malda—Dhulian	do
34.	Sholapur—Osmanabad—Latur	do
35.	Cooch Behar—Alipurduar	do
36.	Agra—Tundla	do
37.	Agra—Ferozabad	do
38.	Secunderabad—Homnabad—Gulbarga	do
39.	Raipur—Jagdalpur	do
40.	Siliguri—Jalpaiguri	do
41.	Madurai—Karaikkudi	do
42.	Ernakulam—Alwaye	do
43.	Bikaner—Sriganganagar	do
44.	Ambikapur—Bilaspur	do
45.	Mysore—Mercara	do
46.	Panjim—Karwal	do
47.	Asansol—Raniganj—Durgapur	do
48.	Dhulia—Berhampur—Krishnanagar	do
49.	Cuttack—Dhanekanal	do
50.	Belgaum—Bhagalkot—Bijapur	do
51.	Vishakapatnam—Koraput	do
52.	Jorhat—North Lakhimpur	do
53.	Bangalore—Kolar	do
54.	Mangalore—Udipi—Coondapur	do
55.	Sopore—Baramula	do
56.	Jamnagar—Khambalia	do
57.	Ahmedabad—Kaira—Cambay	do
58.	Allahabad—Mirzapur	do
59.	Jabalpur—Narsinghpur	do
60.	Jaipur—Sikar—Jhunjhunu	do
61.	Poona—Ratnagiri	do
62.	Hubli—Gadag	do
63.	Surendranagar—Dhargandhra	do
64.	Junagadh—Manavdar	do
65.	Jeypore—Koraput	do

Flouting of Govt. Policy towards land Acquisition by Coal India

329. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India has flouted Government policy towards land acquisition and rehabilitation of displaced persons for the success of its 20 Years Plans for re-construction of Jharia Coalfields ;

(b) if so, facts thereof ;

(c) what are the factors responsible for delay in commissioning of other projects;

(d) whether arbitrary methods of Coal India have caused hardships to Adivasis who think they have been cheated ; and

(e) if so, action proposed by Government in settling the above issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The factors responsible for delay in commissioning of different projects in Jharia are delay in land acquisition, difficult geo-mining condition and delayed availability of Plant and equipment.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

अल्मोड़ा में आकाशवाणी प्रसारण केन्द्र के निर्माण में धीमी प्रगति

330. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अल्मोड़ा में निर्माणाधीन आकाशवाणी प्रसारण केन्द्र के निर्माण में धीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस आकाशवाणी प्रसारण केन्द्र का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) (क) और (ख) सीमेंट की भारी कमी के कारण निर्माण कार्य अधिक प्रगति नहीं कर सका। तथापि, स्थिति में अब सुधार हो गया है और निर्माण कार्य के 1983 के मध्य तक मुकम्मल हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में बदलना

331. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में छः टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में बदला जाएगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो डिवीजनवार इन एक्सचेंजों के नाम और स्थान क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) 1981-82 में उत्तर प्रदेश में निम्न 4 करचल एक्सचेंजों को स्वचल एक्सचेंजों में बदलने की योजना है :—

1. नैनीताल
2. अल्मोड़ा
3. उमना (बदायूं जिला)
4. मथुरा

Import of Head-Gear Sets for Manual Telephone Exchanges

332. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to import 30,000 head-gear sets for manual telephone exchanges;

(b) if so, how this essential equipment is being imported and not being produced internally ;

(c) details of the position till now; and

(d) Foreign Exchange requirement for the proposed import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) A proposal for import of head-gear sets for use in manual local and trunk telephone exchanges is being examined.

(b) Head-gear sets of old design are manufactured in the country, but the capacity of production is inadequate to meet the full requirement.

(c) The main source of supply of indigenous head-gear set is from Indian Telephone Industries. The head-gear set now produced has limitations in transmission characteristics and are found to be unsuitable for continuous wear for long periods because of heavy weight.

(d) The exact requirement and quantum of import are yet to be finalised.

राजस्थान में उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाने के लिये स्थान का चयन

333. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में अमोनिया और यूरिया पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र लगाने के लिए राजस्थान में उपयुक्त स्थानों के चयन के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या स्थानों के चयन के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया गया है ;

(ग) उर्वरक संयंत्र के स्थान का चयन करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) और (ख) वह पर आधारित 6 प्रतिष्ठित उर्वरक

संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए जिनमें से एक मध्य प्रदेश में, एक राजस्थान में और 4 उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किए जाने हैं, अनुकूलतम स्थानों का सुझाव देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा एक स्थल चयन समिति नियुक्त की गई थी। समिति ने राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सुझाये गये विभिन्न स्थानों का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण और तकनीकी आर्थिक परीक्षण किया है। समिति ने हाल ही में सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है।

(ग) उर्वरक संयंत्र के लिए स्थल का निर्णय, फीड स्टॉक की उपलब्धता, बाजार की निकटता, मांग ढांचा, कच्चे मालों और तैयार उर्वरकों के परिवहन की लागत तथा व्यवहारिकता और अन्य तकनीकी आर्थिक पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है।

Names of Routes where Microwave Channels are under Installation

334. SHRI HANNAM MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Microwave channels are under installation on some routes ;

(b) if so, names of those routes ;

(c) expected time when these are likely to be commissioned ; and

(d) names of those important cities through which these microwave routes are passing, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indicated in the attached statement-I.

(c) The routes are expected to be commissioned during the Current Five Year Plan.

(d) Indicated in the attached statement-II.

Statement—I

Statement showing the names of various Microwave Schemes under execution.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the route</i>	<i>Type of system</i>
1.	Bhopal-Saugar-Jhansi	Wide Band
2.	Salem-Combatore-Ernakulam	do
3.	Udhampur-Srinagar	do
4.	Madras-Vijaywada-Vishakapatnam-Cuttack-Kharagpur	do
5.	Bangalore-Guntakal-Secounderabad-Nizamabad-Nagpur	do
6.	Bombay-Poona	do
7.	Cuttack-Sambalpur	do
8.	Gauhati-Jorhat	do
9.	Asansol-Dhanbad	do
10.	Amritsar-Jullundur-Ludhiana-Ambala Chandigarh-Simla	do
11.	Jaipur-Bikaner	do
12.	Allahabad-Varanasi-Patna	do
13.	Patna-Gaya-Hazaribagh	do
14.	Jaipur-Ajmer-Jodhpur	do
15.	Rajkot-Jamnagar	do
16.	Jorhat-Dibrugarh-Tinsukia	do
17.	Jamshedpur-Ranchi	do
18.	Ranchi-Hazaribagh	do
19.	Ahmedabad-Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Surat	do
20.	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	Narrow Band
21.	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly	do
22.	Ranchi-Daltonganj	do
23.	Allahabad-Satna	do
24.	Indore-Mhow	do
25.	Calcutta-Ranaghat	do
26.	Cooch-Bihar-Hashimara	do
27.	Bhopal-Vidisha	do
28.	Indore-Dewas	do
29.	Katihar-Bhagalpur-Manghyr	do

Statement—II

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the route</i>	<i>Type of system</i>
30.	Nagpur-Chindwara	Narrow Band
31.	Gauhati-Goalpara-Bangaigaon	do
32.	Ernakulam-Irinjalkuda	do
33.	Malda-Dhulian	do
34.	Sholapur-Osmanabad-Latur	do
35.	Cooch Behar-Alipurduar	do
36.	Agra-Tundla	do
37.	Agra-Ferozabad	do
38.	Secunderabad-Homnabad-Gulbarga	do
39.	Raipur-Jegdalpur	do
40.	Siliguri-Jalpaiguri	do
41.	Madurai-Karaikudi	do
42.	Drnakulam-Alwaye	do
43.	Bikaner-Sriganganagar	do
44.	Ambikapur-Bilaspur	do
45.	Mysore-Mercara	do
46.	Panjim-Karwar	do
47.	Asansol-Raniganj-Durgapur	do
48.	Dhulia-Barhampur-Krishnagar	do
49.	Cuttack-Dhanekanal	do
50.	Belgaum-Bhagalkot-Bijapur	do
51.	Vishakhapatnam-Koraput	do
52.	Jorhat-North Lakhimpur	do
53.	Bangalore-Kelar	do
54.	Mangalore-Udipi-Coondapur	do
55.	Sepore-Baramula	do
56.	Jamnagar-Khambalia	do
57.	Ahmedabad-Kaira-Cambay	do
58.	Allahabad-Mirzapur	do
59.	Jabalpur-Narsinghpur	do
60.	Jaipur-Sikar-Jhunjhunu	do
61.	Poona-Ratnagiri	do
62.	Hubli-Gadag	do
63.	Surendranagar-Dhargandhra	do
64.	Junagadh-Manavdor	do
65.	Jeupore-Koraput	do

Supply of Tape-recorders to Small Newspapers

335. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that small newspapers are to be given tape-recorders by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the criteria therefor ; and

(c) when the tape-recorders would be made available to these newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (c). A suggestion has been received that if tape-recorders are made available to small newspapers, they could record and use the normal news bulletins of All India Radio, thus enabling All India Radio to discontinue its slow-speed news bulletins which will save time as well as money. The implications of the suggestion are being examined.

Delimitation of Constituencies

336. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have at present any proposal to amend the Constitution to enable fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies after every decennial census without increasing the existing number of seats allotted to various States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) action so far taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). The Election Commission has recommended that articles 82 and 170 (3) of the Constitution may be amended so that while the total number of seats to various States in the House of the People and to the various State Legislative Assemblies may remain unaltered, the original position of fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in each State and Union Territory after every decennial Census is restored. Opinion of the Attorney General of India in the matter was obtained. The matter is now at a very advanced stage of consideration.

Details of Companies owned by Dalmia Group

337. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of companies under the control ownership of Dalmia Group family members ;

(b) what is the nature of business carried on by each company :

(c) what are the assets of each of these companies during the last five years preceding and including the financial year 1980-81 ;

(d) whether any of the financial institutions have lent to or invested in each of these companies and if so, what ;

(e) value of share capital held by the Dalmia Group men in each of these companies and also the total paid up capital ; and

(f) whether all these companies have been submitting their balance sheets within time to Government

and if not, names of such companies and what action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL)

(a) The Company Law Board, by its order dated 8-2-1980 held that 23 undertakings were under the control of a group of persons belonging to the family of Shri Jai Dayal Dalmia. This order has been challenged before both Delhi High Court and Supreme Court in which interim stay was granted and the proceedings are still pending before the said Courts. Moreover, no company admitting itself to be controlled by Dalmia Group Members has been registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the required information in this regard.

(b) to (f). Does not arise.

Coal Mining Projects left out in the Annual Plan

338. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for leaving out coal mining projects linked with the super thermal power projects and the giant steel plants in the 1982-83 annual plan ;

(b) whether it will not affect the annual power generation and annual steel production of the country ;

(c) whether it will also compel us to unnecessary steel import from other countries at an exorbitant price ; and

(d) if so, the considerations for the above cut in the annual plan outlays with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) Coal projects linked to Super Thermal Power Projects and Steel Plants have not been excluded from the scope of 1982-83 annual plan.

(b) to (d). No, Sir, Do not arise.

Issue of Identity Cards to Voters

339. SHRI CHARANJIT LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the proposal to issue identity cards to the electorate of the country ;

(b) whether in any part of the country, identity card have been issued ; and

(c) by what time the entire country will be covered under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). The scheme of issuing photographed identity cards to voters was tried on an experimental basis in Sikkim during the elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State held in October, 1979. Thereafter it was decided to introduce this scheme in the North-Eastern Region, including Assam and Meghalaya in a phased manner. The Election Commission issued necessary instructions for implementing the scheme in Meghalaya and Nagaland in first instance. The system is issuing photographed identity cards will be introduced in Assam after normalcy has been restored and the electoral

rolls have been revised. As regards the extension of the scheme to other States, the modalities are being worked out in consultation with the Election Commission.

(c) The implementation of the scheme of photographed identity cards to voters involves not only huge expenditure but is also time consuming. The proposal is to cover the country in 5 to 6 years' time. The working out of the modalities of implementation of the scheme requires consultation with the State Governments for sharing of expenditure, setting up agencies for preparation of the cards, providing safeguards against malpractices etc. It is not, therefore, possible to fix a time-frame with any degree of accuracy.

Power shedding in capital during January, 1982

340. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the salient causes for frequent and continuous power shedding in the Capital during the month of January 1982 when on the one hand production of more power than needed is acclaimed and on the other power-shedding is resorted to ; and

(b) what positive steps have been taken to ensure that load shedding in the Capital is checked completely ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) The overall energy availability in Delhi during January 82 was 6.2% higher than during the corresponding period last year. Delhi has even been providing some assistance to neighbouring states. There has not been frequent and continuous load shedding in Delhi during January, 1982.

As against 3 days in January, 1982, the figure for 1981 and 1980 are 5 and 12 respectively. The load shedding occurred mainly because of defects in grid system in Delhi & constraints in the Northern Region.

(b) The performance of generating stations around Delhi is under close and continuous monitoring, special task forces have been set up to improve on both generation & distribution, as a result of these steps there is significant improvement in the power supply position & is likely to improve further.

States benefited by National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation

341. SHRI K. ARJUNAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) which are the States benefited by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation ;

(b) what are the names of the new schemes to be implemented and in which States ;

(c) whether the Central Government are aware that Tamil Nadu is a black spot in electric energy both in hydro and thermal power and there both agriculture and industry suffer ;

(d) do the Central Government propose to start thermal power stations to overcome the power cut through National Hydro-electric Power Corporation because the scope through hydro-electric power is meagre ;

(e) what are the hydro-electric power schemes pending execution with Tamil Nadu Government and what are the reasons for delay in execution ; and

(f) do the Central Government propose to take up the Hogenakkal Hydro-electric scheme immediately under the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY
(SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) has constructed projects in Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Manipur and Bihar. On completion of these projects, the power that would flow would become available to the States in the Northern, North-Eastern and Eastern Regions.

In the Northern Region, the following states will be benefited :

Uttar Pradesh
Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir
Punjab
Haryana
Rajasthan
Union Territory of Chandigarh
Delhi

In the Eastern Region, the following States will be benefited :

West Bengal
Bihar
Orissa

In the North-Eastern region the following states will be benefited :

Mizoram
Meghalaya

Arunachal Pradesh

Manipur

Sikkim

Nagaland

Assam

NHPC has also completed pre-feasibility studies of some of the projects in the Konkan Region of the Maharashtra State. It is engaged in the investigation of projects in U.P., Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

Separately all the States in the country have been requested to propose projects which could be taken up in the Central Sector by NHPC.

(b) *Construction :*

Koel-Kare 710 MW—Bihar
Dul Hasti 390 MW—J&K

Investigation Schemes :

Chamera Stage I & II H.P.
Dhauliganga Uttar Pradesh
Dhale wari Mizoram

(c) The power supply position in Tamil Nadu is at present satisfactory. There are no power cuts/restrictions in force in the State. The power supply to agricultural consumers is made for a minimum of 10 hours per day. With normal rainfall during the current year. Tamil Nadu power supply position is expected to be satisfactory.

(d) National Hydro-electric Power Corporation is involved only with hydro power and not thermal power.

(e) The following are the schemes under execution with Tamil Nadu Government :

Schemes under execution	Reasons for delay	Present position
1. Kadamparai Pumped Storage Scheme 4x100 MW	State Govt. had deferred it for some time. There were labour problems	The project is now expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.
2. Servalar 1x20 MW	Clearance of Forest Deptt. for felling of trees, etc. was delayed	Clearance has now been received, and the project is expected to be commissioned during 1983-84.
3. Lower Mettur 8x15 MW	Decision on procurement of equipment took time	The project is expected to be commissioned as follows : 2 Units — 1983-84 4 Units — 1984-85 2 Units — 1985-86
4. Kundah Power House V : 1x20 MW	—	Decision has been taken recently to avail of Canadian Assistance. The project is expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.

(f) The concerned States should first agree to hand over this project to the Centre.

मध्य प्रदेश में मुरेना और ग्वालियर में टेली-विजन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना

342. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मुरेना और ग्वालियर में टेलीविजन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन टेलीविजन केन्द्रों की स्थापना पर कितना खर्च होगा ; और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को कब तक टेलीविजन की सुविधा मिल जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे):

(क) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश में मुरेना और ग्वालियर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, भावी योजना में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए चुने गए स्थानों में से एक स्थान ग्वालियर है। मुरेना ग्वालियर दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र की सेवा परिधि के अन्दर आयेगा। इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ख) इस परियोजना पर लगभग 2 करोड़ रुपए व्यय होंगे।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

343. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

और उससे होने वाली परेशानी की तरफ आकृष्ट किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि, कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर): (क) जी हां।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मांग पर उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की मांग स्थिति को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को 1000 मी० टन मिट्टी के तेल का अतिरिक्त आबंटन किया गया था। राज्य सरकार को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि प्रणाली को कारगर बनाया जाये ताकि राज्य आदि के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच इस उत्पाद का समान वितरण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Replacement of Old and Small Units of Ultran Power Station in Gujarat

344. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMTI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government has requested Central Electricity Authority to clear Ultran Power Station's proposal for replacement of old and small units; and

(b) if so, what steps the Central Government or the C.E.A. have taken to clear the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The scheme for the setting up of 1 x 120 MW power plant at

Ultran in replacement of old and smaller units is pending with the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic approval as Gujarat Electricity Board is yet to obtain clearance from the State Irrigation Deptt. and the State Water Pollution Board for ash disposal and from the Department of Civil Aviation regarding construction of the chimney. The scheme will be considered by the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance when all the necessary inputs are tied up.

Proposal for getting Electronic Telephone Exchange Know-How from France

345. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for getting Electronic Telephone Exchange know-how from France in a package deal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what other countries have offered the same technology in response to the global tender floated by our Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A proposal has been received from the Government of France offering know-how for Electronic Telephone Exchanges.

(b) The offer mainly consists of setting up an indigenous factory with a capacity of 500,000 lines per annum and supply of finished equipment of 200,000 lines.

(c) The last date for closing of the global tender floated by our Government is 31-3-82. No offers have been received so far in response to this global tender.

इलाहाबाद में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

346. श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की राजनीति, इतिहास और सांस्कृतिक परम्परा में इलाहाबाद का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है;

(ख) क्या इलाहाबाद को देश के दूरदर्शन मानचित्र में अभी तक कोई स्थान नहीं मिला है;

(ग) क्या इलाहाबाद को देश के दूरदर्शन मानचित्र में लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ) दूरदर्शन के विस्तार की भावी योजना के अन्तर्गत डाक-तार माइक्रोवेव लिंक की सहायता से दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए 49 स्थानों में से एक स्थान इलाहाबाद चुना गया है जो दूसरे चरण (1985-90) में है । इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Scavenging work in DESU entrusted to Contractors

347. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scavenging work at many places in DESU has been

entrusted to contractors; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether a decision to terminate the aforesaid contracts by 30 April, 1981 had been taken; if so, the reasons for its still continuing;

(c) the reasons for recruiting labourers on daily wages instead of employing them from panel of scavengers and the number of such persons recruited after the formation of the panel;

(d) the time by which recruitment would be made from the panel; and

(e) the total number of posts of attendants in DESU and whether all the reserved posts have been filled up and if not, the reasons therefor and the number of posts to be filled up to complete the reserved quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) to (d). A decision was taken in April, 1981, to terminate contract system for scavenging work in DESU. This decision could be implemented partially since efforts to make alternative arrangements did not succeed at all places. A panel of 23 Safai Karamcharis was drawn up in March, 1980. Seventeen candidates have already been given employment. This panel is valid upto 14th March, 1982 and appointments will be made as and when vacancies arise. Workers are engaged on daily wages when the nature of work is casual and for brief duration, e. g. against leave vacancies in remote places and for part-time work. The number of daily wage Safai Karamcharis as at present is 46.

(e) There are no posts of 'Attendants' in DESU and as such the question does not arise,

Product-wise return of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri

348. SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) product-wise returns to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri with reasons during the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 ; and

(b) whether these returns have been taken on stock and their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The products which were returned without sale were as follows :

Product	Qty. returned (in lakhs) 1980-81	Reasons	Disposal action
1	2	3	4
Pen V 250 mg. (Tabs)	3.67	Quality grounds	To be reprocessed
Tetra-cycline 250 mg. (Tabs)	11.81	do	To be destroyed
Streptopen 0.5 mg. (Vials)	0.54	do	To be reprocessed
Streptopen 1 mg. (vials)	0.17	Life expired	do
Pen. Sod, 5 lakhs (vials)	0.01	Quality grounds	do

Ben. Pen 0.01 6 lakhs (vials) do do

Ben. Pen. 0.002 24 lakhs (vials) Quality grounds To be re-processed

1981-82 (April-January)

Vit. C 42.22 500 mg. (Tabs.) Quality grounds To be destroyed

Pen. V 22.60 250 mg. (Tabs.) Packaging) Foil) Being Re-pack- Defect) ed

Ery-thromcin ST 250 mg. (Tabs.) 1.98 Quality grounds To be re-processed

Tetra-cycline+ Vit. C 0.35 350 mg. (Caps.) do To be destroyed

Streptomycin 0.03 0.75 mg. (Vials) do To be re-processed

Streptopen 0.07 0.5 mg. (Vials) do do

Pen. Sod. 0.42 10 lakhs (Vials) do do

Ben. Pen. 0.29 6 lakhs (Vials) do do

Ben. Pen. 0.001 12 lakhs (Vials) do do

Fort. Proc. 0.08 Life expired do
Pen. 20 lakhs (Vials)

The above are inclusive of products recalled by the Company on the results of periodical checks on reference samples. The incidence of returned products is 0.14% in 1980-81 and 0.35% in 1981-82 of the total production.

Questionnaire circulated by Law Commission on judicial system

349. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a circular has been issued by the recently reconstituted Law Commission containing some questions having a vital bearing on the basic structure of the judicial system in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, stating the basic objective for which the views on the various questions have been sought ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) (a) and (b) No circular has been sent by the Law Commission. However, the Law Commission has issued a Questionnaire on certain aspects of judicial administration. A copy of the Questionnaire which is self-explanatory is placed on the Table. [Placed in Library See LT-3356/82] The Commission's object in seeking views on the questions raised therein is to take the said views into consideration in making its recommendations to Government.

Collection of revenue by States through court fee

350. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state State-wise figures of the amounts collected by States from the suitors in courts by way of court fee ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Allotment of Gas Agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

351. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of gas agencies allotted in the country and the number of agencies allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes till date, State-wise figures ;

(b) the conditions to be fulfilled by the allottee such as educational qualifications, security deposit, bank guarantee both for the general category and Scheduled Castes ; and

(c) the number of gas agencies allotted to cooperative societies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The required information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The candidates should be at least matriculate or equivalent, not more than 50 years of age and resident in the concerned State. No bank guarantee is asked for. While security deposits are charged from general category distributors, no such security deposits are charged from SC/ST category.

(c) None.

Statement

Statement showing number of LPG distributor ships/subdistributorships awarded and commissioned by oil companies as on 31-7-1981.

S. No.	State	Total	SC	ST
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92	1	—
2.	Assam	10	2	—
3.	Bihar	34	2	1
4.	Gujarat	118	5	1
5.	Haryana	17	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	19	—	—
8.	Karnataka	66	3	—
9.	Kerala	22	1	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55	1	—
11.	Maharashtra	302	8	1
12.	Manipur	1	—	1
13.	Meghalaya	2	—	—
14.	Nagaland	2	—	1
15.	Orissa	20	1	1
16.	Punjab	13	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	11	—	—
18.	Sikkim	1	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	73	2	—
20.	Tripura	1	—	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	71	3	—
22.	West Bengal	92	5	—
23.	Chandigarh	6	2	—
24.	Delhi	83	3	—
25.	Mizoram	1	—	1
26.	Pondicherry	2	—	—
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	14	—	—
Total		1131	41	8

Proposal for creating new Electricity Circle Biharsharif

352. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Electricity Board had submitted a proposal for creating a new Electricity Circle at Biharsharif the Distt. Headquarter of Nalanda in the State of Bihar before the Central Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Biharsharif fulfils all the requirements for such a circle ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have turned down the proposal, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Boosting Power Generation and Coal Production during Sixth Plan period

353. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre Plans to boost power generation by 19,966 MW and coal production to a level beyond 160.5 MT annually by the end of this Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether it is a fact that during 1980-81 the coal production targets were achieved in comparison to the earlier targets ; and

(c) to what extent the coal targets are likely to be achieved during 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a): The target for additional installed capacity in utilities during the Sixth Plan is 19,666 MW and the coal production target for the same year has been fixed at 165 million tonnes.

(b) Table given below indicates the target and production of 1980-81 and the two preceding years :

(Million Tonnes)		
Year	Target	Production
1978-79	106.40	101.95
1979-80	104.31	103.95
1980-81	113.50	113.90

(c) Barring unforeseen circumstances the coal targets fixed for 1981-82 are expected to be achieved fully.

Acute Power Shortage in Karnataka in January, 1982

354. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an acute shortage of power in Karnataka State during the month of January, 1982;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that the water level in the Sharavathi hydel Project was going down which had resulted in low generating capacity;

(d) whether the State Government had requested the Centre to ask the neighbouring States to provide the power but no State Government had provided the same to the State; and

(e) what were the main reasons for this and to what extent the situation has improved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) During January, 1982, the energy availability in Karnataka was 22 million units per day as against the requirement of 25 million units per day resulting in a shortage of the order of about 12 per cent as against 19% during January, 1979.

(b) The main reason for reduced power supply is lower generation at Kalinadi Hydel Project.

(c) No Sir. The water level in Sharavathi hydel reservoir during this year compares favourably with that of the water level during the same period last year. At present, generation at Sharavathi has been maintained at an average 14.5 MU per day.

(d) and (e). Bilateral negotiations have been finalised between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for assistance from Andhra Pradesh to the extent of 1.5 million units per day subject to the performance of the thermal stations in Andhra Pradesh. At present, Karnataka is receiving about 1 million units per day and 0.7 million units per day from Kerala and Andhra Pradesh respectively. Karnataka is also receiving assistance from Maharashtra from time to time during the off-peak hours at night.

Prospects for Oil

355. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil experts are of the opinion that prospects for oil strikes in 1982 appear to be good ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the first time in many years exploration will be resumed in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and also in Godavari Basin and Mahanadi ;

(c) whether at present the drilling is already on in Tripura, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh ;

(d) if so, whether with this prospect of oil operations, India will meet its demands more than 50 per cent locally ; and

(e) to what extent India will import oil during 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is hoped so.

(b) While exploration work is already continuing in Godavari basin and Mahanadi, it is likely to be resumed in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan during the current year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India is already meeting about 50% of its demand for crude oil indigenously. Oil Strikes if any in 1982 will help in narrowing the gap in future years.

(e) Import of crude during 1982 is provisionally estimated at 14.4 million tonnes.

Indo-German Seminar on Energy

356. **SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA :**

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-German Seminar on Energy was held recently ;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and suggestions made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) The (Second) Indo-German Power Plant Symposium was held in New Delhi from 27th to 29th Jan., 1982.

(b) The conclusions and recommendation made as a result of the deliberations in the seminar are given in the attached statement.

(c) These recommendations will also be kept in view while reviewing the performance of our power projects.

Statement

Second Indo-German Power Plant Symposium

New Delhi—27-29th January

Conclusions & Recommendations

The Second Indo-German Power Plant Symposium was held in New Delhi from 27-29th January 1982. About 450 delegates including 38 specialists from Germany attended the Symposium. The Symposium discussed the various aspects of design, construction, operation and maintenance of thermal power plants. As a result of their joint deliberations, the following recommendations and conclusions were arrived at :

1. Coal :

The Symposium stressed the urgency for introducing beneficiation of low grade non-coking coals to ensure atleast reasonable consistency in the quality of coal thereby improving the availability of boilers.

2. *Fluidized Bed Combustion :*

In order to utilise the large quantities of the rejects which will be produced as a result of beneficiation, the Symposium recommended introduction of fluidized bed combustion boiler for generation of power at pitheads.

3. *Boilers :*

The difficulties encountered in the burning of high ash, high moisture low volatile coals interspersed with extraneous materials, supplied to power stations in large lumps was appreciated. It was recognised that Indian coals as mined and supplied were one of the most difficult to burn. The Symposium recommended urgent steps for despatch of linked 75 to 100 mm size crushed coal to power stations. Selective beneficiation was recommended to improve quality and reliability of operation. Further, sustained R&D efforts were necessary to determine the various burning characteristics of coal with reference to its slagging, erosion and abrasive properties and to give feed-back for evolving proper design parameters and selection of suitable materials.

4. *Fuel Oil Economy :*

In order to achieve economy in the use of fuel oil for start-up and low load stabilisation in pulverized coal-fired boilers it was desirable to expedite development work for use of pulverized coal with high energy ignitors. Since coal having V.N. exceeding 30% and ash content less than 10 to 15% is not available, it was considered desirable to use L.C.V. gas by coal gasification to substitute fuel oils or start-up and flame stabilisation. Development/import of small L.C.V. gas producing plants should therefore be considered.

5. *Fans and Mills :*

It was considered necessary to evaluate the experience gained in the use of power station fans and mills

and decide on the most suitable type of these equipments for the respective service, consistent with these properties of Indian coals. In this connection, it was noted now a very high order of availability is achieved in the Federal Republic of Germany. Poor availability of fans in India contributes largely to poor availability of generating plant. This calls for going into details of design and manufacture of fans in use.

6. *Slag, Ash and Mill Rejects :*

There appears to be considerable scope in the improvement of slag, ash and mill rejects. Hydraulic sluicing of mill rejects should be considered.

7. *Electrostatic Precipitators :*

In view of the urgent need to adopt suitable pollution control measures for environmental protection and the fact that the Indian coal flyash was one of the most difficult to precipitate on account of its high ash, low moisture and low sulphur content, it was necessary to specify the various design criteria for procurement of the right type of the precipitators for new installations and adequately dimensioned precipitators should be selected and gas-conditioning may be resorted to for retrofitting in existing installations.

8. *Cooling Systems :*

It was felt necessary to give more thought and consideration to process cooling water systems particularly to system design and engineering. From energy conservation and efficiency point of view direct C.W. systems should be preferred. Adoption of natural draft cooling towers possibly with fan assisted cooling to optimise the size and the cost which are now getting increased acceptance for various climatic conditions should be preferred to induced draft cooling towers.

9. *Control and Instrumentation :*

The need for updating technology in the field of control and instrumen-

tation with selective use of micro-processor systems was recognised. Coming into vogue of Micro-processor based Data processing and monitoring with larger units with a very large number of incoming signals and on-line data feed, computerised data acquisition system for information monitoring and performance evaluation were recommended.

The dynamic behaviour of the control system is required to be studied to have a qualitative evaluation so as to determine suitable control systems preferably at design stage itself.

10. *Metallurgy :*

In order to select suitable materials and recommend proper operating practices the need for detailed scientific investigations into the causes of boiler tube failures which contribute maximum to the forced outage rate of the units was stressed.

11. *Water Chemistry :*

The Symposium emphasised the need for proper quality control of feed water and steam purity. The need for off-load preservation of boiler and deaerator and adoption of better operating procedures during cold start-up was stressed. Need of reliable on-line instruments, proper laboratories set up and coordinating of chemical and operating staff was also stressed.

Study of the use of Ferric chloride for flocculation of organic matter and colloidal silica in raw water was suggested as also the application of fluidized bed technique for demineralisation.

Provision of polishing unit for 500 MW size units is likely to prove economically justified in view of the penalty to be paid for non-availability of generation in Indian conditions.

12. *Scientific Investigations :*

The setting up of central regional power plant laboratories for scientific investigations and analysis of damage assessment and material analysis was recommended.

13. *Preventing Maintenance :*

The need for modernized systematic preventive maintenance with modern techniques and procedures was stressed and to deal with large number of items of equipment, use of modern mechanical call-up system if preventive maintenance was suggested.

14. *Maintenance :*

Central maintenance and repair shops having specialised crews for overhauling of Boilers, Turbines and other power plant auxiliaries catering to the need of group of power stations is recommended.

15. Vibration analysis as a diagnostic measure of detecting incipient faults should be based not only for displacement and velocity of vibration but its acceleration.

16. *Stabilisation, Renovation & Modernisation :*

Working Groups of specialists from among the designers manufacturers and O&M personnel should be constituted to study various areas of improvement mechanized capacity utilisation and upgrading performance.

17. *Commissioning & Performance Testing :*

It is essential that all the sub-systems including fire protection, safety and certified operating personnel should be ready before complex testing and synchronisation of the plant. No short cut methods should be employed and no protection and inter-locking should be by passed for commissioning. New units should not be hurried into operation and performance testing

should be insisted upon during the period of initial commissioning and commercial operation.

18. *Network Operation:*

For optimum utilisation of power resources, it is essential that generation and transmission facilities should be suitably coordinated. Necessary steps should be taken to achieve this objective.

19. *Documentation :*

It is necessary to have complete documentation, descriptive write-up and erection manuals of equipment and maintenance manuals at least 18 months before the testing and commissioning of the equipment. Enough documentation should be prepared during testing and commissioning to keep as a reference point during future operation to know the state of health of the units. The O & M Organisation should prepare the operating instructions based on its own experience using manufacturers manual as guidelines.

20. *Standardisation:*

In order to reduce the gestation of power projects, increase productivity and minimise cost, standardisation of designs, layouts and equipment to the extent possible should be expedited.

21. *Quality Assurance :*

Proper stress should be given to quality assurance right from the planning stage through procurement, manufacture, construction and commissioning ultimately leading to trouble free operation and maintenance.

Introduction of third party inspection by a specialised agency should be considered.

22. *Reliability :*

In order to achieve optimum level of performance the need for greater

attention towards system engineering and selection of auxiliary plant equipment with proven in-service performance was impressed.

23. *Management and Training :*

The urgent need for property trained and certified operation and maintenance personnel was stressed for improving operating performance, adequate in-house management capability was one of the key inputs. For this purpose, it was essential to develop suitable management systems and introduce manpower development programmes.

New Trusts registered during 1979 to 1981

357. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many new trusts were added during the year 1979 to 1981 in the register of New Trusts maintained in the Public Trust Office; and

(b) names of above trusts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Although there is the Official Trustees Act, 1913 which provides for the appointment of an official Trusts and the companies Act, 1956 provides for the appointment of a Public Trustee to exercise the voting rights in respect of certain classes of securities, there is no Central enactment creating a Public Trust Office nor does the Government of India maintain such an office. Hence the question of the number of new Trusts being added to the Register maintained in that office and the names of such Trusts does not arise,

Request for Amendment of Contempt of Courts Act, Official Secrets Act, etc.

358. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether is it a fact that the Press Council has requested Government to amend the Contempt of Courts Act, the Official Secrets Act ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on the request ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No such proposal has so far been received from the Press Council of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Matters before Company Law Advisory Committee for Advice

359. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Company Law Advisory Committee held its latest meeting ;

(b) the matters referred to this Committee for advice ; and

(c) details of advice given by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) :

(a) 8th February, 1982.

(b) The following two items were referred to the Committee :

(1) Managerial remuneration under the Companies Act, 1956 and guidelines thereon.

(2) Consideration of prohibition of sole selling agency in industries other than the five where it already stands prohibited.

(c) The discussion on the first item through comprehensive was yet not conclusive. As regards the second item it was decided to obtain the views of other administrative Economic Ministries also.

Steps by Coal India to replace Middlemen and Traders

360. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India Limited had taken any steps to replace the middlemen operating between pit-heads and traders at the sub-divisional level ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) . Coal India Ltd. normally sells coal to the purchasers FOR at the colliery siding. It is, therefore, not concerned with the operations of middlemen at pitheads or at the sub-division level. However, with a view *inter-alia* to reduce profiteering by such middlemen and to make coal available freely to consumers at reasonable prices Coal India has been implementing a scheme to set up a large number of coal dumps at different consuming points in the country.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गाजीपुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतीक्षा-सूची

361. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम प्रतीक्षा-सूची में हैं;

(ख) क्या इस टेलीफोन केन्द्र में नए बोर्ड उपलब्ध कराने और भूमिगत तार बिछाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने नये बोर्ड लगाने का विचार है और बोर्ड लगाने और भूमिगत तार बिछाने से सम्बन्धित कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) फरवरी, 1982 तक 54 ।

(ख) और (ग) जी हां, मार्च 1982 तक तीन बोर्ड चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है तथा भूमिगत केबल बिछाने का कार्य शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में पेट्रोल पम्प लगाया जाना

362. श्री जेनुल बशर : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में कितने पेट्रोल पम्प लगाने का विचार है ;

(ख) ये पेट्रोल पम्प जिन स्थानों पर लगाये जायेंगे उनके क्या नाम हैं ; और

(ग) ये पम्प कब तक लगा दिए जायेंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) और (ख) गाजीपुर जिला मुख्यालय में वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए केवल एक पेट्रोल पम्प की योजना बनाई गई है ।

(ग) ऐसी आशा है कि डीलर-शिप को लगभग 3 महीनों के अन्तर्गत अन्तिम

रूप दिया जाएगा और प्रथा के अनुसार चुने गए उम्मीदवार को 4 महीने का समय प्रारम्भ करने के लिए दिया जायेगा ।

Film 'Gandhi'

363. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sir Richard Attenborough's film 'Gandhi' will be screened by the Central Board of Film Censors, India before it is released for public exhibition both in India and abroad ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The public screening of Sir Richard Attenborough's film 'Gandhi' will be subject to normal laws incorporated in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and rules framed thereunder. As regards the exhibition in foreign countries, the film will be subject to such censorship regulations as are applicable in the concerned country.

(b) The process of censorship will commence after the producers apply for certification.

Plan to Boost Production of Crude by ONGC

364. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC has set up a task force to work out the modalities of a 20-year perspective plan to boost the production of crude in India upto 100 million tonnes by the turn of the century ;

(b) what are the salient features of this plan and the yearly break-up of targets for achievement drawn up, if any; and

(c) whether this plan covers a 10-year plan drawn up recently for augmenting oil production in India by India and Soviet experts at Dehradun ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. ONGC has constituted a task force to work out the modalities of a 20-year perspective plan to boost the production of crude in India. Since the plan is still being prepared, it may not be possible to indicate at this stage the yearly break-up of targets or the salient features of the same.

(c) A 10 year plan has been drawn up by an Indo-Soviet Team mainly for Onshore areas. The 20 year perspective plan now under preparation would cover both onshore and offshore areas.

Colour TV

365. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the cost that will be involved in converting the existing black and white system into coloured one in all the T.V. Stations in India when commissioned; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The Inter Departmental Working Group set up by the Government to chalk out the strategy for introduction of colour TV in its final

report has worked out the cost of conversion at Rs. 39.11 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 12.98 crores.

Government Control over Extravagant Expenditure in Public Limited Companies

366. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3844 on 15th December, 1981 regarding Government control over extravagant expenditure in public limited companies and state :

(a) whether Government have by now been able to take any decision to extend control over the fantastic remuneration being paid to the Executives in the private and public limited companies not covered by the existing Companies Act and Rules made thereunder ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what are the difficulties which lie in the way of exercising stricter control on share-holders' money being ill spent, to the benefit of the Executives ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c). Appointments of Executives and remuneration payable to them would require approval of the Central Government under section 269, 388, 310, 309 etc. of the Companies Act, 1956 only if they occupy the position of Managing Director/Whole-time Director or Manager. The remuneration of the executives would also require the approval of the Central Government if such Executives fall within the ambit of Section 314(1B) of the Act.

Section 217(2A) of the Act further provides that the report of the Directors attached to the Balance Sheet of the company shall include a statement showing the name of every employee, including Executives, of the company who is in receipt of remuneration (including pre-requisites) in the aggregates of Rs. 3000/- per month or more. This statutory requirement is to be complied with by every company. Within the ambit of the existing legal-frame, the companies can pay their executives as much as would be warranted with reference to their qualifications, experience and other merits and also with due regard to the profitability of the company. This is a part of the normal functioning of the corporate democracy.

Even so, the question whether any further steps should be taken to extend the scope of control over remuneration to the executives not covered by the existing provisions of the Act is under consideration especially in the context of the recommendations of Sachar Committee.

Film Festival held at Calcutta

367. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what lessons have been drawn by Government from the recent film festival held in Calcutta to improve the matters ; and

(b) the steps Government contemplate to take in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Filmotsav '82 was generally successful in terms of the foreign and Indian films screened in different sections of the Festival and participation by Indian and foreign delegates. The public response to the

Festival in Calcutta was also extremely satisfying. Each Festival adds to the experience enabling the organisers to bring about improvement in all departments.

Policy for opening of Head Post Offices and Public Call Offices

368. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) policy of Government in respect of opening of Head Post Offices and P. C. Os; and

(b) whether ban on Ichalkaranji Head Office has been lifted and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The policy regarding opening of HPO is given in the attached Statement-I and that of PCO in Statement-II

(b) The proposal for upgradation of Ichal Karanji Sub Post Office to Head Post Office will be considered after a decision is taken on the policy of conversion of an Extra Departmental Branch Post Office into a Extra Departmental Sub Post Office on the basis of provision of Public Call Office facility.

Statement-I

A Head Post Office is opened by bifurcation of an existing Head Post Office and upgradation of a Sub Post Office. For this purpose the existing norms prescribed that the number of Sub Post Offices in account with the Head Post Office proposed to be bifurcated must be more than 60 alongwith the condition that the number of Sub Post Offices under the accounts jurisdiction of the newly created Head Post as well as the residual parent Head Post Office must not be less than 20 in each case. Further, a Head Post Office can be opened

in a district, if it does not already have a Head Post Office, provided a minimum of 20 Sub Post Offices, can be attached to it. For the time being opening of new Head Post Offices has been banned till the policy of the Department regarding conversion of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices to Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices solely on the basis of provision of Public Call Office facility has been reviewed on the basis of recommendations of the Committee set up for the purpose.

Statement-II

Policy for provision of PCOs on Loss Categories of Stations

1. District Headquarters
2. Sub Divisional Headquarters
3. Tehsil Headquarters
4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters
5. Block Headquarters
6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2000 or more in backward or hilly areas.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

- (a) Should be beyond 40 kms (radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- (b) The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% in hilly areas.
- (9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/ agricultural / irrigation/power project sites/townships.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

- (a) The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
- (10) All other stations.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

Note: 1. (a) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 kms. from each other.

(b) When identifying important central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order :—

- (i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.

- (ii) Places where LAMPS (Large sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) are established, and
- (iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Department for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

Rent and guarantee terms for opening/upgradation of branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

369. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Himachal Pradesh district-wise, for which the Rent and Guarantee Terms have been quoted to the State Government by the P & T authorities for the opening/upgradation of Branch Post Offices along with the amount quoted and the date on which the amount was quoted in each case; and

(b) the names of such places among them for which the State Government have agreed to accept the R & G Terms along with the names of the Post Offices the opening/upgradation of which has been sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rent and Guarantee Terms for Opening of Public Call Offices in Himachal Pradesh

370. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise, for which the Rent & Guarantee Terms have been quoted to the State Government by the P & T authorities for the provision of PCOs. along with the amount quoted and the dates on which the amount was quoted in each case ; and

(b) the names of such places among them for which the State Government have agreed to accept the Rent & Guarantee Terms along with the names of PCOs which have been sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per Statement-I.

(b) As per Statement-II.

Statement-I

Names of places in Himachal Pradesh for which Rent and Guarantee terms have been quoted to State Government.

S. No.	Names of Public Telephone	Date	Amount Rs.
<i>District Kangra</i>			
1.	Baldhar	4-7-81	1400
2.	Baranda	4-7-81	3992
3.	Bagga	4-7-81	3892
4.	Bangota	9-12-81	500
5.	Bathra	4-7-81	3892
6.	Bhuana	4-7-81	10614
7.	Chobin	4-7-81	1700
8.	Deol	27-1-81	1100
9.	Drini	4-7-81	3892
10.	Harchakian	4-7-81	3992
11.	Jaloth	25-1-81	1800
12.	Jalog	5-9-81	1100
13.	Kandi	4-7-81	11560
14.	Kuna	4-7-81	1100

15.	Kherian	4-7-81	500
16.	Kaloh	4-7-81	1700
17.	Kailash Pur	24-9-81	2000
18.	Lagru	25-9-81	2946
19.	Malkahar	4-7-81	1700
20.	Marera	4-7-81	1400
21.	Majheran	25-9-81	2000
22.	Nandpur Bhatoli	4-7-81	1400
23.	Rajal	4-7-81	1500
24.	Salol	30-10-80	1700
25.	Speroo	4-7-81	600
26.	Shivnath	4-7-81	500
27.	Tihri	26-11-79	4554
28.	Barot	4-7-81	1800

District Hamirpur

29.	Bhadhwani	21-9-81	800
30.	Bir Baglera	4-7-81	500
31.	Chabutra	4-7-81	2100
32.	Chobuliex	4-7-81	2100
33.	Kashmir	19-8-81	2000
34.	Kraur	4-7-81	1700
35.	Laricni	4-7-81	1700
36.	Malti	4-7-81	2100
37.	Santhele	4-7-81	1700
38.	Tikkar Khatarian	14-10-81	4939
39.	Uhal	23-9-81	4500

District Simla

40.	Taklesh	17-6-81	13195
41.	Mashnoo	17-6-81	6755
42.	Dhansa	17-6-81	5270
43.	Narain	17-6-81	14780

District Mandi

44.	Darang	4-7-81	2800
45.	Gumma	4-7-81	2900
46.	Jamini	4-7-81	8085
47.	Padhar	4-7-81	6800
48.	Jarol	4-7-81	1400
49.	Sajao Pipli	4-7-81	1400
50.	Tihra	4-7-81	2946
51.	Urta	4-7-81	4100

District Chamba

52.	Chilli	4-7-81	500
53.	Hober	4-7-81	1100
54.	Salga	23-3-81	4018
55.	Singa Dhar	4-7-81	15376
56.	Tikki	4-7-81	7676

District Una

57.	Ghanari	1-9-81	1500
58.	Joh	4-7-81	500

District Billaspur

59.	Bhajar	4-7-81	800
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District Kulu

60.	Gadja	4-7-81	2000
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Statement-II

Names of places for which Rent & Guarantee has been accepted by State Government and Public Telephones sanctioned.

S. No.	Name	District
1.	Deol	Kangra
2.	Salol	do
3.	Chobin	do
4.	Tihri	do
5.	Salga	Chamba

**Direct Telegraph Lines between
Bangana and Una in Himachal
Pradesh**

371. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a direct telegraph line between Bangana and Una in Himachal Pradesh has been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the date of the sanction and the likely date by which it would be erected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

फ्रांस सरकार के सहयोग से विकसित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कोयला खानें

372. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फ्रांस सरकार के सहयोग से विकसित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कोयला खानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उन फ्रांसीसी फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके द्वारा देश में कोयला खानों के विकास कार्य किये जाने की संभावना है और यह कार्य कब किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) फ्रांसीसी तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों के सहयोग से विकसित की जाने वाली कोयला खानें हैं—अनन्त, मोयरा, चौरा, परासिया, नांदरा, पूर्वी कतरास, केन्डवाडीह, पीपरडीह सवांग और अम्लाबाद ।

(ख) दो फ्रांसीसी फर्में अर्थात् फ्रांस की मै० सोफेमाइन्स और मै० शारबो-नाजेस द फ्रांस (सी डी एफ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय) वर्ष 1982-84 के दौरान परियोजना कार्य करने में कोल इंडिया लि० की सहायता करेंगी ।

Agreement with France for High Power Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals

373. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and France have agreed to constitute a high power Committee to consult each other on all forms of petroleum and chemicals including oil exploration ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However during the official visit of Prime Minister to France in November, 1981, a memorandum of understanding has been signed for setting up of a Working Group on Energy between India and France. The group would review the progress in cooperation in the fields of hydel energy, coal, hydrocarbons and new energies with a view to attaining the objectives of inter-governmental agreements. If required, it is empowered to set up specialised committees. The Group will be allocated to Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation. This Group has been established by the Ministry of Energy.

Issue of Commemorative Stamp in Honour of Shri Samarth Ramdas on Tri-Centenary Celebrations

374. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director (Phil), Director General of Post and Telegraphs, New Delhi has received a letter dated 9th October, 1981 from the Secretary, Shri Shiv-Samarth Trishatabdi Madhyavarti Samiti, Pune (Maharashtra) regarding issue of a commemorative stamp in honour of Shri Samarth Ramdas on the Tri-Centenary Celebrations ;

(b) what decision/action Government have taken in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the specific reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) While the letter in question does not appear to have been received by the Director (Phil), a copy thereof forwarded under a D.O. letter No. RKM/MP/P/4/81, dated 7th November, 1981, by Shri R.K. Mhalgi to the Minister (C) was received with the request for having the stamp released at an appropriate time.

(b) and (c). The proposal for issuing a stamp on Shri Samarth Ramdas was also received on 2-4-79 through Shri Nanajee Deshmukh, then M.P. of Lok Sabha. Since the proposal did not conform to the guidelines adopted by the Department, a stamp could not be issued during that year or during the subsequent years. According to the information available, the tri-centenary of the death of the Sant was due to be celebrated from 1981 to 1982. Accordingly, this proposal was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee on 30th October, 1981, but was not recommended. A reply was sent to Shri Mhalgi as also to Shri A.L. Gadgil, Secretary, Samarth Ramdas Samshodhan Prabodhan Sanstha.

Refund in case of Telephone being out of order

375. SHRI R.K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision in the Telephone Act for making the refund even in cases where telephone is out of order for the fault of the Department;

(b) whether is also a fact that the Division Bench of Gujarat High Court has suggested in a court petition before it that D. G. P. & T. should propose same for granting of refund, in case the telephone does not function because of the fault of the Department;

(c) when the same suggestion was made;

(d) what action his Ministry have taken so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There is no provision in the Indian Telegraph Act. However, there are administrative instructions to permit rebate under certain specified circumstances.

(b) and (c). In its oral order dated 27-12-1979, the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat suggested that the Telephone authorities should formulate a proper scheme to deal with claims of subscribers for rebate of rental charges in cases where a telephone does not function for a reasonably long period.

(d) A procedure of giving rebate on rentals when the interruption in service due to cable faults etc. amount to 45 days or more in one quarter was tried in Ahmedabad Telephone District for a period of 12 months. However, no occasion for granting such a rebate arose during this period.

(e) In view of (d) above, this does not arise.

Improvement in Radio and T. V. Programmes for Rural Audience

376. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought any guidelines from the educational technocrats for improving Radio and Television programmes intended for the rural audiences;

(b) if so, the suggestion given by the educational technocrats in the above matters;

(c) the efforts made by his Ministry for the implementation of those suggestions; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. However, it may be mentioned that so far as AIR Stations are concerned Rural Programme Advisory Committees consisting of officials and non-officials have been constituted for those stations originating rural programmes. The officials are from such concerned Departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation, Public Health, Social Welfare and also includes scientists from Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes. The non-official members consists of progressive farmers. These committees meet once in 3 months, consider various suggestions and approve a programme schedule.

In the Doordarshan Kendras also, there are subject Committees consisting of representatives of various concerned Departments. Doordarshan's rural programmes are evolved taking into account the discussions in these subject Committees. In the programmes telecast, experts from the different agricultural developmental activities and progressive farmers are invited to participate.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Coal Dumps

377. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India has taken a decision to set up some coal dumps in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of such

coal dumps proposed to be set up in 1982-83 by Coal India ;

(c) the places where such coal dumps are proposed to be set up in the above year ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Coal India has not finalised its plan for establishment of coal dumps in the country during 1982-83. Coal India has already established 31 Dumps in the various parts of the country and has plans to establish about 70 more Dumps by March '82.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Afforestation in Bharat Coking Coal Limited

378. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any planning for afforestation in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited, if so, facts in details with the progress made in the last one year ;

(b) whether it is a fact that with foreign machines, foreign trees are being brought for plantation in the area of Bharat Coking Coal Limited creating resentment of the people around ; and

(c) if so, facts in details and the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. For maintaining the ecological balance, Bharat Coking Coal Limited has drawn up a plan

for afforestation in the mine areas and townships. Under this plan, 1,70,000 saplings are to be planted by 1982-83. Approximately 53,000 saplings have been planted during the rainy season of 1981-82.

(b) No trees from foreign countries are being imported in Bharat Coking Coal Limited for plantation in the area and, as such, the question of resentment does not arise. Foreign machines are also not being imported for planting trees.

(c) Does not arise.

Consideration of recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the Election Commission

379. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one day country-wide general elections and introduction of electronic voting machine within three years are some of the major recommendations made by the Expert Committee constituted by the Election Commission;

(b) if so, what are the other main recommendations made by the Expert Committee;

(c) whether Government have examined all of them; and

(d) by what time the final decision in regard to their implementation is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The other main recommendations relate to intensive revision of electoral rolls just before a general election, periodical inspection of places where the election materials are stored by the Chief Electoral Officers or their deputies and to the administrative set-up of the election machinery in the States and Union territories. As regards election machinery in States and Union territories it has been recommended that the Chief Electoral Officer should be preferably Chief Secretary, or one of the senior Secretaries in a State, Preferably with field experience, and in the Union territories, it would be desirable to designate the Chief Secretary alone as the Chief Electoral Officer. The recommendations also suggest the quantum of additional staff for revision of rolls and conduct of elections and the period for which additional staff might be sanctioned.

(c) and (d). The recommendations made by the Committee are still at the stage of consideration by the Election Commission. The question of Government taking any decision will arise only after the Election Commission finalises its views in the matter.

Installation of L.P.G. Agencies and Petroleum Pumps

381. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open new LPG agencies and petroleum pumps in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such petrol pump centres and L.P.G. agencies proposed to be opened in 1982-83 ;

(c) whether applications for LPG agencies and petrol pumps have been received from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates of Orissa in 1981; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in giving licences to them and Harijan applicants of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). Oil companies have proposals to open over 400 new L.P.G. distributorships in the country during 1982-83. Plans for retail outlet dealerships (petrol/diesel pumps) are under finalisation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Interviews are being held and the agencies are likely to be finalised by March/April, 1982.

Management of Dainik Basumati

382. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government took over the management of Dainik Basumati for two years only in 1974; and

(b) when the management of the said daily will be returned to old management?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). It has been ascertained from the Government of West Bengal that the management of

Dainik Basumati was taken over by that Government in 1974 in terms of the Basumati Private Limited (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1974. The acquisition was not for a specified period. Under the Act, the question of the paper's restoration to the old management does not arise.

Details of Circulation and Quantum of Newsprint sanctioned and lifted by News Dailies Published from Calcutta, Agartalas, Bhubaneshwar

383. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the News Dailies published from Calcutta, Agartala and Bhubaneshwar with the claimed circulation and accepted circulation of each daily;

(b) when the last checking of the circulation of these dailies was made, news-paper-wise, State-wise and language-wise, by R. N. I.; and

(c) the details of the circulation and the quantum of the news-print sanctioned and lifted by these dailies during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is given in Statement I & II.

(c) The information about actual lifting of news-print is not available.

Statement-I

List of Dailies Published from Calcutta, Agartala and Bhubaneswar and their claimed and accepted Circulation

S. No.	Particulars of the Paper	Claimed circulation in 1980	Accepted circulation (Year for which assessed)
1	2	3	4
Dailies Published from Calcutta (West Bengal)			
<i>English</i>			
1.	Amrita Bazar Patrika	1,32,487	1,17,232 (1978)
2.	Business Standard	18,787	15,893 (1978)
3.	Calcutta Observer	18,502	5,089 (1979)
4.	Economic Times	12,530	10,862 (1978)
5.	Hindustan Standard	2,998	—
6.	Statesman	2,15,584	1,73,496 (1973)
<i>Hindi</i>			
7.	Aaj Ka Rajasthan	Not supplied	Unestablished (1979)
8.	Chhapate Chhapate	28,541	20,366 (1979)
9.	Parixit	18,382	11,815 (1979)
10.	Dainik Barabazar	Not supplied	Unestablished (1979)
11.	Prakash	15,111	9,581 (1979)
12.	Rooplekha	31,492	26,336 (1979)
13.	Sutrakar	14,447	1,000 (1979)
14.	Sanmarg	54,532	—
15.	Vishwa Mitra	61,652	—
<i>Bengali</i>			
16.	Aaj Kal	Started in 1981	
17.	Ananda Bazar Patrika	4,27,997	3,76,646 (1971)
18.	Basumati	32,583	—
19.	Dainik Akarshan	5,947	—
20.	Dainik Krishi Patrika	355	—
21.	Ganashakti	9,272	9,272 (1979)
22.	Janani	7,841	6,543 (1979)
23.	Janata	Not supplied	Unestablished (1979)
24.	Jugantar	3,29,477	2,86,202 (1978)
25.	Kalantar	22,803	—
26.	Loka Sevak	Not supplied	3,846 (1978)
27.	Natun Prithivi	670	—
8.	Paigam	13,848	15,119 (1979)
9.	Satyajug	28,238	11,509 (1978)

Punjabi

30. Desh Darpan	3,302	—
31. Navi Prabhat	13,191	2,200 (1979)

Urdu

32. Aabahaar	4,293	3,171 (1979)
33. Akkas	16,252	11,752 (1979)
34. Akhbar-e-Mashriq	Not supplied	
35. Asre Jadid	10,531	8,512 (1979)
36. Azad Hind	9,841	
37. Ghazi	12,994	8,692 (1979)
38. Imroze	8,188	4,392 (1978)
39. Rozana Hind	6,770	5,328 (1978)
40. Shan-E-Millat	6,573	

Chinese

41. Chinese Journal of India	811
42. Overseas Chinese Commerce of India	580

Dailies Published from Agartala (Tripura)*Bengali*

1. Bhabi Bharat	1,778	Unestablished (1980)
2. Daily Desher Katha	3,116	—
3. Dainik Ganadoot	2,359	Unestablished (1980)
4. Dainik Promode Barta	Not supplied	Unestablished (1980)
5. Dainik Sambad	9,329	8,388 (1980)
6. Ganraj	Not supplied	—
7. Gana Sambad Patrika	Not supplied	—
8. Jagran	1,757	1,217 (1980)
9. Janapad	1,250	—
10. Manmanush	3,125	Unestablished (1979)
11. Syandan	2,492	500 (1980)
12. Tripura Darpan	5,043	5,908 (1979)
13. Vivek	2,008	—

Dailies Published from Bhubaneshwar (Orissa)*Oriya*

1. Dharitri	16,139	13,000 (1978)
2. Swarajya	16,357	9,452 (1978)

Statement-II

Statement showing the Names of the Dailies Published from Calcutta, Agartala and Bhubaneshwar with their Newsprint Entitlement for the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82

S. No.	Name of the Paper	Newsprint entitlement (in tonnes)		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
CALCUTTA				
<i>English</i>				
1.	Amrita Bazar Patrika	3368.60	3503.52	3490.20
2.	Business Standard	315.84	412.04	365.59
3.	Calcutta Observer	59.18	Not applied	Under process
4.	Economic Times	257.54	174.76	321.90
5.	Hindustan Standard	11.57	13.70	9.56
6.	Statesman	8108.72	8134.23	8059.62
<i>Hindi</i>				
7.	Aaj Ka Rajasthan	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied
8.	Chhapata Chhapate	115.22	Not applied	Under process
9.	Parixit	71.39	85.90	120.00
10.	Dainik Barabazar	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied
11.	Prakash	64.18	132.35	Under process
12.	Rooplekha	250.00	315.56	287.12
13.	Sutrakar	53.63	180.05	149.60
14.	Sanmarg	769.04	895.36	889.70
15.	Vishwa Mitra	985.83	1291.97	1138.41
<i>Bengali</i>				
16.	Aaj Kal	Not applied	210.37	1427.98
17.	Ananda Bazar Patrika	7701.91	8072.38	8175.30
18.	Basumati	304.48	493.50	982.17
19.	Dainik Akarshan	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied
20.	Dainik Krishi Patrika	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied
21.	Ganashakti	98.55	126.67	98.12
22.	Janani	38.31	35.00	Under process
23.	Janata	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied
24.	Jugantar	5576.52	5721.55	5956.81
25.	Kalantar	220.02	270.90	269.70
26.	Loka Sevak	41.47	66.67	Under process
27.	Natun Prithivi	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied
28.	Paigam	134.46	141.33	Under process
29.	Satyajug	269.95	426.27	Not applied

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Punjabi</i>				
30. Desh Darpan	24.15	27.81	27.11	
31. Navi Prabhat	153.30	Not applied	Under process	
<i>Urdu</i>				
32. Aabahaar	Not applied	11.39	Under process	
33. Akkas	85.71	119.05	250.00	
34. Akhbar-e-Mashriq	Not applied	145.32	Under process	
35. Asre Jadid	68.66	89.56	103.96	
36. Azad Hind	79.82	99.87	Not applied	
37. Ghazi	Not applied	86.00	Under process	
38. Imroze	34.22	37.38	30.92	
39. Rozana Hind	46.09	59.75	Under process	
40. Shan-E-Millat	Not applied	51.15	Not applied	

Chinese

41. Chinese Journal of India	7.22	7.30	5.67	
42. Overseas Chinese Commerce of India	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	

AGARTALA

Bengali

1. Bhabhi Bharat	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	
2. Daily Desher Katha	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	
3. Dainik Ganadoot	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	
4. Dainik Promode Barta	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	
5. Dainik Sambad	41.79	81.34	92.59	
6. Ganraj	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	
7. Gana Sambad Patrika	23.39	6.87	28.67	
8. Jagran	5.32	Not applied	Not applied	
9. Janapad	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	
10. Manmanush	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	
11. Syandan	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	
12. Tripura Darpan	37.48	Not applied	Not applied	
13. Vivek	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	

BHUBANESHWAR

Oriya

1. Dharitri	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	
2. Swarajya	Not applied	Not applied	Not applied	

Review of Cases of Accredited Correspondents

384. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Press Information Bureau reviews the cases of Accredited Correspondents through the Review Committee of Press Accreditation Committee ;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reviewed during the last three years and the names of the correspondents thereof with the names of the correspondents who supplied their news clippings paper-wise ; and

(c) the names of the correspondents discredited for non-supplying

press clippings and salary certificate from the concerned newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) So far no correspondent has been discredited due to non-supply of press clippings or salary certificate. However, the cases of such correspondents as have not supplied press clippings or salary certificate are being processed and will be referred to the Central Press Accreditation Committee for their consideration.

Statement

Details of the cases reviewed during the last three years and the names of the correspondents thereof

S. No.	Name of the Correspondent	Newspaper/agency represented	Whether he/she supplied his/her news-clippings
1.	Sh. Thomas Mulackal	News Bureau of India (NBI News Service)	Yes
2.	Sh. Som Dev	Publication Syndicate	Yes
3.	Sh. R. S. Sharma	Publication Syndicate	No
4.	Sh. Krishan Kumar	Vikrant News Service	No
5.	Sh. Suresh Singh	Amrita Prabhat, Allahbad	No
6.	Sh. Mukesh Chand Alakh	Awaz, Hindi Daily, Dhanbad	No
7.	Sh. Harbans Lal	Clarity, English, Bombay	Yes
8.	Sh. Khagen De Sarkar	Basumati, Calcutta	No
9.	Sh. Arunoday Guha	Basumati, Calcutta	Yes
10.	Sh. Debabratta Sarkar	Basumati, Calcutta	No
11.	Sh. J. K. Jain	Doorandesh, Delhi	Clipping was not asked for
12.	Sh. Manohar Puri	Ek Nazar, Delhi	Yes
13.	Smt. Ajeet Cour	Jantayug, Aligarh	Yes
14.	Sh. E.C. Ahluwalia	Kashmir Times, Jammu	Yes
15.	Sh. S.R. Venkatachalam	Murasoli, Madras	No
16.	Sh. Dipak B. R. Chaudhary	Prajantra, Cuttack	No

1	2	3	4
17.	Sh. D.N. Tara	Vir Pratap, Jullundur	No
18.	Sh. C.P. Raghavan	Financial Express, Bombay	Clippings was not asked for.
19.	Sh. Rajabhau Kulkarni	Kesari, Pune	do
20.	Sh. V.D. Chopra	Patriot, New Delhi	do
21.	Sh. Sitanshu Das	Tribune, Chandigarh	do
22.	Sh. Chottu Karadia	Daily Mail, London	do
23.	Sh. K. Bhaskar Pai	Stern Magazine, Hamburg, West Germany	Clippings was asked for from the editor. The editor has replied that Sh. Pai is their regular correspondent.
24.	Sh. S. N. Chopra	Svenska Deghladat Sweden	Clipping was not asked for.
25.	Sh. R. Balasubramaiaim	Kumudam, Madras	Yes
26.	Sh. S. Venkatnarayan	New Delhi Magazine	Clipping was not asked for.

Representation Re-circulation Checking Officer or RNI

385. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Bengali news dailies published from Agartala and Silchar with their circulation and quantum of newsprint sanctioned to these dailies; and

(b) whether any representation has been received by RNI about the circulation checking officer or RNI and if so, the details of the case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The publisher of 'Ganadoot', a Bengali daily, Agartala represented against the assessment of circulation made by the Registrar of Newspapers for India. As the publisher did not produce records to establish the claim of 2,359 copies for 1980, the circulation was declared as 'Unestablished'.

Statement

Statement showing the names of Bengali Dailies published from Agartala and Silchar, their Circulation and Newsprint Allotted.

S. No.	Name of the Paper	Claimed circulation (1980)	Newsprint allotted in 1981-82 (In tonnes)
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Published from Agartala

1.	Bhabi Bharat	1,776	Not applied for
2.	Daily Desher Katha	3,116	"
3.	Dainik Ganadoot	2,359	"
4.	Dainik Promode Barta	Not supplied	"

1	2	3	4
5. Dainik Sambad	9,329	92.59	
6. Ganraj	Not supplied	Not applied for	
7. Gana Sambad Patrika	Not supplied		
8. Jagran	1,757		
9. Manmanush	3,125		
10. Janpad	1,250		
11. Syandan	2,492		
12. Tripura Darpan	5,043		
13. Vivek	2,008		
<i>Published from Silchar</i>			
1. Pranta Jyoti	1,970	Not applied for	
2. Dainik Juga Sakti	2,200	14.70	
3. Jugasankna	3,843	8.71	

सस्ते सिनेमा गृह बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता का प्रावधान

386. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सस्ते सिनेमा गृह बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें वर्ष 1981-82 में ऐसे गृहों का निर्माण करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव इस योजना को जनजाति क्षेत्रों में भी कार्यान्वित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह योजना मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में भी कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम, जो सरकारी क्षेत्र का उप-

क्रम है, उपयुक्त स्थानों, जिनमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के स्थान भी शामिल हैं, में सिनेमा-घरों के निर्माण हेतु ऋण देता है। ऋण देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत कलेंडर वर्ष 1981 में 25 ऋण आवेदन-पत्र मंजूर किए गए थे।

(ग) और (घ) जनजाति क्षेत्रों में सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले सहित जनजाति क्षेत्रों में सिनेमाघर परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण आवेदन-पत्रों पर गुण-दोष के आधार पर विचार कर सकता है।

बस्तर जिले को "माइक्रोवेव" संचार प्रणाली से जोड़ना

387. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले को "माइक्रोवेव" दूर संचार प्रणाली से जोड़ने के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र के लिए घनराशि भी स्वीकृत कर दी है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उस क्षेत्र में कामगार न मिलने के कारण कार्य में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) निधि विशिष्ट कार्यों के लिए स्वीकृत की जाती है न कि किसी क्षेत्र विशेष के लिए ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Exploration for Oil in Port Canning

388. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the further progress made in the exploration of oil in Port Canning and other adjacent areas in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Digital seismic surveys using modern instrumentation, sophisticated field techniques and data processing are being carried out in Bodra-Port Canning-Diamond Harbour area. A second exploratory drilling location has been released at Bodra and civil works and approach road construction are in progress there.

Admission of liaison officer to Ministry

389. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 4901 on 22nd December, 1981 regarding visit by liaison officers to the Ministry and state :

(a) whether despite the position stated in the above reply, retired officers of his Ministry, who are now working with private Large Industrial Houses are able to sneak admission to the Branches concerned in his Ministry with immunity ;

(b) if so, how he proposes to exercise necessary checks over their movements in the corridors and rooms of the various Branches and P.As/P.Ss. to the officer of his Ministry ; and

(c) what steps he proposes to take to rotate the Desk Officers/other class II staff working in vulnerable Sections to eliminate the various malpractices which these liaison officers have injected in their working ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued that the staff not authorised to receive visitors should not meet representatives of private companies and firms ; the latter can meet officers concerned (not below the rank of Under Secretary) by prior appointment.

(c) Rotational transfers of staff are effected at suitable intervals as far as possible.

Transfer of Telephone Engineers

390. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecommunication Wing of P&T has ordered a mass inter-State transfer of Telephone Engineers etc. working in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi.

(b) if so, the number of transfers effected in each place;

(c) reasons for such transfers; and

(d) whether Government are aware that in big cities, house rents are very high which will result in more than 50 per cent of income going as rent and thus creating financial problems for those transferred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir, but the transfers were not totally on inter State basis. To the extent possible, the officers have been retained in their respective States.

(b)	Calcutta	Bombay	Delhi
	107	159	126

(c) Normal rotation of officers after completion of their station tenure of 4 years. All India Service liability is a condition of their service and transfer is inescapable in public interest.

(d) Though the house rents in big cities are reportedly high, the staff is eligible for House Rent and City Compensatory Allowances in such cities. Moreover, Government accommodation is also provided at these places to the staff entitled for it according to the prescribed priority and the extent possible.

Sarin Committee Report on Telecommunications

391. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received Sarin Committee Report on Tele-communications ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made; and

(c) how long it will take to examine the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have received eight Reports from the Committee on Telecommunications headed by Shri H.C. Sarin, the eighth Report being the concluding one with a complete summary of all the recommendations.

(b) A Summary of the recommendations is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) All the recommendations have been duly examined and final decisions on most of the recommendations have already been taken. The remaining recommendations need the concurrence of authorities outside this Ministry.

Massive Shortfall in Additional Power Generation

392. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a massive shortfall to the extent of 65 to 70 per cent in the additional power generation target for 1981-82 is likely to occur ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons therefor and the overall shortfall anticipated during the plan period ; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) : No, Sir. The energy generating target for the year 1981-82 is 122000 million units. The actual generation during 1981-82 is likely to exceed the target.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Reforms in Electoral System

393. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the experience gained during last 30 years i.e. since the first election held in 1951-52, Government propose to have the necessary reforms that may be introduced in an electoral system; and

(b) any specific proposals under consideration of Government for electoral reforms, the stage of their consideration and the probable time Government are likely to take to make up their mind on those proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):

(a) and (b). Details of the proposals for electoral reforms received on various occasions from the Election Commission which affect almost all aspects of election law had already been placed on the Table of the House in connection with Lok Sabha Unstarred Question

No. 227, dated 10-8-1980 and Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 221, dated 2-12-1980 some recommendations of the Commission are also contained in its Report on the General Elections to the House of one People and the Legislative Assemblies 1979-80 and Vice-Presidential Elections, 1979-Volume I, which was laid on the Table of the House on 23-12-1980. The proposals are presently under consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Electoral Reforms. After provisional conclusions have been reached by the Committee, these proposals would be discussed with political parties and wherever necessary, with State Governments as well. Hence, taking of final decision would necessarily take some more time and it is not possible at this stage to indicate the time by which the proposal may be finalised.

Agreement with Foreign Oil Companies for Exploration of Oil

394. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the condition of "no production sharing" as an essential part of the proposed agreement with foreign oil companies willing to take up exploration work; and

(b) if so, the names of foreign oil company bidders for oil exploration and development in Saurashtra and Cauvery basin ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Setting up of District Information Centres in all Districts

395. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up District Information Centres in all the 411 districts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHI) : No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Holding of Meeting of Departmental Committee to Consider Appointments on Compassionate Ground

396. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per existing rules appointment in relaxation of normal rules on compassionate ground is approved by a Departmental Committee ;

(b) whether it is a fact that although a large number of fully processed cases are awaiting formal approval, the meeting of the Departmental Committee has not been held in the office of the PMG, Bihar, Patna for the last one year or so despite availability of adequate vacancies in all cadres ; and

(c) if the reply to the above be in the affirmative, does he propose to see that the overdue meeting is held without delay also prescribe some periodicity for holding of such meetings in future to ensure proper

and prompt disposal of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Heads of Circles have been delegated powers to make compassionate appointments in the grade of Clerks or any other Group 'C' post of comparable rank or Group 'D' post in which there is direct recruitment of sons/daughters/near relatives of P&T employees, who die in harness and leave the family in indigent circumstances, if more than 5 years have not elapsed between the date of application for employment and the date of death of the employee. For this purpose, a Committee consisting of Head of Circle and 2 Senior Directors is constituted. One meeting of the Committee was held in April, 1981 and another meeting has been held on 16-2-1982. All efforts are made to ensure proper and prompt disposal of such cases.

Loss suffered by Coal India and increase in Ash content in Coal

397. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India till March 1980 has suffered a loss of Rs. 556 crores ;

(b) whether the Steel Authority of India has complained that the ash content of coal has increased appreciably during the last six months ;

(c) whether the 10 per cent increase in the output during April-September, 1981 is at the cost of quality ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve both quality and production of coal simultaneously ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL
IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY
(SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA):**

(a) The amount of loss suffered by Coal India till March, 1980 was Rs. 736.63 crores.

(b) Steel Authority of India has been bringing to the notice of Coal Companies from time to time increase in ash percentage in the coking coal supplied to them. These complaints are looked into and remedial action taken wherever required. There has been no significant increase in the ash percentage of coking coal in the last six months.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Steps taken to improve the quality and production of coal include :

1. modification of existing washeries,
2. identifying the high ash coal supply and delinking them from the washeries,
3. intensive manual picking of coal to remove extraneous materials before loading into the wagons,
4. construction/commissioning of new washeries,
5. improving operational efficiency of existing washeries through better power supply, improved supply of wagons for loading washed coal etc.,
6. improving power supply to mines, instalation of captive generation capacity, improving law and order and expeditious acquisition of land through the assistance of State Governments,
7. construction of new mines,
8. increased utilisation of equipments in mines.

**सरकारी विज्ञापन के लिए समाचार-पत्रों
की बनाई गई श्रेणियां**

398. श्री जेनुल बशर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) सरकार ने सरकारी विज्ञापन देने के लिए समाचार-पत्रों को कितनी श्रेणियों में विभाजित कर रखा है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने समाचार-पत्र हैं तथा उनकी विज्ञापन दरें क्या-क्या हैं ;

(ग) प्रत्येक श्रेणी के समाचार-पत्र की कुल बिक्री कितनी है ; और

(घ) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक श्रेणी को कितने-कितने मूल्य के सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये गये ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप
मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) :** (क) सरकारी विज्ञापन देने के प्रयोजन से समाचार-पत्रों को निम्नलिखित तीन श्रेणियों में बांटा हुआ है :—

छोटे—15,000 तक की परिचालन संख्या ।

मझीले—15,000 और 50,000 के बीच परिचालन संख्या ।

बड़े—50,000 से अधिक परिचालन संख्या ।

(ख) और (ग) 1-1-82 को विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय की माध्यम सूची में शामिल समाचार-पत्रों की संख्या

और उनकी श्रेणीवार कुल परिचालन संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

श्रेणी	संख्या	कुल परिचालन संख्या
बड़े	111	1,40,22,245
मझौले	243	64,59,217
छोटे	1662	1,13,91,197

विज्ञापन दरों को प्रवृत्त दर ढांचे के अनुसार सम्बन्धित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तय किया जाता है।

(घ) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक श्रेणी के समाचार-पत्रों (एम्प्लायमेंट न्यूज/रोजगार समाचार को छोड़ कर) को रिलीज किए गए विज्ञापनों का मूल्य इस प्रकार था :—

श्रेणी	1979-80 रुपये	1980-81 रुपये
छोटे	57,76,239	90,40,561
मझौले	56,43,878	82,46,891
बड़े	1,69,11,291	1,77,68,094

Improvement in Power Supply Position

399. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the power supply position in the country during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, what was the gap between the supply and demand for power in the year 1970-71 and in 1981-82 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF
ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM

MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). There has been considerable improvement in power supply position during the last two years. The energy shortage in the country during the year 1981-82 has come down to 10.9 per cent as compared to 12.6 per cent in 1980-81 and 16.1 per cent during 1979-80. The monitoring of power supply position in the country and compilation of data on the subject was initiated by the Central Electricity Authority only in the mid 70s and as such the figures relating to gap between supply and demand for the year 1970-71 is not available.

Setting up a Caprolactam Plant at Barauni

400. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the BASF—a German Multinational—has put in an application to set up a 50,000 tonnes per annum caprolactam plant at Barauni in Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and Government's decision thereon ;

(c) what is the present demand/supply position of caprolactam in the country at present ; and

(d) which are the caprolactam manufacturing projects on stream and their capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). The proposals of BASF India Ltd. for setting up a plant for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of caprolactam in Bihar is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The present demand and indigenous production of caprolactam

in the country is around 40,000 tonnes and 15,000 tonnes per annum respectively.

(d) At present the Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Ltd. alone is manufacturing caprolactam. The licensed capacity of its plant is 20,000 tonnes per annum.

Strengthening of News Service in All India Radio

401. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to strengthen the News service in the All India Radio ;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been chalked out for the purpose ; and

(c) how far it is going to help in decreasing the dependence of AIR on other news agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Increasing the operational efficiency of media organs like News Services Division etc. is a constant and an on-going process. Ways and means are being evolved for stepping up quantitatively and qualitatively the news inputs from the AIR's regular Correspondents by providing coverage to districts/ places not covered so far.

(c) AIR will continue to obtain service from the news agencies as per its requirements since presently there is no proposal to enlarge AIR's own net-work of Correspondents beyond the stage indicated in the reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Drilling of Wells in Rajasthan by Oil India Limited

402. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India Limited proposes to drill five deep wells in Rajasthan for hydrocarbons during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) if, so, the salient features of the proposal with estimated cost of the project and the allocation made for the purpose during the current year ;

(c) whether Oil India Limited also proposes to drill 10 shallow wells and two deep wells in Arunachal Pradesh, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the prospects of oil in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Oil India Limited proposes to drill 4 deep exploratory wells in Rajasthan during the Sixth Plan.

(b) Oil India Limited's operation in Rajasthan is likely to cover 28,600 sq. kms. of area lying primarily in the districts of Jaisalmer and Bikaner. The estimated cost of the project for carrying out geological/geophysical surveys, drilling and related activities during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 50 crores. An allocation of Rs. 10 crores has been made for the year 1982-83.

(c) Oil India proposes to drill 24 shallow wells and two deep exploratory wells in Arunachal Pradesh during the Sixth Plan period.

(d) Oil has been discovered in Kharsang area in Arunachal Pradesh and more wells are to be drilled to assess the prospects. Regarding Rajasthan it is too early to speculate as no drilling has been done by O.I.L. so far

**Production of Alcohol from Tapioca
by C. F. T. R. I. Mysore**

403. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether alcohol has been produced from tapioca with a process developed by the Central Food and Technological Research Institute in Mysore :

(b) if so, the salient features of the process developed by the C. F. T. R. I.; and

(c) the steps taken to make use of the same as a renewable energy source and increase the production of tapioca through modern processes?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore have informed Government that they have developed a process for the manufacture of alcohol from Tapioca.

(b) The process involves saccharification of Tapioca with enzymes followed by yeast fermentation and distillation.

(c) As the cost of production of alcohol from Tapioca is likely to be about three times the cost of production from molasses, the Institute is of the view that it may not be feasible to use alcohol produced from Tapioca as a renewable energy source.

Textile Mills Complain of Coal Shortage

404. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SEKARA MURTHY :
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the textile mills in the capital faced closure because of lack of timely availability of coal;

(b) if so, whether the crisis had reached such a point that livelihood of workers was on stake during the month of January, 1982;

(c) what were the main reasons for the coal crisis in these textile mills;

(d) whether these mills had complained about the allotment of coal which was not being properly allotted ;

(e) whether Energy Deptt. had taken up this matter with the Railway authorities for providing sufficient wagons so that coal may be supplied to these textile mills as per demands ; and

(f) if so, to what extent the situation eased during the month of February onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (f). The Textile Mills in the Capital have not brought to the notice of Coal India Ltd. shortage of coal affecting their operation. The textile mills in the Capital receive their coal requirement from Central Coalfields Ltd. and Eastern Coalfield Ltd. The supply of coal from these two companies to the textile sector has

increased from a level of 2.43 lakh tonnes in April-December '80 to 3.11 lakh tonnes in April-December '81, The coal companies have also been releasing coal freely by road against the shortfall in rail movement to all industrial consumers and can meet the demand in full..

Indian Films Exhibited in Filmotsav '82 and Criteria for their Selection

405. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a fortnight long Filmotsav 1982, was convened in Calcutta in January this year ;

(b) what were the Indian Films exhibited in the Filmotsav and what were the criteria for their selection ; and

(c) how far the Filmotsav was successful ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The selection of Indian films for the Filmotsav '82 was made on the recommendation of a Selection Panel comprising of eminent film personalities and the criteria for selection was primarily their artistic significance and aesthetic excellence. The following 20 films were screened in the Indian Panorama Section of the Filmotsav '82.

1. Aadharshila
2. Aaj-Kal-Parshur Galpa
3. Akriet
4. An August Requiem
5. Baisakhi Megh
6. Bara
7. Chaalchitra
8. Dakhal
9. Imagi Ningthem

10. Kalyug
11. Nenjathai Killathe
12. Oppol
13. Oridathuoro Phayalban
14. Pikoo and Sadgathi
15. Pokkuveyil
16. Thaneer Thaneer
17. Umrao Jaan
18. Thyagayya
19. Valarthu Mrugangal
20. 36 Chowringhee Lane.

Apart from this, a retrospective to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Indian Talkies was screened. 20 Indian films were selected in Hindi and other regional languages representing works from important film studios like New Theatres, AVM and Prabhat Talkies.

(c) The Filmotsav '82 at Calcutta was generally successful. Apart from the films in the Indian Section about 100 foreign films including a retrospective of Godard, Guney and Janeso were screened. A package of 16 mm films showing the latest trend in the British cinema as well as important works from the 3rd world were also screened. The Festival was attended by about 80 important film personalities from abroad including Film-makers, Artists and Film Critics and over 900 Delegates representing the Indian Film Industry.

Imports of Crude Oil

406. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised all imports of crude oil for 1982 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what is the crude production target fixed for this year ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR

(a) and (b). Arrangements have been finalised for importing 10.51 MTs of crude oil in 1982. Arrangements for importing a further 3.67 MTs are expected to be finalised shortly.

(c) It is anticipated that the indigenous crude oil production during 1982-83 would be about 20 MTs.

Increase in price of Newsprint

407. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the prices of newsprint ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the reason for the increase ; and

(c) what is the cost of production of newsprint within the country and the cost of procurement of this item from abroad on an average basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN

(a) No, Sir. No such proposal is, at present, under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cost of indigenous newsprint differs from Unit to Unit and from time to time. At present, the cost is approximately Rs. 5,200/- per tonne in the case of newsprint produced by NEPA Mills. The c. i. f. (cost, insurance & freight) price of standard imported newsprint is Rs. 5,457/- per tonne.

Steps to Curb Scenes of Violence and Sex in Films

408. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the Nari Raksha Samiti met him in New Delhi on December 27, 1981 to protest against sex and violence in Indian films ;

(b) if so, what specific matters were brought to his notice and what suggestions were made by the Samiti; and

(c) what specific steps are being taken to curb the deleterious effects of the present trend of showing sex and violence in the films on the Indian youth ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A memorandum dated 27-12-81 was received from the Nari Raksha Samiti pointing out that the trend of showing sex and violence in films have deleterious effects on Indian youth and suggesting *inter alia* that ;

(1) the Board of Film Censors and Committees of all India Radio and Doordarshan should have representatives from such social and cultural organisations as have faith in Indian cultural values and tradition ;

(2) display of obscene female posters, sale of pornographic literature, screening of blue films and cabaret shows in public should be banned ;

(3) liquor shops and porno literature corners near educational institutions should be confiscated ;

(4) the existing way of presentation of Family Welfare programme

on All India Radio and Doordarshan is objectionable and hence should be changed for the better ;

(5) Indian drama and movies should be screened in Doordarshan so as to revive forgotten values of Indian culture and tradition instead of "Here is Lucy" etc. and

(6) films of educative value should be encouraged.

2. The contents of the memorandum have been brought to the notice of State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Board of Film Censors, Directorate General : All India Radio, and Directorate General : Doordarshan for appropriate action.

3. All films are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. In accordance with these guidelines while examining films for certification, the Board ensures that anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified, the modus operandi of criminals or other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted, pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown, scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking are not shown and human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. In addition, films which are considered not suitable for exhibition to non-adults are certified for exhibition restricted only to adults.

Registration of Trusts in various States

409. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private registered trusts with their authorised collection till date (State-Wise);

(b) the manner in which the finances of these trusts are managed and controlled;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the Government's control over these funds;

(d) if so, the manner thereof ; and

(e) specific steps taken in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) and (b). A private trust is a trust which is not a public trust, i.e. a trust which is not for charitable purposes or for public objects. Such trusts are required to be registered only if they are in relation to immovable property and declared by a non-testamentary instrument in writing.

The number of such trusts could be ascertained only by going through all the registered documents with regard to immovable property and by ascertaining the nature of their contents, which is not practicable.

Again, private trusts are not required to obtain the authorisation of the Central Government for purposes of collection of money.

The manner in which the finances of private trusts, registered or otherwise, are managed and controlled is a matter entirely for the author of the trust, the trustees and the beneficiaries. The government does not come into the picture or exercise any control over them.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Availability of oil from Indigenous Sources

410. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 70 per cent of India's annual oil requirements will be available from the indigenous sources by 1984-85; and

(b) if so, what specific steps have so far been taken to increase the processing capacity commensurate with the increased availability of indigenous demands?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) It is hoped to produce indigenous crude at the rate of 30 million tonnes per annum by 1984-85 which is likely to meet 70% of the projected demand.

(b) The present refining capacity of the refineries in the country is 31.80 MTPA. With the commissioning of 6 MTPA Mathura Refinery, this capacity will increase to 37.80 MTPA.

With the implementation of following projects by 1984-85, the refining capacity will increase further by 7.75 MTPA in terms of crude oil throughput.

(i) 1.2 million tonnes per annum expansion together with 1.0 million tonnes fluid catalytic cracking plant in Cochin Refineries with associated facilities.

(ii) Expansion by 0.75 million tonnes per annum (to achieve a refining capacity of 6 MTA) along with the erection of 0.6 MTA fluid catalytic cracking unit and associated facilities in Bharat Petroleum Refinery, Bombay.

(iii) 2.8 million tonnes per annum expansion (to achieve a refining capacity of 5.8 MTA) along with 0.6 MTA fluid catalytic cracking unit in Madras Refinery.

(iv) 3.0 MTPA expansion (to achieve a steady refining capacity of 4.5 MTPA) together with 0.6 MTA fluid catalytic cracking capacity and related facilities in HPCL's Visakhapatnam refinery.

World Bank Conditions for \$300 Million Loan for Power Programme

411. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has laid down certain conditions for finally granting of \$300 millions loan for the power programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the conditions; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank is considering the proposal of Govt. of India for the sanction of a Credit for US \$ 300 Million for III Rural Electrification Credit. The Credit has been appraised by the various Missions visiting India from time to time. The World Bank have revised the eligibility criteria for granting of this loan as follows :—

(i) The SEBs are required to raise internal resources to an extent of 20-25% of the power programme in the year to be eligible for the Credit.

(ii) Rural Electrification losses incurred by the SEBs should

be fully reimbursed by the State Governments.

- (iii) The SEBs should introduce commercial accounting in their SEBs.

(c) The Government of India is examining the various conditions in consultation with the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards. A final view in the matter has been taken so far.

Introduction of colour T.V.

412. SHRI DAULATSINHJI
JADEJA :

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :
SHRI MAGANBHAI
BAROT :

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest position in regard to introduction of colour T.V. in the country ;

(b) whether any agreement has been made with some foreign countries to train Indian technicians for transmitting colour T.V. ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Inter-Departmental Working Group set up by the Government has since submitted its final report to the Government. This report is being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(b) and (c). No agreement with any foreign country has been made for imparting training to Indian technicians specifically for transmitting colour T.V.

Oil and Gas in Cauvery Basin

413. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil and gas have been found in Cauvery basin in few wells dug up for the purpose; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of commercial viability of these wells?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir, in the Palk Straits.

(b) Second well is being drilled. More wells will have to be drilled in order to assess the commercial viability of the discovery.

Missing names from voters' lists in various States

414. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that names of thousands of voters are missing from the voters' list in some States;

(b) if so, the names of the States and his reaction in the matter; and

(c) measures that are proposed to be taken to upto date the lists?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under article 324 of the Constitution the responsibility of superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls is vested in the

Election Commission. The Election Commission has informed that it does not take cognizance of press reports about the defects in electoral rolls unless specific complaints are filed with the Election Commission or with the Electoral Registration Officers. A statement setting out the information furnished by the Election Commission with respect to complaints filed and the action taken in respect of revision of rolls in various States and the Union territory of Delhi is annexed.

Statement

Statement regarding Complaints Lodged and the action taken by the Commission in various states

1. Kerala :

Only one complaint was made seeking for intensive revision of rolls in the State alleging large scale deletion of names. The complaint was, however, not specific.

2. Jammu and Kashmir :

The period for filing claims and objections in Jammu region has been extended from 16th February to 28th February, 1982. The Commission has issued directions to carry out special survey of the areas/villages lying within Jammu region and thereafter to take remedial action to rectify the defects in the electoral rolls. In Kashmir region the revision of rolls in 1982 will start from 1st March, 1982.

3. Haryana :

The Chief Electoral Officer reported that a large number of claims and objections were filed towards the end of the period allowed for doing so which was 16-1-1982. In order to allow time to Electoral Registration Officers to dispose of such claims and objections, the Com-

mission extended the date of final publication from 1-2-82 to 1-3-82.

4. West Bengal :

The publication of final electoral rolls as for the rest of the country was scheduled for 1st February, 1982. A large number of claims and objections by individuals in prescribed forms and omnibus complaints alleging serious irregularities in the electoral rolls were filed before 16th January, 1982, the last date fixed for filing such claims and objections. After discussion on the 28th January, 1982 with the election officers at Calcutta and ascertaining the progress so far made in connection with the process of revision, the Secretary, Election Commission recommended that the process of disposal of claims and objections after due enquiry, and the subsequent stages of revision could not be completed by the 1st February, 1982. On his recommendation the Commission extended the date for final publication. On the report of the team of officers headed by the Secretary, Election Commission, sent to West Bengal for investigation into the omnibus complaints filed by leader of the political parties, the Commission has since decided that after completing the pending process of revision, the electoral rolls should be published on the 1st March, 1982.

5. Delhi :

About 45 complaints have been received in respect of Delhi. The Commission has already issued directions to carry out special survey of all the new, re-settlement colonies in respect of which complaints have been received. The Commission has since allowed the period for filing claims and objections from 1st March to 8th March, 1982. The date for final publication of electoral rolls in Delhi is 25-3-82.

Time allotted for children's programme in AIR (particularly at Bangalore)

415. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the time allotted for children's programme in A. I. R. (particularly at Bangalore) ; and

(b) has any arrangement been made to give more time to children's Sports Programme and help them to learn discipline ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) Total time allotted for children's programme in the AIR's network is 4501 hours (approximately) in a year.

In AIR, Bangalore the children's programmes are broadcast 3 times in a week for 30 minutes duration each as under :

(i) (a) Sundays from 10.05 A.M. to 10.35 A.M. in Kannada for younger age group; and

(b) 10.35 A.M. to 11.05 A.M. in English ;

(ii) Saturdays 1.30 P. M. to 2.00 P.M. in Kannada for older age group;

Total time allotted for Children's programme in AIR Bangalore is 90 minutes per week.

(b) Yes, Sir. AIR Stations include a series of programmes on sports to inculcate the sporting spirit in children and also to help them imbibe the value of discipline.

World Bank Loan for Expansion of Ramagundam Project

416. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that

Government had asked World Bank for a 300 million dollar loan to finance the expansion scheme of the Ramagundam Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reaction of World Bank in this regard ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the expansion scheme which entails installation of three 50 megawatt units will cost much more than the proposed assistance from the World Bank ; and

(d) if so, what would be the estimated cost and how the remainder of the money will be arranged and whether any other foreign country has agreed to extend held in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) and (b). The World Bank has agreed to provide assistance of 300 million U.S. dollars for the installation of 3×500 MW units at the Ramagundam super thermal power station.

(c) and (d). In addition to World Bank assistance additional external assistance for the project is being sought from the Federal Republic of Germany and from OPEC. External assistance would finance only part of the total cost of the project. As the project is a sanctioned plan project already under execution, plan funds have been assured for meeting the full costs of its completion.

Sex and Violence in Indian Films

417. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite a screening by the Film Censor Board, sex and violence in Indian films is on the increase;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Film Censor Board (Mr. H. Mukherjee) is reported to have stated that deterioration in the standard of Indian Films had started long back but the Board was not armed with proper weapons to tackle the same;

(c) whether he has also stated that the enforcing authorities do not exercise adequate check not to allow minors to see the films, and

(d) what positive steps are being taken to curb the trend or over playing both sex and violence in Indian films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). Shri Hrishikesh Mukherjee, Chairman of the Board of Film Censors, made a statement regarding sex and violence in films. However, he did not say that sex and violence in Indian films is on the increase only now. As a matter of fact, there is no sudden spurt of films dealing with sex and violence. The Board of Film Censors has been performing its duties in the light of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. However, at some time in the past the Board has been a bit soft with the feature films with the result that there was some kind of gradual erosion. However, steps are being taken towards rectification. But this rectification cannot take place overnight, as some films which were passed in the past are being quoted as precedents. The Board and the Government are very keen to see that objectionable scenes of sex and violence are not permitted on the screen in India. The Board exercises stricter vigil on films or sequences showing sex coupled with violence. As a matter of fact, during 1981 the Board granted as many as 202 "A" certificates to Indian feature films out of 737 certificates granted which works out to 27.4%. This has to be compared with the

27 "A" certificates granted to Indian feature films out of 507 in 1976 (It works out to 5.3%). Shri Hrishikesh Mukherjee personally investigated some cases where he found hundreds of children witnessing "A" certificate films which are not permitted to be seen by them legally. He called for stricter enforcement of this law. The enforcement, however, does not lie with the Board or the Central Government. The enforcement authorities are the State Governments and the Union Territory Administration.

Shortfall in production of Kerosene

418. **SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :**

**SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK :**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likely to be a shortfall in the production of kerosene and its availability within the country during 1982 ;

(b) if so, the likely shortfall ;

(c) the steps being taken to augment production ; and

(d) whether simultaneous steps are also being taken to import kerosene so that shortage may not lead to cornering by retail traders ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d). The estimated requirement of kerosene for 1982 is placed at 5.1 million tonnes whereas the estimated production is likely to be of the order of 3.6 million tonnes thus leaving a deficit of 1.5 million tonnes. This gap will be met largely through the long term contract with the USSR supplemented by some

imports from other sources. Several expansion proposals totalling 7.75 million tonnes are under implementation. The completion of these would lead to considerable increase in the availability of kerosene in the country in subsequent years.

Assistance to India by International Bureau of Universal Postal Union

419. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had a discussion with the Director General of International Bureau of Universal Postal Union in New Delhi in January, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held ;

(c) whether as a result of the talks, the Universal Postal Union's assistance to India will be augmented further ; and

(d) if so, the spheres of activities that will be benefited as a result of this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The Director-General of the International Bureau of Universal Postal Union paid a goodwill visit to India in January, 1982. In course of this visit, he paid a courtesy call on the Minister of Communications when discussions of a general nature were held about the impact of technological advances on Postal and Telecommunications services and the inter-relationship of these services. No

specific Indian project figured during the discussions.

Complaints regarding telephones in Delhi

421. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the number of complaints from the public and faults per 100 telephones in Delhi in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) what are the norms prescribed by the Department and is it correct that the number of complaints and faults per hundred telephones is far higher in Delhi than the prescribed norms and if so, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The average number of complaints and faults per 100 telephones per month in Delhi Telephones in the year 1979-80 were 66 and 38 respectively. The average number of complaints and faults per 100 telephones per month in Delhi for the year 1980-81 were 67.7 and 40.8 respectively.

(b) The targets for complaints and faults per 100 telephones per month for the year 1979-80 were 55 and 35 respectively. The targets for the year 1980-81 for complaints and faults were 50.0 and 32.0 respectively. The achievements targets fixed by the Department are always challenging so as to bring out the best from the Organisation. The faults in underground cables, subscriber fittings and instruments have come in the way of achieving the targets. These problems are being tackled.

दिल्ली में आटोमेटिक इलैक्ट्रानिक ट्रंक
टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना करना

422. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में
एक आटोमेटिक इलैक्ट्रानिक ट्रंक टेलीफोन
केन्द्र स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी संभावित क्षमता
कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या इस केन्द्र के लिये अपेक्षित
सभी मशीनरी और उपकरण स्वदेशी होंगे ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसकी लागत और
आयात किये जाने वाले उपकरणों का अन्य
ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) प्रस्तावित आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन
केन्द्र में कब तक काम करना शुरू करने की
संभावना है और इस बारे में अन्य ब्यौरा
क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र
मकवाना) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 8000 लाइनें ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) 2,513 करोड़ रुपये की लागत
का एसचेंज उपस्कर जापान के मै० एन० ई०
सी० द्वारा सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ।

(ङ) 1983 ।

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-
जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पद

423. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों
और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित
उन पदों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अभी भरा
जाना है ; और

(ख) रेडियो स्टेशनों में पृथक्-पृथक्
अभी भरे जाने वाले ऐसे पदों की संख्या
कितनी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) :

(क) और (ख): सूचना एकत्र की जा
रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख
दिया जायेगा ।

संचार मंत्रालय द्वारा किराये पर ली
गई इमारतें

424. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में समग्र रूप में उनके
मंत्रालय द्वारा कितनी इमारतें किराये पर ली
गईं और तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है
और नई इमारतों का निर्माण करने के लिये
क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) देश में ऐसी कितनी इमारतें हैं
जिनके बारे में उनके मंत्रालय के खिलाफ
न्यायालयों में बेदखली के मामले हैं और इन
इमारतों के ऐसे मालिकों की संख्या कितनी है
जिन्हें सरकार द्वारा अभी किराया दिया जाना
है और इसकी कितनी राशि बकाया है और
क्या इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर
रखा जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र
मकवाना) : (क) और (ख): जानकारी इकट्ठी
की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख
दिया जायेगा ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाकघर खोलना

425. श्री कृष्ण बत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने डाकघर खोले गये ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने और कितने डाकघर खोलने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है और उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इसका पूरा ब्योरा सदन के सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेश्वर मकवाना) (क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक मुख्य डाकघर, 3 उप डाकघर तथा 111 विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर खोले गए। इसके अतिरिक्त पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान 12 विभागेतर शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर इन्हें विभागेतर उप डाकघर बनाया गया तथा 19 विभागेतर शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर इन्हें विभागीय उप डाकघर बनाया गया।

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाकघर खोलने हेतु 20 प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। इन प्रस्तावों को निम्नानुसार निपटाया गया है :—

(1) औचित्य प्राप्त ऐसे प्रस्ताव जहाँ डाकघर खोल दिए गये। 3

(2) औचित्य प्राप्त ऐसे प्रस्ताव जिन्हें मंजूरी दे दी गई है तथा जहाँ डाकघर शीघ्र ही खोल दिए जाने की आशा है 1

(3) ऐसे प्रस्ताव जिनका औचित्य नहीं सिद्ध हुआ 1

(3) ऐसे प्रस्ताव जो अभी विचाराधीन हैं 15

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान खोले गए डाकघरों के नाम विवरण-1 में दिए गए हैं। डाकघर खोलने हेतु राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव तथा उन पर की गई कार्रवाई विवरण-II में दी गई है।

विवरण-I

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान खोले गए डाकघरों के ब्योरे

1. हिमाचल प्रदेश क्षेत्र में खोले गए मुख्य डाकघरों के नाम

1980-81 बरसार मुख्य डाकघर

2. खोले गए उप डाकघरों के नाम
1980-81

1. भाबानगर (किन्नोर जिला—शिमला डिव०)

1981-82

1. नौनी (सोलन डिवीजन)
2. बाबेली (कुल्लू जिला—मण्डी डिवीजन)

3. दर्जा बढ़ाकर विभागीय उप डाकघर बनाए गए डाकघरों के नाम

1980-81

1. जामनी (मंडी)
2. सातौन (सिरमूर)
3. ओषघाट (सोलन)
4. जुब्बर (सोलन)
5. मरही (मंडी)

1981-82

1. राजा का तालाब
2. बनखंडी
3. कटीचा

4. दोब्बल
5. घामी
6. गरखल
7. फतेहपुर
8. दुहक
9. राजहून
10. लाडोरी
11. भवाना
12. लाहरू
13. नाभा एस्टेट
14. तकोली

3. कान्ती मशुमा
4. राजैन
5. जोलाना
6. राजैना
7. तुन्नू हठ्ठी
8. ताइ सराल
9. सिधपुर सरकान
10. बीरागरली
11. कुनेरह
12. मोनका
13. कोट
14. धो

4. वर्जा बड़ाकर विभागेतर उप डाकघर बनाए गए विभागेतर शाखा डाकघरों के नाम

- 1980-81
1. राजोल (कांगड़ा)
 2. रेहलू (वही)
 3. द्रामन (वही)
 4. धंदवाल (वही)
 5. भाली (वही)
 6. हरसार (वही)
 7. संदरीर (बिलासपुर)
 8. चियोग (शिमला)
 9. कुफरी (शिमला)
 10. सारोल (चम्बा)
 11. सुइनकली (ऊना)
 12. कैथलीघाट (सोलन)
शिमला डिवीजन

1981-82 शुन्य

5. खोले गए विभागेतर शाखा डाकघरों के नाम

- 1980-81
1. थारू
 2. चरनी

15. पिम्नोकर
16. नेहरा
17. खुन्दैल
18. सुनेत
19. भिम्नोल
20. ब्रहेन
21. खलवाहन
22. भंदास
22. बेरी
24. रिरकमार
25. दैन
26. अमरेरा धिराज
27. समदोह
28. खारोती
29. सुचिन
30. चरारा
31. शारी
32. उलानसा
33. टिकरी कुथिनाई
34. नागनी
35. जाजैली
36. कूर
37. एल

38. घावास
39. देहराग्राम
40. धारन
41. दाघ दरिआ
42. पड्डार
43. बिस्थलिज
44. देहरा
45. शुभ-उदीन
46. कुमार
47. दारेकर
48. बारेही
49. मजहान
50. मल्लानु
51. भाडेल्ला
52. गुरवार
53. साबुली
54. राई
55. कुथेरना
56. कान्देवारा
57. भीनाद
58. गावास
59. समौली
60. कौना
61. उत्तीप
62. मान सिम्बल
63. धानजी
64. कोठी
65. मादोली
66. नकरोड
67. कालोद
68. लाग्रोजा
69. माटला
70. पानार
71. बालो कोठी
72. तंदोलखास
73. जागोठी
74. संधानी

1981-82

75. रामेहद
76. धारसी मानपुर
77. कोथोग
78. जुंगास
79. धारविन
1. कांडा बारनोह
2. जाहू
3. गेहान
4. किमारवी
5. जोखर
6. पाकन
7. ककदेन
8. बाल्ह-डलताप
9. जखील
10. दुधेवनी
11. बाबेहर
12. कोथलु ब्राह्मण
13. भारती
14. कोटरी-बिबास
15. बनोकन
16. जाराग
17. नाना
18. हरनोरा
19. थेहार
20. बघौनी-घाट
21. सूरजपुर
22. साइज
23. चारंग
24. शारिम्न
25. नहालना
26. लिल्ली
27. धांखर
28. कुलेथ
29. सियूरा
30. देमुल
31. रतवारी
32. सुग्राहन सरदार

विवरण-II

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नए डाकघर खोलने हेतु हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित मामले ।

प्रस्तावित डाकघरों के नाम

की गई कार्रवाई तथा मौजूदा स्थिति

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. नयाग्राम | प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । |
| 2. प्रांघला | वही |
| 3. टुंडाह | वही |
| 4. श्रीमा | डाकघर खोलने हेतु मंजूरी दे दी गई है तथा शीघ्र ही खोल दिया जाएगा । |
| 5. सिवरा | दिनांक 21-11-81 को डाकघर खोल दिया गया है । |
| 6. कुलेठ | दिनांक 23-11-81 को डाकघर खोल दिया गया है । |
| 7. कम्ना | मंडी के डाकघर अधीक्षक से रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है । |
| 8. खाडघ | वही |
| 9. मोनी | वही |
| 10. कुईर | वही |
| 11. शानी | वही |
| 12. थाच | वही |
| 13. दारनू | डाकघर अधीक्षक धर्मशाला से रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है । |
| 14. हरनोरा | दिनांक 8-12-81 को डाकघर खोल दिया गया है । |
| 15. हरलोग | प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । |
| 16. प्वांटला/सडेच | विभागीय मानदंडों के अनुसार डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य नहीं बनता । |
| 17. कांडा | डाकघर अधीक्षक मंडी से रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है । |
| 18. रायमू | वही |
| 19. मोइन | वही |
| 20. परभाग | वही |

हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करना

426. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक दूरदर्शन
केन्द्र की स्थापना कब तक किये जाने की
सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में अब तक की गई कार्य-
वाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त
साठे) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कसौली
में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र के 1984-85 तक
चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है ।

(ख) परियोजना मंजूर हो गई है ।
इसके लिये चुने गये तीन प्लॉटों में से एक
प्लॉट कब्जे में ले लिया गया है ।

Telephone Arrears

427. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the Zone-wise telephone
arrears during the past three years,
as also the write-off of the arrears
during the period ;

(b) the details of new general
guidelines that have been formulated
to tackle the mounting telephone
arrears; and

(c) whether the mass inter-state
transfer of Telephone Engineers
working in Calcutta, Bombay and
Delhi, which is being implemented
now, will reduce the mounting
telephone arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNI-
CATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) There are no zones
in the department. The figures of
telephone revenue arrears as on 1st
July in respect of the financial year
78-79, 79-80 and 80-81 for each
Telecom. Circle/Telephone District
and the total amounts written off
during the same period are furnished
in attached statement.

(b) The methods available to the
department for recovery of telephone
dues are only disconnection of tele-
phones for non-payment persuasion
including personal contacts asking
for security deposit from the subs-
cribers who delay or default in
payment and litigation wherever
possible and necessary. Greater
emphasis is being laid on
these measures. Besides, an incen-
tive scheme has been approved
for departmental officials who help in
the recovery of old arrears. -

(c) The inter-state transfer of
telephone engineers working in
Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi which
has been done for administrative
reasons has no bearing on the
recovery of the telephone revenue
arrears.

Statement

*Statement of outstanding telephone revenue
on 1st July in respect of bills issued upto
31st March preceding.*

(Figures in thousand of rupees)

Districts	78-79 (as on 1-7-79)	79-80 (as on 1-7-80)	80-81 (as on 1-7-81)
Delhi	84,859	91,844	87,564
Calcutta	20,987	26,469	28,578
Bombay	15,504	16,568	15,222
Madras	3,811	3,758	4,041
Hyderabad	1,333	1,402	1,355
Bangalore	891	987	1,109
Ahmedabad	775	988	1,151
Pune	125	180	502
Kanpur	1,538	1,957	1,324
Nagpur	292	278	280

District	78-79 (as on 1-7-79)	79-80 (as on 1-7-80)	80-81 (as on 1-7-81)
Patna	601	944	1,126
Jaipur	611	533	359
Coimbatore	173	147	178
Lucknow	1,408	1,574	2,830
Ernakulam	169	225	321
Indore	120	52	51
Amritsar	48	44	53
Surat	222	171	261
Ludhiana	176	84	665
Chandigarh	352	375	559
Baroda	189	139	195
Trivandrum	107	132	281
Rajkot	22	42	61
Madurai	—	143	132) These
Jullundur	—	337	177) units
Agra	—	584	1,397) were
Ghauhati	—	3,450	2,683) formed
Vijayawada	—	—	186) after the year 78-79.
North Eastern	7,857	3,737	3,655
Andhra Pradesh	505	676	728
Bihar	1,328	1,470	2,789
Madhya Pradesh	3,058	2,198	2,287
Maharashtra	954	772	652
Gujarat	377	409	544
J & K	6,979	7,266	6,824
Kerala	215	230	210
Tamil Nadu	673	555	570
Karnataka	309	260	387
Orissa	2,149	1,681	1,982
North Western	903	510	795
Rajasthan	149	165	197
Uttar Pradesh	3,723	3,356	4,483
West Bengal	5,696	5,041	5,417
Grand Total	169,188	181,733	184,161

11. Statement showing amount of telephone revenue arrears written off.

Year	Amount (in lakh of rupees)
78-79	17.05
79-80	19.29
80-81	23.90

Microwave Link in Telecasting T. V. Programmes

428. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken to bring the entire country to be connected with microwave link in telecasting TV programme throughout the country ; and

(b) what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) & (b). The existing TV Centres at Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Mussoorie are already connected with microwave links. Lucknow, Kanpur, Srinagar, Jullundur, Calcutta and Pune will be linked during 1982.

TV relay centres under the VI Plan, namely, Varanasi, Asansol, Murshidabad, Madurai, Jaipur, Panaji and Vijayawada are also proposed to be linked.

A perspective plan for setting up TV relay station on Microwave routes has been drawn. Its implementation will, however, depend on the availability of resources and priorities assigned for expansion of TV in the country. 49 such Centres have been identified in the Plan.

Decision on Prasad Committee Recommendations on Energy Policy

429. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) have Government taken any decision on the various recommendations of the Prasad Committee on Energy Policy;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) when are Government likely to finalise their decisions on the remaining recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) what steps Government have initiated or propose to initiate to explore and develop alternative sources of energy looking to the increasing costs of producing energy from conventional sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). The Prasad Committee on Energy Policy had made projections of likely energy demand for the period upto year 2000. In their report certain policy guidelines had been suggested towards optimal development and utilisation of energy resources.

(c) In finalising the strategy for energy development in the Sixth Plan, the broad policy guide-lines recommended by the Prasad Committee have been kept in view and plans for development of various energy sectors have been drawn up accordingly.

The main features of the energy policy which is being implemented by the Government in line with the recommendations of the Committee are:

- (i) accelerated exploitation of domestic conventional energy resources—oil, coal, hydro and nuclear power;
- (ii) management of oil demands;
- (iii) energy conservation;
- (iv) exploitation of renewable sources of energy like energy forestry and bio-gas, specially to meet the energy requirements of rural communities; and
- (v) intensification of research and development in emerging energy technologies.

(d) In the Sixth Plan it has been proposed to intensify the bio-gas and social forestry programmes. In the area of other new sources of energy like solar energy and wind energy, Government is pursuing more extensive research and development programmes and extensive field demonstrations. A programme for investigations and studies for establishing the feasibility of tidal power generation has also been sanctioned. Research and development in other emerging energy technologies are being intensified. Government has set up a Commission for Additional Sources of Energy to take special care of the programmes in this area.

Irregularities committed by Central Coalfields

430. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding irregularities committed by the Marketing Division of the Central Coalfields in Bihar ;

(b) if so, whether those complaints have been investigated ; and

(c) results of the investigations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Abolition of Court Fee

431. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission has recommended the abolition of Court fee;

(b) whether Government have any plan to abolish Court fee both in civil and criminal cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL):

(a) to (c). In 1975, the Law Commission in its 54th report recommended that court fee may be abolished or reduced in order to provide justice at low cost. None of the State Government with whom the matter was taken up was agreeable to reduce the court fee, mainly on the ground of financial stringency.

In June 1980, the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs set up a Sub-Committee to review the matter of court fees in the trial courts and make recommendation in this regard. The Sub Committee recommended abolition of court fees. This recommendation was endorsed by the Consultative Committee at its meeting held on 20th July, 1981. Since court fees levied in States is a matter falling in the State List and therefore exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State Governments this recommendation alongwith the report of the Sub-Committee has been sent to all the State Governments for consideration.

Study on Techno-Economic Viability of Coal-based Fertilizer Plants

432. SHRI LAKSHMAN MILLICK : (a) Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken a fresh study on the techno-economic viability of coal-based fertilizer plants ;

(b) whether any Committee has been appointed to make a thorough study on setting up of new coal-based fertilizer plants ;

(c) whether the Committee has given any suggestion on the coal gasification in fertilizers ;

(d) whether Government are aware that both the coal-based Talcher and Ramagundam fertilizer plants are facing unexpected equipments problem ; and

(e) if so, the efforts made by his Ministry to remove the bottleneck in those plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Some equipments and components have been replaced. Facility for the removal of corrosive nitrous oxide gas has been commissioned to prevent corrosion and choking in the raw gas pipe and coolers. Repairs have been undertaken to rectify the leakages from the waste heat boilers in the gasification section and from regenerators in the air separation unit. A technical study group has been appointed to carry out a thorough survey of the plant, identify deficiencies and suggest remedies. Further steps can be taken after the report of this Group is received.

Registration for L. P. G. in New Delhi

433. SHRI LAKSHMAN MILLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who have registered their names and

are in the waiting list in New Delhi for getting L.P.G. connections from Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Gas Company ;

(b) the efforts proposed to be made by Government to expedite the supply of L.P.G. to the persons in the waiting list ; and

(c) the total number of persons in New Delhi expected to be given L.P.G. connections in 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) There are at present about 3,65,000 applicants for cooking gas (LPG) connections in the waiting lists of the Indian Oil Corporation and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

(b) and (c). With the increased availability of LPG in the country, about 8 lakh new LPG connections have been released during 1981-82 (till November). It is planned to enrol 14 lakh customers during 1982-83. The State-wise details are yet to be finalised.

Colour T. V.

434. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding the introduction of colour TV transmission in the country ;

(b) if so, when such colour TV transmission is proposed to be introduced in New Delhi ;

(c) the names of other cities where such colour TV transmission is proposed to be set up at the same time ; and

(d) the details about the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). No final decision regarding introduction of colour TV in the country has been taken. The existing decision is to transmit Asian Games in colour for foreign broadcasting organisations.

Allotment of L. P. G. on Recommendation of Members of Parliament

435. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT :

SHRI RESHMA MOTIRAM BHOYE :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA ;

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for L. P. G. connections recommended by each Member of Parliament during the years 1980 to 1982 and 1st January to 31st January, 1982 on medical grounds;

(b) whether all such recommendations have been honoured by Government;

(c) if not, the number of recommendations of each Member honoured;

(d) what is the reason of disparity; and

(e) the date by which all such recommendations will be honoured ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c). About 7500 applications for cooking gas (LPG) connections recommended by the Members of Parliament have been received in the Ministry from October 1980 to January 1982 out of which LPG connections have been released in respect of 6410 cases. The details of the applications recommended by each Member of Parliament are not readily available.

(d) and (e). There has been no disparity in the release of LPG connections in the above cases. The balance number of applications pending will be disposed of on merits shortly.

Hindrance in capacity utilisation of Talcher Fertilizer Plant

436. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether full capacity utilisation of Talcher Fertilizer Unit is being held up due to poor quality of coal; and

(b) steps being taken to ensure maximum production of this unit by the supply of quality coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Talcher plant is not able to achieve full capacity utilisation due to a number of factors, the poor quality of coal being one of them.

(b) The matter has been taken up by the Company with M/s. Central Collieries Limited, the supplier of coal. The possibility of installing a beneficiation plant to improve the quality of coal supplied to the fertilizer plant is being explored.

Personnel sent to Foreign Countries Training in Colour T. V.

437. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some personnel have been sent by Government to some foreign countries for training in colour T. V. ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the country(ies) to which these persons have been sent for training, the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on each of them and the manner in which the selection of the persons was made for the training ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of persons and countries visited, the expenditure incurred in this regard is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-3357/82*]. These persons were deputed to foreign countries to attend colour TV seminar and training courses on colour TV coverage of Asian Games, 1982. The selection of persons was made on the basis of seniority-cum-merit, qualifications, experience and expertise in the field, prospective utilisation of training for the benefit of the organisation.

Visit of Delegation to USSR for Supply of Crude

438. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation visited USSR recently to have discussions for the supply of crude oil for the year 1982; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b). A delegation from Indian Oil Corporation had visited USSR in December, 1981 primarily for finalising imports of petroleum products from USSR during 1982. While the question of import of crude oil from USSR had also been discussed, another delegation is proceeding to USSR shortly to finalise the crude oil contract.

Excess Telephone Bills in Delhi

439. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Telephone Rules, Excess Meter Reading Cases can be reviewed with the last three to arrive at the correct and justified conclusion;

(b) if so, how many cases of the subscribers came to light which were billed excessively in Delhi with particular reference to Delhi Cantt; and

(c) steps taken to settle their bills; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No Sir. It is not possible to arrive at any definite conclusion just by comparing the last 3 bills of any subscriber who disputes his bills. The complaint has to be viewed from several angles including his earlier and subsequent calling pattern.

(b) and (c). Number of complaints of excess billing received from the subscribers of Delhi Cantt. Exchange during 1980-81 was 173 and for Delhi Telephone Distt. as a whole it was 12,627. Out of the 173 cases of Delhi

Cantt. Exchange, 157 cases have been examined and finally settled. In 31 cases, rebates were sanctioned and for the rest, no rebate was found justified. The remaining 16 cases are under examination.

Film on Dr. Ambedkar

440. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received by Government from any film company for making a film on the life of Dr. Ambedkar; and

(b) if so, details thereof together with steps taken by Government to help that Company financially and otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No proposal has been received by the Government. However, the Films Division on its own has recently produced a documentary film on Dr. Ambedkar. This film has been released on 16-10-1981.

(b) Does not arise.

News-Item Captioned "DESU 'Bosses' Blamed for Poor Performance"

441. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "DESU 'Bosses' blamed for poor performance" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 14 January, 1982 highlighting ;

(i) taking DESU on a path of negative growth by non-technical bosses in a year of productivity ;

- (ii) creation of a post of Addl. GM(E) without the administrative and financial powers to the incumbent ;
- (iii) keeping five posts unfilled out of the nine posts of senior engineering cadre ; and
- (iv) demoralising the engineers by not settling their long outstanding problems ;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) action taken, with details thereof, indicating in particular as to when a whole-time GM is likely to be appointed besides improving the state of affairs of DESU which resorted to load-shedding even in the month of January, 1982 when it was so cold ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Additional General Manager (Technical) has been delegated with administrative and financial powers. As regards filling up of posts, senior posts are being filled in accordance with the recruitment rules. One Executive Engineer, however, obtained a stay order from Court of Law against appointment of any persons junior to him to the post of Executive Engineer Selection Grade. All officers senior to him cleared by Departmental Promotion Committee were given the Selection Grade but further action in regard to those junior to him can be taken only after the stay is vacated. DESU proposals in regard to revision of the pay scales of the officers are under the consideration of the Government of India.

All steps are being taken to improve the reliability of power supplies from the DESU units and their overall performance. Even though there has been an improvement

in the overall energy availability in Delhi, load shedding had to be resorted to on four occasions in January, 1982. On two occasions, load shedding became necessary due to low generation from I.P. and Badarpur units. On the remaining two occasions, load shedding became necessary as a result of system constraints in the Northern Grid.

Since 6th June, 1980, the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Delhi has been looking after the work of General Manager, DESU in addition to his own duties. Efforts to select a suitable person for the post are being made.

Film on Dr. Ambedkar's Life

442. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether films on national leaders have been made including one on Dr. Ambedkar, if so, details thereof ;

(b) if not, have Government taken any steps to make a film on Dr. Ambedkar's life; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement containing the details of documentary films on national leaders (including Dr. Ambedkar) is attached.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Statement

The Films Division have so far produced documentary films on the following national leaders (including Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar).

1. Mahatama Gandhi
2. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

3. Desh Bandhu Chittaranjan Das
4. Dr. Zakir Hussain
5. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
6. Lal Bahadur Shastri
7. Lala Lajpatrai
8. Lokmanya Tilak
9. Sardar Patel
10. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
11. Jai Prakash Narayan
12. C. Rajgopalchari
13. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
14. Acharya Kriplani
15. Vinoba Bhave
16. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
17. Dr. B.C. Roy
18. Senapati Bapat
19. Bhagat Singh
20. Baaga Jatin
21. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed
22. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
23. Sarojini Naidu
24. Indira Gandhi
25. Nawab Ali Yavar Jung
26. Sanjay Gandhi

Financing of a Drillship by Federal Republic of Germany

443. SHRI R. P. DAS

SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to finance a drillship for the ONGC ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir. However, *Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KfW)* an export credit agency of

the Federal Republic of Germany has signed a Loan Agreement with the ONGC to finance part of the cost of construction of a drillship for the ONGC.

(b) *Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KfW)* have agreed to lend DM 50 million to ONGC for this purpose at an interest rate of 5-3/8 % per annum repayable over a period of 15 years including a grace period of 3 years.

Development of Telephone Exchanges in Gwalior

444. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what type of machines are fixed (installed) in various telephone exchanges of Gwalior Revenue Division (i.e. Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Guna and Datia districts) ;

(b) are not most of the machines out-dated, not in good working condition and insufficient to meet the demand of the respective places ;

(c) the exchange-wise information regarding the details of the machines, their failures during last one year ; capacity, demand for connections also ; and

(d) what is the plan for future development of exchanges both the existing and new ones for the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The type of equipment working in exchanges in Gwalior Revenue Division is indicated in Annexure-I Col-3.

(b) No Sir. The service is satisfactory as can be expected from the type of equipment provided in these

exchanges. As far insufficient capacity, expansion is planned as indicated in Col. 7 of the annexure to meet the demand.

(c) Capacity and demand in these exchanges is indicated in Annexure-I. There are no instances of total failure of equipment. However, service had

to be restricted at times due to prolonged power failures.

(d) Proposals for development of existing exchanges upto 1984 are given in Annexure-I. In addition, it is proposed to open about 10 new small auto exchanges in Gwalior Revenue Division.

Statement

Status of Telephone Exchanges in Gwalior Division as on 30-12-81

Sl. No.	Name of exchange	Type	Capacity	Working connections	Waiting list	Plan for expansion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>1. Gwalior District</i>						
1.	Gwalior	Auto	400	3760	615	Work for expansion by 500 lines in progress. Equipment for further expansion by 1500 lines, stands allotted.
2.	Morar	Auto	500	463	67	Expansion by 100 lines in progress.
3.	Dabra	Manual	200	192	3	Expansion by 50 lines planned for 1982-83.
4.	Bhitarwar	Auto	25	21	—	Expansion by 10 lines planned for 1982-83.
5.	Bhander	Auto	25	25	—	Expansion by 10 lines planned for 1982-83.
6.	Mohna	Auto	25	9	—	Capacity exists for new connections.
<i>2. Bhind District</i>						
1.	Bhind	Manual	360	320	—	120 lines expansion planned for 1982-83.
2.	Gohad	Manual	100	93	—	50 lines expansion planned for 1982-83.
3.	Alampur	Auto	75	7	—	No demand.
4.	Daboh	Auto	25	7	—	No demand.
5.	Gormi	Auto	35	17	—	No demand.
6.	Lahar	Auto	35	33	—	10 lines expansion planned for 1982-83.
7.	Meghaon	Auto	35	24	—	do
8.	Mau	Auto	25	16	—	10 lines expansion planned for 1983-84.
9.	Mihona	Auto	25	11	—	No demand.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Morena District						
1.	Morena	Auto	500	470	41	100 lines expansion planned for 1982-83.
2.	Sabalgarh	Manual	100	66	Nil	No demand.
3.	Seopur Kalan	Manual	150	103	—	No demand.
4.	Ambah	Auto	90	50	—	No demand.
5.	Bamore	Auto	45	44	—	45 lines expansion planned for 1982-83.
6.	Baroda	Auto	25	14	—	No demand.
7.	Bijapur	Auto	35	26	Nil	10 lines expansion planned for 1982-83.
8.	Birpur	Auto	25	7	—	No demand.
9.	Jora	Auto	45	44	—	45 lines expansion planned for 1982-83.
10.	Kailara	Auto	45	31	11	Capacity exists.
11.	Porsa	Auto	90	64	Nil	No demand.
4. Shivpuri District						
1.	Shivpuri	Manual	300	294	45	360 lines CBM exchanges planned for 1982-83.
2.	Badarwas	Auto	35	25	—	No demand.
3.	Kolaras	Auto	25	16	—	No demand.
4.	Kerera	Auto	35	26	—	No demand.
5.	Narwar	Auto	25	14	—	No demand.
6.	Pichor	Auto	26	16	—	No demand.
7.	Pohri	Auto	25	12	—	No demand.
5. Guna District						
1.	Guna	Manual	300	297	81	480 lines CBM exchange planned for 1982-83.
2.	Ashok Nagar	Manual	200	162	—	No demand.
3.	Arone	Auto	25	14	—	No demand.
4.	Charchora	Auto	45	25	—	No demand.
5.	Chanderi	Auto	25	20	—	No demand.
6.	Isagarh	Auto	25	14	—	No demand.
7.	Kumbhraj	Auto	35	25	—	No demand.
8.	Maksudgarh	Auto	25	12	—	No demand.
9.	Mungaoli	Auto	45	28	—	No demand.
10.	Raghogarh	Auto	25	15	—	No demand.
6. Datia District						
1.	Datia	Manual	200	180	—	50 lines expansion planned for 1982-83.
2.	Indergarh	Auto	25	11	—	No demand.
3.	Seondha	Auto	35	34	—	10 lines expansion planned for 1982-83.

T. V. Centre for Gwalior

445. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria for taking up cities as Television Centres;

(b) is it a fact that at Gwalior more than necessary channels are available at the already built-up micro-wave tower;

(c) is it also not a fact that Gwalior is an important city of M. P. being seat of High Court Bench, seat of Sivaji Rao University, Headquarter of several Army and Air Force Units, big educational centre, a historical place with several archaeological monuments, situated on the National Highway No. 3 and on the main lines of Railway going to Bombay and Madras from Delhi; and

(d) when will Gwalior be made a television centre?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHI) : (a) In selecting a place for setting up a T.V. Centre various factors such as extent of coverage of rural and urban population, service to border areas, remote and backward areas, industrial population, availability of programme production and programme linking facility, other infrastructure etc. are taken into account.

(b) Gwalior is on Agra-Sagar microwave route which is wide band but not engineered at present for carrying T.V. programmes.

(c) and (d). Due to constraint of resources, it has not been possible to include Gwalior in TV plans so far. However, Gwalior has been

identified as one of the locations for setting up a TV Relay Centre in the perspective plan. Implementation of this project will depend upon availability of resources.

Electronic Polling Machine

446. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for the introduction of Electronic Polling Machines is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) whether that experiment is likely to be made during the ensuing by-elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b). Government have approved a proposal for purchase of 250 electronic voting machines for trial of the same initially in elections to local bodies. The Election Commission has placed orders for the machines and it has a proposal for using the machines on a trial basis at some convenient bye-elections to be held in future. The Commission is, however, yet to receive the machines. Further, using of the machines for Parliamentary or Assembly elections will require amendments in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the rules thereunder.

राजस्थान में तेल/गैस की खोज

447. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जोधपुर, जालौर, नागौर और पाली जिलों

मं देव भारि गैस की खोज में छुई प्रगति के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है;

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

(ख) वैभलमेर श्रीर वाङ्मयेर विमो मे

तेल और गैस की खोज के लिए छिड़वा
काय कब तक दुरु किए जाने की सम्भावना
है और इन जिलों के किन-किन स्थानों पर
यह कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा; और

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀਵਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਤਰ

કચ્છ-સુરત રેલ્વે અને કચ્છ મથક (૧)

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ୍ପଞ୍ଚାବତାରପୁରାଣ

पुर्तगाल, रसायन और उद्योग (क) लेन एवं (श्री पी. शिव शंकर)

प्राकृतिक गैस अत्याग के दोन अन्वेषण संवाहन जिला-वार आयोजित नहीं किए गए हैं, अतः इस आधार पर प्रगति प्रस्तुत करना संभव नहीं है। राजस्थान में जलसेर,

ब्रीकानेर—नागौर तथा बाजमेर नामक तीन मुख्य तलछटी बसिन है। इनमें से बाजमेर बसिन सबसे बड़ा है। और इसमें सन् 1956 से ट्रेडिंग-कार्वन्स का आनेवाला

॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

राजस्थान में खेती नमूने की

युवशानिक विभाग ने ल एवं प्राकृतिक गम
आयोग द्वारा किया जा रहा है और कुछ
विवर्तन सुचना प्राप्त करने के लिए इसकी
कुछ क्षेत्रों में चालू रखा गया है। ऐसे
सामानिक सर्वेक्षण 43500 वर्ग किलो-
मीटर के क्षेत्र में किया गया है। परिवर्ती

संगठनिक संस्थाएं 84000 वर्ग फीट -

प्रीति के क्षेत्र में किया गया है। परावर्तन
क्षमता अपवर्तन त्रिकोण से 9100 वर्ग फीट

मोटर के क्षेत्र में आवश्यक रूप से राजस्थान के जलमयूर वैसिन को शामिल करते हुए

॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥

वेत एव मातृलोक गतं भवति । तत्र १७

संज्ञा सं प्रती त्तक शब्दोंको वाचन के बाणि-
विषयक संज्ञार प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(५) जंगलमय विस्फोट के दृष्टिकोण से

मं गीता के स्थान पर लेल एवं प्राकृतिक
 गैस श्रावण ने व्यवस काय् आरम्भ करने
 के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया है। बाइसेर क्षेत्र में
 ऐसा करने की कोई तर्काल योजनाएं नहीं
 हैं, जिसकी कम संभावना वाला क्षेत्र का
 दर्जा दिया गया है।

जहाँ तक जैससोर बेसिन के उत्तरी

अर्द्ध का सम्बन्ध है, यह अभी हाल में श्री० आर्द्ध० एल० को सीपा गया है और जिसने क्षेत्र में भूमिगत सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए जॉब-पट्टाल आरम्भ की है। व्ययन सम्बालन आरम्भ करना भूमिगत सर्वेक्षणों को पूरा करने के पश्चात् संरचनाओं के पता

। ॥२५॥ २५॥ २५॥ २५॥

உதவி உதவி உதவி உதவி உதவி (1)

संभालन स्वयं श्री० एन० जी० सी० शर्मा
 किए जाने का प्रस्ताव दिया गया है। इसी
 प्रकार, श्री० आर्द्ध० एल० ने भी किसी
 राष्ट्रीय देश से तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त
 करने के लिए प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया है।
 तथापि यदि आवश्यक होगा, तो श्री० एन०
 जी० सी० श्री० आर्द्ध० एल० दोनों के
 कुछ क्षेत्रों में ठेके पर सेवाएं प्राप्त करने के
 लिए किसी विदेशी ठेकेदार को भेजा
 जा सके है।

Relaxation of Censorship Laws

448. SHRI MOHANLAL PA.

TEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the meeting at National Film Development Corporation which was held at

Calcutta recently and was attended by noted film producers, directors and others, a demand was made for relaxation of censorship laws ;

(b) the reasons given and suggestions made by them during the discussion ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to those suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The National Film Development Corporation had sponsored a meeting with representatives of the film industry at Calcutta on 4-1-82. At this meeting wide ranging views were expressed by various representatives of the film industry on the question of censorship of films. The suggestions included abolition of film censorship, making film censorship more liberal in the areas of sex and violence, adoption of uniform standards of censorship by different regional offices of the Censor Board and the need for establishing closer consultation between the film industry and the censor machinery. The main reasons given by the film industry for relaxation of censorship rules was to secure greater freedom in the production of films.

2. Censorship has to be in line with the values prevalent in societies. There has been a tendency to increase emphasis on sex and violence in films and it is the responsibility of the censor machinery to curb such a tendency.

3. The meeting was in the nature of dialogue between the Government and the film industry so that the view points of both sides could be mutually appreciated.

Oil Exploration in Gujarat

449. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the oil exploration conducted in Gujarat during the year 1981 ; and

(b) the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). During the calendar year 1981, the ONGC operated 14 rigs in Gujarat, drilling 69 wells with a total metreage of 110829. Besides continuing drilling on 21 old structures, 6 new structures, namely, Kudara, Kolat, Langhnej, Jaksana, Nadsa and Kherwa were taken up for drilling during the year.

In the field of Geo-exploratory Surveys, a total of 7/8 seismic parties conducted seismic surveys during the year, covering 1814.76 Standard Line Kilometres.

Notable achievements during the year were the oil strike at Lohar and Sisodra and the gas strike at Kudara.

Lifting of Ban on Film "Meri Aawaz Suno"

450. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the screening of the film "Meri Aawaz Suno" has been banned ; if so, full facts about it and the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether High Court/Supreme Court have granted stay of Government order ; if so, full details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to lift this ban in the public interest ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The film "Meri Aawaz Suno" (Hindi) which was granted 'A' certificate with cuts by the Board of Film Censors, Madras was previewed by the Central Government on 17-12-81. The Central Government felt that there was an error of judgment on the part of the Central Board of Film Censors, Madras as the film contained scenes of torture, brutal violence and cruelty having a gruesome and horrifying impact on the viewers and scenes of semi-nudity of female body which were offensive to human sensibilities and also showed the modus operandi of setting fire to a building. The Central Government therefore suspended the exhibition of the film for two months from 19-12-81 pending enquiry under section 6 of the Cinematograph Act 1952. Simultaneously a show cause notice was also issued to the applicant asking him to represent his views on the point why the film should not be de-certified.

2. The distributors in respect of the film filed writ petitions in various High Courts and obtained stay of the order of suspension. The Central Government filed on 9-1-82 a petition in the Supreme Court for transfer of writ petitions pending in Bombay, Calcutta, Jaipur and Jabalpur High Courts to the Supreme Court under Articles 139-A of the Constitution. On 15-2-82 the Supreme Court dismissed the transfer petition as the period of suspension for 2 months would be over on 18-2-82 and the writ petitions would become infructuous thereafter.

3. The applicant in respect of the film has also filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court challenging the validity of the show cause

notice issued by the Central Government. The Calcutta High Court has ordered that though enquiry under section 6 can continue, on final orders should be communicated/enforced without obtaining the High Court's order.

Proposal to allot Cooking Gas Connections

451. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give 10,000 cooking gas connections in the coming months ; and

(b) what is the number of persons waiting for gas connections at present in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b). About 4 lakh applicants are at present on the waiting list for cooking gas (LPG) connections in Delhi. As per the Industry Enrolment Plan, about one lakh LPG connections will be released in Delhi during 1981-82.

New Telephone Connections in Delhi

452. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the target of giving new telephone connections to prospective users in Delhi per year in order to clear the back-log ; and

(b) what is the number of persons in the waiting list for new telephone connections in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Following is the programme for providing new connections in Delhi subject to timely receipt and installation of exchange equipment.

Year	No. of connections likely to be given
February-March, 82	2,500
1982-83	15,300
1983-84	30,000
1984-85	30,130
After Sixth Plan	7,050
Total :	84,980

(b) 84,980 as on 1-2-82.

Silent Valley Project

453. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project in Kerala ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b). Implementation of the Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project has been held up on account of serious reservations expressed from environmental angle. The Report of the Joint Centre-State Committee on the Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project, set up for this purpose, is still awaited. The question of implementation of Silent Valley Project would be reviewed after the recommendations of this Committee are received.

Connection of Cities on National Television Hook-Up

454. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal to connect more cities on the national television hook-up :

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ;

(c) names of the cities to be connected ; and

(d) when the projects are to be completed and the progress made in this regard, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). During VIth Plan the following cities are to be connected by micro-wave link :—

1. Delhi-Jullundur-Srinagar
2. Jullundur-Amritsar
3. Delhi-Lucknow-Calcutta
4. Lucknow-Kanpur
5. Lucknow-Varanasi
6. Calcutta-Murshidabad
7. Calcutta-Asansol
8. Bombay-Pune
9. Bombay-Panaji
10. Madras-Madurai
11. Hyderabad-Vijayawada
12. Delhi-Jaipur

Under the INSAT Scheme, it is proposed to connect all the TV Centres in the country via INSAT by providing S-Band relay receivers at all the centres with uplink facilities for National linkage at Delhi. Firm demand has been placed on P&T for uplink at Delhi and a letter of intent for S-Band relay receivers is also placed on BEL. National linkage through INSAT will be progressively achieved during 1982 and 1983.

(d) The scheduled dates of completion of linkage through micro-wave links and the present position are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Following TV Centres are proposed to be linked by Microwave during the current plan.

S. No.	Cities to be linked	Latest position	Expected date for commissioning
1.	Delhi-Lucknow-Calcutta	Firm demand placed on P&T	June, 1982
2.	Lucknow-Kanpur	do	June, 1982
3.	Lucknow-Varanasi	Rentals asked for	1984-85
4.	Calcutta-Asansol	Firm demand placed	1983-84
5.	Calcutta-Murshidabad	Site being finalised	1983-84
6.	Delhi-Jaipur (end link)	Rentals asked for from P&T	1984-85
7.	Bombay-Pune	Firm demand placed on P&T	May, 1982
8.	Bombay-Panaji (end link)	do	June, 1982
9.	Madras-Kodaikanal	do	1984
10.	Delhi-Srinagar	do	June, 1982
11.	Delhi-Jullundur	do	Under testing
12.	Jullundur-Amritsar	do	Mid-1983
13.	Hyderabad (Vijayawada)	Rentals asked for	1984-85

Distribution of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Gas in Bombay

455. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the distributing machinery for cooking gas of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation is working defectively due to inexperience and inefficiency;

(b) whether it is a fact that over two lakh households using HPC gas have to wait for 8 to 30 days to get a refill cylinder in Bombay;

(c) whether the contract with original distributor, Natural Gas Co. was terminated without appointing new agents;

(d) whether there is noticeable shortage of buffer stock and no arrangements for godowns; and

(e) if so, what concrete steps Government have taken to remove the hardship of two lakh consumers in Bombay and suburbs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Except in certain pocket areas due to transportation problems, the supply position of cooking gas (LPG) in Greater Bombay by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) is by and large normal at present.

(c) The HPCL have terminated their contract with M/s. Natural Gas Company, their original distributors, with effect from 1st December, 1981. Simultaneously the sub-agents/delivery agents under them were selectively upgraded to become direct dealers of the HPCL. Wherever, previous sub-agents/delivery agents were not found suitable for upgradation, alternate arrangements were made for LPG supplies through the upgraded dealers in the affected locations.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The restructuring of their dealer network has been carried out by the HPCL as mentioned above. In order to improve the distribution system in Bombay, steps have been taken by the HPCL to appoint 17 more new LPG dealers during 1981-82 of which 4 have already been commissioned.

Freedom of Press in India

456. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the criticism and strictures passed on the "Freedom of Press in India" by the International Press Institute's Chairman, Mr. Cushrow Ironi in London on 21st December, 1981 while reporting on International Press Review ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the review on functioning of Indian Press, the Chairman has referred to crude methods of censorship, attack on Financial stability of Press, restricting work of journalists, deterioration in press freedom, increasing duty on newsprint, motivated advertisements, and right to privacy to wield political power etc; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to the above points of criticism and what steps have been taken to maintain the high prestige and image of Indian Press abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SAHE) : (a) and (b). The news item about the International Press Institute's report regarding the World Press freedom in 1981 appearing in the Press indicate that it contains certain critical observations about the freedom of the Press in the country.

(c) The allegations made are entirely baseless. The Government is committed to the freedom of the Press in the country and has taken a number of constructive measures with a view to helping the Press to achieve rapid and balance growth.

Study of Bottlenecks of Power Plants

457. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the various bottlenecks of the power plants of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what are the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove those bottlenecks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Generation from hydro power stations is dependent upon the design potential and availability of water. Generally hydro power stations do not face any operational problem. There are certain constraints in achieving optimum output from the thermal power stations. The main constraints are :—

- (i) deficiencies in lay out, plant and equipment, system engineering etc. ;
- (ii) unduly long time being taken for planned maintenance as well as on forced outages of the equipments ;
- (iii) Inadequate availability of spare parts ;
- (iv) comparatively longer stabilisation period of the newly commissioned units ;
- (v) non-availability of trained operation and monitoring personnel ;
- (vi) poor quality of coal supplies etc.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These measures include :—

- (i) assistance to the State Electricity Boards/Power Station

authorities in identifying the deficiencies in the plant and equipment etc. and in preparing and undertaking plant betterment programme in a time bound manner;

- (ii) adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing the outages periods ;
- (iii) arranging timely supply of spare parts from the suppliers as well as advising power stations to place orders for spares well in time ;
- (iv) arrangements to ensure requisite quality of coal ;
- (v) setting up of task forces comprising representatives of CEA, BHEL, ILK and State Electricity Boards to identify the deficiencies and prepare a time-bound programme for achieving early stabilisation and improving performance of 200 MW units ;
- (vi) visits of roving teams of operation specialists of CEA to monitor the operation practices and to render advice; and
- (vii) training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel of the power stations.

Alleged Mismanagement at Filmotsav '82

458. SHRI R. R. Bhole : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during Filmotsava-1982 held in Calcutta in January, 1982 lakhs of cine goers had to suffer hardships due to acute mismanagement, frequent changes in programmes, cancellation of film shows and large scale bunglings in the sale of tickets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what were the reasons for abrupt cancellation of fixed programmes; and

(d) action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). It is not a fact that lakhs of cine goers had suffered hardships due to acute mismanagement, frequent changes in programmes, cancellation of film shows and large-scale bungling in the sale of tickets, as alleged.

The fact is that the FILMOTSAV '82 which lasted for a fortnight was a success and has been acclaimed as such even by the West Bengal Government which had given full co-operation for its celebration. There were isolated instances of cancellation of two film shows, namely, "Thanneer Thanneer" a Tamil film and "Bara" a Kannada film, as the subtitled version of the film did not reach Calcutta from Brussels on the appointed days of screening. This did cause some resentment among the viewers. The number of tickets for public in such festivals are limited according to the seats available in the theatres where they are screened. The fact that a very large number of cine-goers wanted to see these films shows the popularity and success of the festival. The Management had taken adequate care to ensure that both passes and tickets were available in a systematic manner to those who are concerned primarily with the film industry and the general public.

By its very nature, the exhibition of films at the Festival is restricted according to international regulations, i. e. only to one show for the press and the delegates and 3 screenings for others, of a particular film. This makes it difficult to enable the viewing of these films by a larger number of members of the general public,

There was no bungling in the sale of tickets as both season tickets and tickets for daily sale were made available according to the seats.

(d) The Management Committee which consisted of representatives of film bodies as well as the Central and the State Governments had taken all precautions and the arrangements by far were satisfactory. Some odd incidents could always take place in such a big festival and the Government would do its best to ensure that even such minor incidents do not recur. We have given directions that in future, unless the sub-title version of a language film is in hand in advance, the announcement of screening of such films should not be made so as to avoid any disappointment to the viewers.

Modernisation of Delhi Telecommunications

459. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for modernising Delhi Telecommunications by incorporation of latest technological developments is being launched this year;

(b) if so, the salient features of various projects under the scheme; and

(c) the cost thereof, project-wise and when the various projects under the scheme will be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The modernisation is a continuing process for telecom. network,

(b) and (c). The salient features of modernisation programme for Delhi are as below :—

1. Introduction of electronic switching systems :

- (i) Eleven 10,000 line SPC electronic local exchanges are proposed to be installed progressively for 83-86 at a cost of Rs. 104.49 crores.
- (ii) 8000 line SPC electronic trunk automatic exchange will be installed in two phases in 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 12.3 crores.
- (iii) 4000 line SPC electronic Telex will be commissioned in two phases during 81-83 at a cost of Rs. 4.2 crores.

2. Introduction of coaxial system and PCM SYSTEMS in cable network :

- (i) Stable transmission media like coaxial cable will be introduced on some junction routes at a cost of Rs. 2.76 crores.
- (ii) Over 100 PCM systems will be provided at the cost of Rs. 2.28 crores to augment existing junction network.

3. About 52 Kms of duct route will be provided in the 6th Plan for protection of cable at a cost of Rs. 4 crores.

4. An in-base computer will be set up for cable records, pay bills, directory information, inventory control and other managerial informations.

Closure of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Refinery

460. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-
SEKHARA MURTHY
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHAK :
SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a contingency plan to meet the shortfall in petroleum products created by the closure of Bharat Petroleum Corporation refinery at Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether BPCL refinery which was one of the biggest in the country has been lying shut down for so many days during the month of January, 1982 ;

(c) the main reasons for closure of the refinery; and

(d) how long the refinery remained closed and the total loss suffered ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE FOR PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The refinery of Bharat Petroleum Corporation at Bombay had to be shut down on 15-1-1982 following the decision of the workers, including security and fire staff to cease work. However, the main crude Distillation Unit of the Refinery has since been re-commissioned on 27-1-1982 and is being operated by the officers of the company with assistance of personnel from other Government Organisations and the Municipal Corporation. The Refinery is since then operating at a throughout level of about 70% capacity. At this stage, it would be difficult to quantify the consequent losses.

12 hrs.

RE MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT, ETC.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The question of minority governments in Kerala is... (*Interruptions*) Adjournment motions were given.

MR. SPEAKER : Adjournment motion have not been admitted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have tabled an adjournment motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Adjournment motions are not allowed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : What about our adjournment motion ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You should have considered our adjournment motion. You have summarily rejected them.

MR. SPEAKER : You can discuss everything. आप प्रजिडेंटस एड्रेस पर बहस में सब कुछ डिसकस कर सकते हैं।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This is not a matter for the President's Address.

MR. SPEAKER : According to the rules, I cannot.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to point out... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you all speaking at the same time ? आप सब एक-साथ क्यों बोल रहे हैं ? आप एक एक कर के बोलिए । मैं सुन लेता हूँ ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
We want to point out to you, that not only minority governments have been imposed, but....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : आप डिसकस कर लें ।

It is not a question for adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Your ruling is ready before even our submissions?

MR. SPEAKER : No question of submissions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
I want to tell you something relating to the Speaker there. That is why I am referring to it. Not only minority governments have been imposed in Kerala and Assam, it is the Speaker who is ruling there. It is not the Government that is ruling.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी तो स्पीकर को भी रूल करने दें ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
When the Budget comes there are one hundred amendments in the Kerala Assembly and the Speaker will have to give his vote hundred times!

MR. SPEAKER : Constitutional authority is with the Governor, with the Legislature. It is meeting there. They can decide it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):
आसाम में क्या हो रहा है? आसाम में लेजिस्लेचर मीट नहीं कर रही है। वहां पर मिनारिटी गवर्नमेंट बना दी गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसको डिसकस करें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कैसे डिसकस करें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रेजिडेंट्स एड्रेस पर डिसकशन में इसको रेफर कर सकते हैं। जितना मर्जी डिसकस कीजिए। You can discuss everything then.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever we want, we can discuss according to rules. It is open to you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : केरल में स्पीकर के वोट से सरकार चल रही है। आसाम में सरकार असेम्बली का सामना करने को तैयार नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पूरा अस्तियार है। आप इसको पूरी तरह डिसकस कीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मौका दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी प्रेजिडेंट एड्रेस पर डिसकशन हो रहा है। उसमें आप यह भी डिसकस कर सकते हैं। आपको किसने रोका है ?

MR. GEORGE FERNANDES :
There are constitutional issues involved. We would like to have full-fledged discussion on this.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : You can understand. The legislative majority is not there. The Speaker will have to vote hundred times in the Legislature.

MR. GEORGE FERNANDES : Will you please let us discuss this ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेजिडेंट्स एड्रेस पर चार दिन तक डिसकशन होगा। उसमें जितना मर्जी डिसकस कीजिए। पूरा डिसकशन कीजिए।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We want to deal with these constitutional issues, the way the Government is propped up in Kerala the way the whole administration is run in Assam, they are all basic Constitutional issues involved in this. (Interruptions)

I am only saying one thing.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, no.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि प्रेजिडेंट्स एड्रेस पर बहस में तो सब बातें कहीं जायेंगी। लेकिन सरकार उनका जवाब देने के लिए बाउण्ड नहीं है। आप इसको एडजर्नमेंट मोशन या दूसरी मोशन के रूप में क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी धारणाएं और अपनी विचारधारा उस डिसकशन में रेंज कर सकते हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : लेकिन गवर्नमेंट तो बाउण्ड नहीं है जवाब देने के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गवर्नमेंट जवाब देगी। आप बहस करेंगे और गवर्नमेंट जवाब नहीं देगी, तो क्या फायदा होगा ? अगर जवाब नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब देखेंगे।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हमने एजर्नमेंट मोशन और दूसरे मोशन्ज दिए हैं। आप उन्हें क्यों नहीं लेते हैं ? आप उन्हें मंजूर कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रुल पढ़िए।
रूलज के मुताबिक यह नहीं हो सकता।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमने रूलज के मुताबिक नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रेजिडेंट्स एड्रेस पर बहस में कहिए।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Mr. Speaker Sir, before you call upon the Railway Minister to present his Budget, (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Rajda ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Before you call the Railway Minister to present his Budget, I would like to draw his attention to the front page news in the *Hindustan Times* That there is no need for like in fares and freight and... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह किसी का कन-जेक्चर होगा। How can we surmise ?
श्री बाजपेयी ने दिया है, जार्ज साहब ने दिया है। सबने दिया है।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have given a formal notice. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not a clairvoyant.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The sanctity of the budget has been denigrated by this Government during the last two years. We are not going to allow this.

MR. SPEAKER : How do we know ? Every time the papers do it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Not every time.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There are reports that you had come with a whopping increase and the Prime Minister intervened. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You go through the press reports. They have quoted certain figures. It is not surmise. There has been a leakage of the budget.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बजट आने पर ही तो पता लगेगा कि लीकेज है भी कि नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पता लग जायेगा तो आपको एन्क्वायरी करनी पड़ेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : I will show you the rules. I will show you the regulations. I will show you the cases of privilege also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We had raised the question last year also. This is not the first time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुश्किल यह है कि बजट ऐसे लोगों के...
(व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : Here it is all before me. I have gone through all those things. Because you had brought it to our notice, I had studied it thoroughly. Let him say and then we will find out.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हाँ, तो आप हमारा मोशन पेंडिंग रखिए। बजट आने के बाद देखेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से फिर डिस्कशन करूंगा।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : आप डिस्कशन करिए प्रेजीडेंट के ऐड्रेस पर।

President's Address is there. You can come out with all these points.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Do you propose to become a party to this...

MR. SPEAKER : For what ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This Government is also facing similar type of crisis as the Government of Kerala is facing? (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप करिए न डिस्कशन। आप करिए।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It is constitutional crisis. (*Interruptions*).

Tomorrow this type of situation may arise here also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : आप करिए तभी बात बनेगी। Mr. Sethi.

12-09 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1981-82 and the Budget Estimated for 1982-83 of the Railways.

2. At the outset, let me share with the House a few facts about the results achieved by the Railways during the current Budget year. The innovative and pragmatic measures adopted by the Railways last year, and sustained during the current year, have yielded rich dividends in the area of freight movement. In the Budget for 1981-82 it was indicated that the Railways hoped to move 215 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic, that is, 20 million tonnes more than what was achieved during the previous year. This has already been achieved by the end of December 1981, and it is reasonably certain that the year will close with a tally of around 220 million tonnes, the highest ever freight loading achieved on the Indian Railways. In terms of traffic through-put also, expressed as net tonne-kilometres, a record is expected to be set up at 165 billions, which compares with 147.65 billions achieved in the previous year and the best ever figure of 150.25 billions. Wagon turn-round, the period elapsing between two successive loadings, has reached an impressive low figure of 13.6 days on the broad gauge as against 15.2 days in 1980-81.

3. Increased attention to movement of freight traffic in train loads, from point to point, also in "Express" streams of traffic, bypassing intermediate marshalling yards and so on have helped immensely in improved operations with attendant beneficial effects on the economy of the country, especially in meeting the requirements of the core sector. The transportation needs of steel plants, cement and petroleum industry, thermal power plants, in respect of foodgrains, fertilizers and other essential goods have, by and large, been met. As a result, production has increased all-round and the era of shortages of essential goods has almost been left behind.

4. Vigorous efforts continued to overtake the backlog in maintenance

of rolling stock by achieving increased productivity within the existing facilities. Capacity utilisation of workshops for periodical overhaul of coaches was gradually stepped up from 94% in 1980-81 to 98.5% in 1981-82. Likewise capacity utilisation of workshops in which wagons are overhauled was raised from 77.5% in 1980-81 to 90% in 1981-82. By undertaking a planned programme of corrosion repairs to BOX wagons, additional capacity for repairing around 1000 wagons per month has been generated. Similarly, capacity for overhauling BOX wagons has been raised from 1600 to 2500 wagons a month during the year. A crash programme was also launched for inspection of roller bearings and other components the failure of which can lead to accidents.

5. Eliminating worn out assets at a faster rate than usual was another aspect which received sustained attention during the year. It has been assessed that by the end of the current Plan period 17% of the holding of coaches on both the gauges, and 10.58% of the holding of Broad Gauge wagons, as on 1-4-1981 would become overaged. Such stock can cause considerable drop in productivity by cluttering up the capacity available and slowing down operations. It has, therefore, been decided to step up the condemnation, cutting up and disposal as scrap of these overaged rolling stock. In pursuance of this policy, during the year 600 coaches, 18,250 wagons and 550 locomotives are likely to be condemned.

6. I am aware of the criticism levelled against the Railways that the increased attention paid to the movement of freight traffic has led to the neglect of passengers services. I must confess that the results achieved in respect of

Improved freight operations

Overtaking arrears in maintenance

Condemnation of rolling stock

Passengers services

passenger services have not been as spectacular as those in respect of goods traffic, although the boudgeted growth of 3% in non-suburban and 6% in suburban passenger traffic has been achieved.

7. It cannot be denied that increase in the number of passenger trains has not kept pace with the growth of passenger traffic. Owing to inadequacy of financial resources,

shortage of coaches, line

Limitations & problems capacity on various routes and lack of terminal facilities at destinations, it

has not been possible to provide any significant relief. However, within the available resources, plans are afoot to create more passenger carrying capacity by hauling trains with

two engines, replacement

Steps to relieve overcrowding in trains of steam locomotion by superior mode of traction provided by diesel and

electric engines, replace-

ment of existing coaches with those of higher capacity increase in train loads even by marginally decelerating them and so on. Limitations notwithstanding, during 1981-82 (upto December 1981) 43 additional non-suburban and 12 suburban trains were introduced. Andhra Pradesh Express between New Delhi and Secunderabad and Pink City Express between Jaipur and Delhi have been double-headed. New Delhi-Bombay Janata Express and Madras-Howrah Janata Express have been put on diesel traction.

Interim solutions The load of New Delhi-Lucknow Gomti Express has been increased to 18 coaches. The scheduled

time of Howrah-Delhi Rajdhani Express has been increased by about 1 hour to permit haulage of 12 coaches instead of 9 coaches. Similarly, New Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani Express has been decelerated by about 45 minutes to increase carrying capacity by 73 seats. The frequency of Howrah-Bombay Gitanjali Express and Howrah-Jammu Tawi Himagiri Express has been increased from 4 to 5 days and 2 to 3 days a week, respectively.

8. I am sure the House will appreciate our compulsions to continue the policy of slowing down the introduction of additional passenger trains during 1982-83. All the same, I propose to introduce a pair of steame-hauled superfast trains between Jaipur and Agra Fort. It is also proposed to increase the frequency of Madras-Ahmedabad Navajivan Express by a trip per week. The Grand Trunk-Express would be double-headed to haul 21 coaches against 16 coaches at present. New Delhi-Bombay Rajdhani Express would also be double-headed to haul 18 coaches as against 10 coaches at present. Double-decker coaches of the capacity of 140 passengers against the normal 80 are also being introduced for increasing the unreserved accommodation on trains.

9. Shortage of passenger carrying vehicles is at present resulting in substantial underload running of some trains. As an immediate measure, an all-out drive is being initiated to alleviate this by reducing lie-over of trains at terminals, improvement in the formation of train links for better turn-round and rationalising repairs of the passenger coaches with a view to improving their availability.

10. I have asked both the Chairman and the Member, Mechanical of the Railway Board to visit major workshops with a view to evaluating the repair and maintenance facilities available and suggesting concrete and practical measures for improving utilisation of the available capacity. I have also instructed the General Managers to ensure that at least 10% improvement in the capacity utilisation of the workshops and sheds is positively achieved by the end of the current calendar year.

11. It is also proposed to introduce progressively one more unreserved second class coach on

each Mail/Express train, other than the Rajdhani Expresses, for the benefit of passengers who have to undertake journeys at short notice. This will also save them from falling into the clutches of unscrupulous travel agents.

12. I fully share the concern of the House and the public about train accidents. It is regrettable that the image of the Railways has been tarnished by the recent accidents. My heartfelt sympathies to the helpless victims of these accidents. The management of safety aspect was recently reviewed by me in a meeting of General Managers of Zonal Railways, which I had convened specially for this purpose, soon after I assumed charge of the Railways. Massive efforts are being initiated and will be initiated to minimise these accidents. Teams of senior officers drawn from different disciplines have been set up to monitor surveillance of safety aspects of train operations.

13. A contributory cause of accidents on Railways in the heavy accumulation of arrears of replacement of railway track, locomotives, coaches and wagons accentuated by the backlog of repairs and maintenance. It is proposed to deal with these problems on a crash basis. Some of the important steps, amongst others, which I propose to pursue purposefully are : quick improvement of capacity utilisation of workshops and sheds, further acceleration of condemnation of overaged rolling stock and stepping up of renewal of overaged track. Besides, the following measures which are already in operation will be further streamlined and effectively implemented : -

- (i) Ultrasonic testing of overaged track at regular intervals ;

- (ii) Effective use of technological aids like track-circuiting of reception lines and axle counters ;
- (iii) Enforcement of the compulsory breathlyser test of drivers to prevent them from being at work in a state of intoxication ;
- (iv) Fitment of powerful flasher lights on all diesel and electric locomotives to warn drivers on adjacent lines against any likely obstruction on account of derailment etc ;
- (v) Creation of safety consciousness amongst the staff by making more effective use of safety counsellors in identifying and counselling "problem employees" in operational categories ;
- (vi) Continuance of the full-fledged inspection of trunk routes, with accent on safety, by General Managers.

14. Another aspect of railway operations attracting severe criticism relates to punctuality of passenger train services. I am quite exercised about it. I concede that this is an area where performance must improve. Though a number of measures have been taken to arrest the deteriorating trend in punctuality performance, yet satisfactory improvement in this direction has not been achieved. During the current financial year, from April to December 1981, the overall punctuality performance of Mail/Express trains has been 85.5% on the broad gauge and 87.8% on the metre gauge as against 84.2% and 85.9% respectively during 1980-81. This subject has also been discussed by me in the recent meeting I had with General Managers of Zonal Railways. I trust by their determined efforts noticeable improvement in punctuality

would show up particularly in respect of Mail/Express trains.

15. Unauthorised stoppage of trains by alarm chain pulling, failure of rolling stock and other equipment either because of their being in poor fettle or on account of poor maintenance and accidents are some of the major factors affecting punctuality of passenger trains. All these factors are being tackled simultaneously. However, rectification of these require long-term arrangements. With a view to improving the situation urgently, the punctuality of important Mail and Express trains would continue to be monitored by the Railway Board and I will also be personally checking up the position with them on a weekly basis. Each of these trains would be allotted to a responsible officer on the Railways under a scheme called "Own your train" and it will be the responsibility of this officer to look after punctual running of his train.

16. The Railways are now entering the third year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. As the House is aware, the Sixth Five Year Plan of the Railways has been termed a 'rehabilitation' plan. In keeping with this, the emphasis in the annual Plan for 1982-83 will also be on renewal and replacement of worn out assets.

Unfortunately, as it stands now the total outlay for the Plan period is only Rs. 5100 crores. With the increases in costs, especially of items used on the Railways, the physical content of the Plan in real terms has substantially dwindled. Keeping in view the important consideration that procurement of specialised items of stores, maintenance of rolling stock and execution of projects involve considerable lead time, the Plan allocation for 1982-83 has been fixed at Rs. 1137 crores. It is hoped that considering the crucial role of the Railways in the economic development of the country it would be

possible for some more allocations being given to the Railways during course of the year.

17. During the monsoon session of the Parliament my predecessor had approached the House for supplementary grants for undertaking construction of a number of new railway lines such as Budge Budge-Namkhana, Nangal Dam-Talwasa, Jammu Tawi-Udhampur, Karur-Dindigul, Chitradurg-Rayadurg Koraput-Rayagada and for some conversions from metre gauge to broad gauge estimated to cost about Rs. 297.22 crores. With limited Plan funds being available, it has not been possible to include many new works in the Budget for the next year.

18. Subsequent to presentation of Budget for 1981-82, 155 kilometres of new lines have been opened to traffic. The sections covered by new lines are Tirunelveli-Nagercoil, Sukhinda-Daitari and Bibinagar-Nalgonda. Another 90 kilometres of new lines are likely to be opened to traffic shortly. Of the gauge conversion project, 421 kilometres of the main metre gauge trunk route Barabanki-Samastipur has been converted into broad gauge and opened to traffic during the year. This has facilitated direct broad gauge link for a number of places in U. P. and Bihar States with the rest of the country. Another major conversion project which is being accelerated from Viramgam to Okha and Porbandar.

19. Though stringency of resources is a real constraint, yet keeping in view developmental aspects I intend taking up construction of the following few new lines and conversion projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 77.60 crores :

- (1) Construction of 16.64 crores gauntleted line with mixed (broad and metre)

gauge from Suratgarh to Sarupsar and conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge from Sarupsar to Anupgarh (78 kms)

- | | | |
|--|--------------|---|
| (2) Conversion of Suratgarh-Bikaner metre gauge section into broad gauge (182 kms) | 36.00 crores | |
| (3) Construction of (a) a bypass line connecting Rajpura Bhatinda line with Delhi Bhatinda line by linking Phusmandi with Kattarsingh Wala and (b) a bypass line connecting Delhi Bhatinda line with Bhatinda-Suratgarh line avoiding Bhatinda | 2.96 | „ |
| (4) Construction of a metre gauge railway line from Bhuj to Naliya with B. G. sub-structure (110 kms) | 22.00 | „ |

Of the allocated amount of Rs. 1137 crores, nearly 50% would be spent on replacement/renewal account. The position today is that about 13000 kms. of railway track are in urgent need of renewal and 40,700 wagons and 3,150 coaches are overaged. Similarly, steam locomotives need replacement by diesel/electric locomotives. Same is the position in respect of machinery and plant in workshops. This would necessitate generation of additional internal resources for augmenting the Depreciation Reserve Fund, which has already reached a very low level.

20. Owing to the paucity of resources it has been possible to include only a few new Surveys which are listed in Annexure 'A' to Demand No. 2 in the Book of Demands for Grants (Part II).

Since the on-going and sanctioned projects and surveys are far too many in number, which cannot be accommodated within the resources becoming available, I am compelled to adopt the rational policy of utilising the scarce resources judiciously and complete a few of the projects at the earliest so that the Nation can derive the benefit of the investments rather than spreading the funds thin on a large number of projects. It is in keeping with this policy that only token amounts have been shown as the outlay for 1982-83 against several of the sanctioned works. Basically this policy will be applied to the surveys as well.

21. Railways have an accelerated programme of electrification. Work has already commenced on more than 2250 kms. on the main trunk routes. Every possible effort is being made to electrify these routes in about 3 to 4 years time. Proposals are also on the anvil for sanctioning further electrification schemes on the main routes covering another 1138 kilometres for the following sections :

Itarsi-Bhusawal	301 kms.
Itarsi-Nagpur	298 „
Balharshah-Wardha	133 „
Kazipet-Sanatnagar	167 „
Bhopal-Nagda	239 „

With these, the entire trunk route between Delhi and Madras, Delhi-Bombay via Central Railway as well as Delhi-Secunderabad would get fully electrified.

During 1981-82, Waltair-Kirandul section (387 kms) has been energised.

22. An outlay of Rs. 55 crores is likely to be made on Metropolitan Transport Projects during the current year against Rs. 33.76 crores spent last year. The allocation for the next year is Rs. 50 crores. Trial runs between Dum-Dum and Belgachia on Calcutta Metro Railway are being made. Work on other sections is also progressing satisfactorily. The progress of work on Delhi Ring Railways is ahead of the schedule and this system would become operational by June this year well in time for Asiad '82.

23. The Railway Research, Designs & Standards Organisation at Lucknow is actively engaged on development of new designs of electric and diesel locomotives, wagons and coaches to keep in line with the latest technology for meeting the growing and special needs of the Railways. The latest in the series is the development of a prototype electric locomotive for haulage of Rajdhani Express trains; A design of an air-conditioned double-decker coach has been finalised; this will eliminate the problem of inadequate ventilation in the existing design of these coaches. A design of wagons suitable for heavier and longer trains of 7500 tonnes has also been developed. For fixing the priorities of various research and development programmes, a corporate plan for this Organisation has been drawn up.

24. Catering services on Railways is another important area attracting constant public complaint. Both efficiency of service and quality of food have to be improved. Some of the aspects needing attention are : adoption of modern culinary techniques; use of modern kitchen gadgets and equipment; ensuring of cleanliness of kitchen establishments; training of catering staff; surprise

checks for detection of adulteration of food; and prompt investigation of public complaints for taking up corrective action.

25. I am glad to inform the House that a major step forward towards facilitating movement of import and export traffic in ISO containers was taken during the year with the pilot project of an Inland Container Depot at Bangalore becoming functional in August, 1981. Movement of ISO container traffic is rapidly progressing both ways between Bangalore Cantt. and Madras. The second pilot Inland Container Depot for which necessary infrastructural facilities have already been completed at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi is expected to be commissioned shortly. Keeping in view the growing needs of international traffic, several Inland Container Depots have been planned at other centres in the country and techno-economic surveys have already been undertaken for developing such facilities at Tughlakabad and Ahmedabad.

26. The House will recall that during the budget speech last year my predecessor had announced that Railways would undertake a special programme for development of tourism. To implement this programme, a separate Directorate of Tourism was set up in the Railway Board from May 1981 for devising measures aimed at offering convenient, comfortable and attractive rail travel facilities to foreign tourists. A pilot project—Palace on Wheels—is proposed to be launched from October this year in association with the Government of Rajasthan. I had the privilege of flagging off the promotional journey of this train on the 26th January, 1982. Depending on the experience gained, it is hoped to introduce in a phased manner similar special tourist trains in other parts of the

country in co-operation with the concerned State Governments.

27. Other measures for promotion of tourism under consideration include plans for opening of outlets abroad for the sale of INDRAIL tickets which offer unlimited travel by rail, provision of the facility of advance reservations of rail journeys at various overseas centres, preparation of special tourist time-tables offering a selection of itineraries of varying durations etc. These measures would be supplemental to the overall tourism promotion schemes of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation for increasing the flow of tourist to India and for helping in augmenting the country's foreign exchange resources which are already under severe strain.

28. It was an important event in the history of Indian Railways, when, on their initiative, the Sixth Session of the Conference of Top Railway Executives of Asia and the Middle East (IREAME) was organised in October last.

International
Railway
Co-operation 18 countries of the region participated in the conference. It provided a unique opportunity for senior railway officials to have a constructive exchange of views, share their experience and adopt a constructive programme of action for greater co-operation among these international railways. It is also proposed to launch an Asian Railway Decade for undertaking common action in the field of tourism promotion, development of inter-modal traffic and other related fields of railway transport.

These international exchanges would greatly help the Indian Railways in a variety of fields.

29. The problem of crimes affecting the safety and security of railway passengers and their belongings has been causing deep concern.

Crimes
affecting
Safety of
Railway
Passengers

I want this problem to be tackled effectively within the shortest possible time. We are already helping the State Governments to augment the strength of the Government Railway Police by the Railways sharing 50 % of the cost. Some of the measures taken to check incidence of robberies/dacoities in trains are escorting of important passenger trains at night by armed guards of the Police, patrolling at stations, platforms, waiting halls, surveillance over criminals and known bad characters, setting up of special squads of the CID by certain State Governments for effective investigations of important crime incidents etc. Investigations are also being made to improve the safety locking arrangements in the compartments and provision of flasher lights outside ladies' compartments, improvement in vestibules to prevent unauthorised entry etc. I also propose to hold a conference of Chief Ministers of the State Governments for discussing this important problem and to devise ways & means of reducing the incidence of crime to the barest minimum.

30. I am fully alive to the mal-practices prevalent in the booking offices for reservation of berths and seats and certain unscrupulous travel agencies operating in collusion with railway staff. I propose to intensify vigilance checks and devise ways and means of plugging the loopholes to the extent possible. One major factor which is contributing to the mal-practices in the reservation offices is demand for berths outstripping the availability of space in the trains.

31. It must be recognised that it is the Man behind the wheel who keeps it moving. The present high

level of Productivity reached by the Railways would not have been possible but for the unstinted co-operation and dedicated service rendered by all ranks of railway workers. The year 1981-82 was indeed a unique year when industrial peace prevailed in the railway sector.

Industrial relations

In this vital field, enlightened management has to play a key role. It becomes their prime duty to take constant care of the staff working under them and make every possible effort to settle grievances by negotiations rather than allowing them to become grounds for agitations. I would like the railway management to continue to pursue this policy of harmony in labour relationship meaningfully.

32. From 1st August 1981, certain substantial improvements in the rates of running allowance and re-structuring of cadres for running staff were brought about. This improved the emoluments of nearly a lakh of running staff at an estimated cost of over Rs. 10 crores per annum. It is for the first time that an in-built incentive element for running staff to move trains quicker and incidentally earn more has been introduced.

33. We have also solved the problems of statutory canteen employees by classifying them as railway employees from October, 1980. This will provide them substantial benefits.

34. Special efforts were also made during the year to improve on the induction of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in railway services. By the end of March 1981, 3.3 lakhs Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees were in regular service on the Railways. As a percentage, it works out to 20.9% of the total railway staff.

35. There were 2.6 lakh casual labourers on the Indian Railways at the end of 1980-81 who were awaiting absorption in regular service. Instructions have been issued to Railways to fill up group 'D' posts essentially from amongst this class of workers. A number of posts have been created for this purpose. This programme of absorption of casual labour in regular service is now being undertaken in a phased manner.

36. In accordance with the Railways' policy of providing quarters to staff on a programmed basis, construction of 8,263 units of quarters is expected to be completed during the year 1981-82. With the addition of these units, the cumulative total number of quarters on the Railways at the end of the year will be about 5.76 lakhs. Another 7,144 additional units are proposed for construction during 1982-83.

37. Adequate attention is being paid for improving health standards and treatment of sickness of railway employees by modernisation of Railway Hospitals at Bombay, Jamalpur, Sealdah, Allahabad, Jodhpur, Moradabad, Lumding, Chakradharpur, Bondamunda, Ajmer, Sonapur, Vijayawada and Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 1.30 crores. 204 additional beds would be provided in the various hospitals as well. The construction work on setting up a Railway Cancer Institute at Varanasi is likely to be completed by the end of 1982-83. This will go a long way in providing medical relief to railway cancer patients.

38. The two public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Railway Ministry viz. RITES and IRCON have made rapid strides during 1981-82. RITES is likely to achieve a turnover of Rs. 14 crores during 1981-82 as compared to Rs. 10.6 crores in 1980-81. The Company is continuing to show

Public sector undertakings

profits and declared a dividend of 25% during 1980-81. It has on-going assignments in Nigeria, Iraq, Jordan, Philippines and Ghana. Recently the Company bagged a major contract in Zimbabwe and contracts for management support in Mozambique and Zambia have commenced. Contracts for survey of new lines in Algeria and Iraq have also been secured. In short, the Company has successfully established itself as a front line consultancy firm in the international field.

39. The business of construction work secured by IRCON during 1981-82 is likely to exceed Rs. 310 crores as against Rs. 69.3 crores during 1980-81. This Company is expected to earn a profit of Rs. 140 lakhs during 1981-82. Recently it achieved a major break-through in securing a highly prestigious work for the construction of a railway line costing about Rs. 225 crores in Iraq against stiff international competition. It has also bagged a contract for supply of signalling spare parts for Nigerian Railway Corporation.

40. As the House is aware, 1982 has been declared a Productivity Year. Productivity registered substantial improvements in various facets of railway working during 1981; this happy trend will be maintained during 1982 and improved upon.

41. Safe running of trains, which is vital not only for restoring the faith of the people but also for achieving still higher productivity, will receive the highest priority at my hands. My colleagues and I, and the Chairman and Technical Members of the Board intimately connected with the safety aspect, will visit all the Divisions of the Railways on a programmed basis to inculcate safety consciousness at all levels and to locate and rectify on-the-spot lacunae in the implementation of procedures and short-circuit methods of working adopted

at the field level. These visits will be preceded by detailed inspections of the Divisions by high level monitoring teams functioning directly under the Railway Board.

42. Freight train operations will further be streamlined. The policy of closure of steam locomotive repair sheds, consequent on the change of mode of traction to diesel or electric, will be pursued vigorously. Transit time will be reduced by closure of intermediate marshalling yards in cases where they have become redundant under the changed operating pattern, or by bypassing them. Efforts are also on to close down transshipment and repacking points wherever possible to avoid unnecessary detentions to wagons, as also thefts and pilferages.

43. A new thrust will be given to the rationalisation of the system of moving parcels. It is proposed to organise parcel "liners" for carrying parcels on a nominated day in the week on important routes, in full "Jumbo" rakes on guaranteed transit time schedule. It is also proposed to initiate a scheme of "own your space" for carrying parcels on important passenger trains. Under this scheme, the space will be specifically earmarked for a major customer on request by charging higher parcel rates.

44. The drive against ticketless travel will be pursued vigorously, as also the effort for minimising claims for compensation on account of thefts and pilferages.

45. Higher targets have been laid down for stepping up the revenue earning goods traffic to 230 million tonnes, net tonne-kilometres to 168 billion and so on. Every one of the efficiency indices will be closely watched and monitored purposefully to ensure that higher productivity all round is achieved during the year. It is proposed to institute a "Productivity Shield" to be given,

as a national award, to the zonal railway which shows maximum improvement during the year in overall efficiency, on the basis of prescribed efficiency indices.

46. I have already directed the General Managers of the Railways and Production Units to initiate measures to achieve a 10% improvement in productivity all round.

47. I have directed the Railway Board to examine the feasibility of inducting an expert engineering body to have a close look at the layout of the railway workshops, the incentive scheme in force and the procedures that have come into force over the decades so as to assess what is needed by way of re-vamping and re-orienting the practices and procedures to achieve the much-needed improvement in productivity coupled with adequate quality control.

48. I also propose to launch a massive drive for tree-plantation in railway premises, and to create a suitable machinery at a reasonably high level by suitable re-adjustments to make this effort a purposeful one. Railways, with the extensive resources of land and manpower, should be able to achieve significant results in this regard.

49. In short, my aim will be to ensure increased productivity all round, through disciplined, sincere and conscientious efforts on the part of all railwaymen. In this we will adopt as our motto the slogan suggested by our venerable Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, namely "Shram Eva Jayate"

(Interruptions)

FINANCIAL REVIEW

50. Before I present the revised financial results of the current year, and

what I foresee for the next year, let me, as is customary, make a review of the financial results of the last completed year. The

Actuals for 1980-81 Revised Estimates of gross, traffic receipts for 1980-81 and total expenditure were anticipated to be Rs. 2707.22 crores and Rs. 2435.13 crores respectively. When the financial accounts of the year were finally closed, the gross traffic receipts fell short of the Revised Estimates by Rs. 83.20 crores and the total expenditure went up by Rs. 61.40 crores.

Of the shortfall in gross traffic receipts, freight traffic alone accounted for Rs. 70.59 crores. Another factor contributing to the variation was un-realised earnings going up by Rs. 11.26 crores. In physical terms, the freight traffic carried was in fact 0.94 million tonne more than what was anticipated in the Revised Estimates. The shortfall in financial terms was attributable to a slight change in the product mix and an optimistic assessment of the yield of revenue for every million tonne of goods carried. The un-realised earnings, namely what remains under Traffic Suspense also went up as some State Electricity Boards and other Public Sector Undertakings could not pay the railways dues before the close of the financial year.

Working expenses registered an increase simultaneously with the enhancement of the traffic effort, necessitating large scale repair activities for bringing back the sick rolling stock into service, which in turn meant heavier consumption of repair materials. Increases in the costs of rolling stock spares, components and miscellaneous stores also added to the over-run.

51. The Budget Estimates for 1981-82 placed the gross traffic receipts at Rs. 3276.75 crores. Deducting the value of concessions amounting to Rs. 3.40

Revised
estimates
1981-82

crores announced while winding up the general debate, the gross traffic receipts got reduced to Rs. 3273.35 crores. The latest anticipation is that the gross traffic receipts may now be around Rs. 3541.80 crores i.e. Rs. 265.05 crores more than in the original Budget. This takes into account the additional earnings both on account of adjustments in fares and freights made during the year and increase in traffic carried.

The working expenses are expected to be Rs. 250 crores more than what was indicated in the Budget (Rs. 2464.64 crores). The increased expenditure has essentially arisen out of certain post-budgetary factors like grant of additional instalments of Dearness Allowance to staff coupled with steep increase in cost of petroleum products including diesel oil, steel and other inputs. Parliament has already approved of Supplementary Demands for Grants aggregating Rs. 186.79 crores (net). The balance of Rs. 63.21 crores is sought to be adjusted through the Revised Estimates.

The surplus for the year which was earlier estimated at Rs. 49.89 crores is now expected to be Rs. 51.84 crores. After appropriating Rs. 46.13 crores on expenditure chargeable to Development Fund, the net available surplus would be Rs. 5.71 crores which would be adjusted against the outstanding deferred dividend liability.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1982-83

52. The Railways hope to reach another milestone during 1982-83 by carrying 230 million tonnes of originating revenue-earning goods traffic. A growth rate of 5 per cent in sub-urban and 3 per cent in non-suburban passenger traffic is also envisaged during the year.

Higher tar-
gets of traffic

Based on these vital assumptions, the Budget year 1982-83 is expected to yield gross traffic receipts of Rs. 3914.34 crores i. e. Rs. 372.54 crores more, at the existing level of fare and freight rates, than the Revised Estimates of 1981-82.

The ordinary working expenses are estimated at Rs. 3052.90 crores viz., Rs. 338.26 crores more than the Revised Estimates of 1981-82. This figure reflects the effect, for the whole year, of the increases in prices of diesel oil, electricity, additional dearness allowance instalments, ration subsidy to staff of Railway Protection Force etc. which have taken place on varying dates during 1981-82. Some provision for covering the increases in prices of other consumable stores has also been included in the estimates. Besides, additional expenditure arising out of increased utilisation of capacity of workshops and sheds for repairs and maintenance to rolling stock to overtake partially the heavy backlog in maintenance, vitally needed for safety of operations has also been provided for. Provision has also been made for additional expenditure to meet the needs of higher level of goods and passenger traffic. The additional expenditure has been assessed keeping in view the impact of the economy measures adopted by the Railways.

53. Economy in expenditure has been engaging our utmost attention. To ensure effective control over expenditure, an Additional General Manager on each Railway Economy in way and an Additional expenditure Divisional Railway Manager on each Division has been entrusted with this job exclusively. Detailed instructions continue to be given to the General Managers by the Railway Board identifying the areas where economy cuts could be applied so that wasteful expenditure is eliminated to the maximum extent possible. The

Railway Board is also keeping a close watch over their implementation. As a result of these sustained economy efforts, Rs. 43 crores by way of recurring and non-recurring expenditure have been saved to end of December, 1981.

54. It is proposed to step up the contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs. 350 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 500 crores in 1982-83. This becomes absolutely necessary for progressing the rehabilitation of critical operating assets. This will enable a slightly faster clearance of accumulation of arrears of renewal of track, signalling and telecommunication equipment, over-aged coaches, wagons and locomotives and contribute towards safer running of trains and removal of speed restrictions for movement of traffic, within the overall constraints imposed by the Plan allocation. I would have liked to provide for a far greater amount but the overall constraints are a limiting factor.

55. Appropriation to Pension Fund is also sought to be raised from Rs. 100 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 150 crores in the Budget for 1981-83 to meet the higher incidence of Pension payments arising out of increase in emoluments of employees and payments of dearness allowance instalments to pensioners etc.

56. The total working expenses thus aggregate to Rs. 3666.64 crores against gross traffic receipts of Rs. 3914.34 crores, yielding a net revenue of Rs. 247.70 crores. This would not be sufficient to meet the following liabilities. The anticipated dividend liability is Rs. 405.12 crores. Besides, Rs. 109.79 crores would be required for meeting expenditure chargeable to Development Fund and part liquidation of indebtedness to General Revenues. The indebtedness to General Revenues both under Development Fund and Deferred Dividend Liability would aggregate to Rs. 597.74 crores at the end

of 1981-82. Carrying this heavy debt liability year after year adversely affects the overall financial resource position of the Railways. It is, therefore, essential to make a beginning in the discharge of this long outstanding indebtedness. Furthermore, this is an essential requirement of sound financial management. If all these factors are taken into account, the gap in resources would be around Rs. 261.45 crores.

57. I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that subject to any adjustments that may become necessary later on, the Budget projections for 1982-83 have been generally based on the recommendations on the Railway Convention Committee applicable upto the year 1981-82, except in regard to the need-based stepping up of the contributions to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Pension Fund. The Railway Convention Committee's approval to these increases and the continuance of the existing arrangements, pending finalisation of their recommendations, has been sought.

58. The magnitude of the problems detailed above has compelled me to reach certain hard decisions in the overall financial interests of the country and the Railways.

PROPOSALS

59. Before I delineate my proposals, it appears necessary to explain the basic factors which have widened the gap between cost of transportation and its recovery through the present fare structure. Amongst the transport services rendered by the Railways, passenger and other coaching services are heavily subsidised, particularly suburban services and second class ordinary. Presently, the quantum of annual subsidy on these services is as high as Rs. 416 crores. Even though some fare revisions took place in July, 1980 and April, 1981, these revisions

Rationale

were still far below the economic levels. The continued exemptions from the surcharge of 10% introduced from 15-7-1980 for travel upto 100 kms. and 5% surcharge from 1-4-1981, for travel in second class ordinary upto 200 kms., have further widened the gap between cost of service and recovery. Since the tariff is being artificially kept low the Railways are being hard put to render the service expected of them.

60. The National Transport Policy Committee and the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee have both stressed the imperative need for rationalisation of fare structure and its alignment with cost. The National Transport Policy Committee has even pointed out that the Railways' cost of carriage of short distance passengers is much higher than that of the roadways and, therefore, there is need for the railway tariff being re-structured so as to discourage short distance traffic coming to the Railways. Besides, the railway fares are far lower in comparison with the fare charged by the road transport services. In the overall interests of national economy, it is considered prudent that this imbalance should be progressively corrected.

61. Rail transport is going to be under severe strain because of appreciable increases taking place in productivity in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Naturally, the demand of freight traffic must have precedence over passenger traffic. Travel should be undertaken only when it is a 'must'. This would also be a welcome step in reducing overcrowding.

62. I am also of the firm conviction that any increase in fare and freight rates should not unduly burden the common man. I have, therefore, decided to completely exempt monthly season tickets—first class and second class suburban and non-suburban—from the

proposed fare hike, despite all the economic and financial considerations pointing to the contrary. I am sure the House will appreciate this gesture on my part at considerable sacrifice to the Railways. My proposals for raising additional resources are :

SECOND CLASS ORDINARY (*Suburban and Non-Suburban, other than season tickets*)

- (a) The exemptions given with effect from 15-7-80 (from 10% surcharge upto 100 kms.) and from 1-4-1981 (from 5% surcharge upto 200 kms.) are proposed to be withdrawn and the fares rounded off to the next higher multiple of 10 paise.
- (b) It is also proposed to revise the fares of this class from 1-4-82 as under :—
 - (i) fares upto 400 kms. will be increased by 4 paise for each block of 5 kms.;
 - (ii) fares from 401 kms. to 800 kms. will be increased by 3 paise for each block of 5 kms. and
 - (iii) for distances over 800 kms. the fare will be raised by 2.5 paise per 5 kms.
- (c) The minimum fare will be raised from 50 paise to 70 paise.

SECOND CLASS MAIL/EXPRESS (*other than season tickets*)

I also propose to increase the fare for this mode of travel on the same basis as for Second Class Ordinary.

The minimum charge will also be raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.50.

AIR-CONDITIONED CHAIR CAR

It is proposed to increase the fare for this class as follows :—

- (a) upto 250 kms. No change
- (b) 251 kms. Increase by 2 and paise per km. above

FIRST CLASS AND AC TWO-TIER SLEEPER

It is proposed to increase the First Class and AC Two-Tier Sleeper fares as follows :—

- (a) upto 250 kms. No change
- (b) 251 kms. Increase by 2 and paise per km. above

SURCHARGE ON AIR-CONDITIONED 2-TIER SLEEPER

At present a surcharge is levied at Rs. 15 upto a distance of 1000 kms. and Rs. 25 for longer journeys. It is proposed to re-adjust the levy of surcharge as under :—

- upto 500 kms. Rs. 15 per ticket
- 501 to 1000 „ Rs. 25 per ticket
- 1001 to 1500 Rs. 40 per ticket
- 1501 kms. and above Rs. 50 per ticket

AIR-CONDITIONED CLASS

It is proposed to increase the fares for this class by 10 paise per km. for journeys above 80 kms. subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 per ticket.

SLEEPER SURCHARGE

At present this charge is Rs. 5 per night for the first two nights, with no additional charge for the subsequent nights. It is proposed

to raise this to Rs. 8 per night for the first two nights, without modifying the condition regarding the subsequent nights being free.

SURCHARGE ON SUPERFAST TRAINS

These trains provide higher standard of comfort and give considerable value in the form of saving of time to the users. It is proposed to upgrade the surcharge as under :—

Air-conditioned Class	From Rs. 20 to Rs. 25
First Class and AC two tier sleeper	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 12
AC Chair Car	From Rs. 6 to Rs. 12
Second Class Sleeper	From Rs. 2 to Rs. 6

There will be no change in the surcharge for Second Class sitting accommodation on these superfast trains.

ADJUSTMENTS IN RAJDHANI FARES

It is proposed to increase the fares for Air-conditioned class and two-tier AC sleeper by 20% and AC Chair Car by 25%.

13 hrs.

ELIGIBILITY FOR FREE TRAVEL BY CHILDREN

To avoid misuse of the facility and disputes, I propose to reduce the age-limit for free travel by children from the present 5 years to 3 years. This is in fact only a restoration of the earlier age-limit which was increased during the International Year of the child.

CHANGES IN PARCEL FREIGHT STRUCTURE

It is proposed to implement the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee's

recommendations on the parcel freight structure. This Committee had pointed out that the Railways had incurred a loss of Rs. 25 crores in 1976-77 for the carriage of Parcel traffic and there were no compelling social grounds for running the services at a loss. It is proposed to group the Parcel traffic into six groups against fourteen at present with a separate scale or norm for charging. Relevant details of the basic scales and the charge per quintal have been given in the Memorandum explaining the proposals for adjustments in freight rates and fares, placed on the table of the House.

FREIGHT CHARGES

The exemption from levy of supplementary charges from 1-4-79, 15-7-80 and 1-4-1981 allowed in respect of certain commodities are proposed to be withdrawn so as to rationalise the freight rates. While withdrawing the exemptions it has been ensured that firewood, medicines, fodder (other than oil cake), kerosene oil and safety matches continue to enjoy the exemptions.

Some special concessional freight rates are in force for transportation of bananas and oranges. The existing concessions will be allowed to continue upto 30-6-1982, whereafter they will be withdrawn.

63. The revisions proposed will further narrow down the gap between the prevalent fare and freight structures and those recommended by the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee. Those recommendations, especially in regard to fares and freights can be fully implemented only over a period of time, quite extended in some cases as in the case of season ticket fares, and, therefore, any small steps taken now will help in reducing the time-lag.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

64. The anticipated additional annual revenue from these revisions is Rs. 172.60 crores from passenger traffic, Rs. 12 crores from luggage and parcels and Rs. 76.85 crores from freight traffic making a total of Rs. 161.45 crores, which would just cover the gap between traffic receipts and revenue expenditure, payment of Dividend to General Revenues, Development Fund expenditure and very limited liquidation of indebtedness to General Revenues. It will be appreciated that I have not provided for any additional resource mobilisation except to the extent required for balancing the revenue budget as explained.

CONCLUSION

65. I am grateful to the Members for listening to me patiently. I can only assure them that I will leave no stone unturned in improving the functioning of our largest transport undertaking in all the facets of its working. I am sure that the railwaymen at all levels will rise to the occasion and successfully meet the challenges facing them, as they have done on several occasions in the past.

13.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1106 in

Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1981, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3322/81]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF O. N. G.C. AND HYDROCARBONS INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1980 AND A STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL REPORT OF BONGAIGAON REFINERY & PETROCHEMICALS LTD. FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3323/82]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1980-81 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi,

for the year 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1980-81 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited New Delhi, for the year 1980.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3324/82]

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3328/82]

COMPANIES (ACCEPTANCE OF DEPOSITS) AMENDMENT RULES, 1982

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): On behalf of Shri A. A. Rahim : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. SR. 44 in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3325/82].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MODERN BAKERIES (INDIA) LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.
- (2) Annual Report of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT. 3326/82]

REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1981 UNION GOVERNMENT (COMMERCIAL) RE (i) COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. (ii) ALLOY STEELS PLANT DURGAPUR (iii) CENTRAL COAL WASHERIES ORGANISATIONS AND (iv) INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:—

(1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981—Union Government (Commercial) Part V—The Cotton Corporation of India Limited.

(2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the Year 1981—Union Government (Commercial) Part VI Alloy Steel Plant Durgapur.

(3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981—Union Government (Commercial) Part VII—Central Coal Washeries Organisation.

(4) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981—Union Government (Commercial) Part VIII—India

Tourism Development Corporation Limited.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3327/82]

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twelve minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

REPORTED KILLING OF 21 ARMY PERSONNEL IN AN AMBUSH NEAR IMPHAL BY PLA EXTREMISTS.

SHRI CRINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon ;

“Reported killing of 21 army personnel in an ambush of Military vehicles near Imphal on 19th February, 1982 by People's Liberation Army extremists.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : Sir, at about 10.30 A.M. on 19th February, 1982, a convoy consisting of three vehicles belonging to an Army Regiment carrying one officer, 3 Junior Commissioned officers, 36 other ranks and one

(Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar)

civilian was ambushed on Imphal-Ukhrul Road, in the East District of Manipur in between Yangangokpi and Litan villages. The leading vehicles of the convoy ran over an explosive device laid by the undergrounds. The device went off damaging the vehicle which went out of control. Simultaneously, the undergrounds started firing using automatic weapons as a result of which 20 Army personnel including an officer and one civilian were killed. 12 persons were injured, 2 of whom are in serious condition. The undergrounds took away one light machine gun, 5 self-loading rifles and one Sten Carbine.

2. Combing operations have been launched by the security forces to apprehend the culprits. A case has been registered in Litan Police Station under relevant sections of law and investigation is in progress.

3. Chief Minister, Manipur, visited the scene of occurrence on 20th February, 1982.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are deeply grieved that twenty of our Army personnel were massacred by the extremists in Manipur and two of them were seriously injured. Sir, the Statesman, in its Editorial today regarding this incident, has written that it is the worst incident that has happened in Manipur so far.

If we go into the records of what is happening there—I don't know whether my figures are correct, but the Hon. Minister will reply—in 1978 two of our Army-men were killed by the extremists; in 1979, 14 were killed; in 1980, 36 were killed, in 1981, 50 were killed and in 1982, in the first quarter, 20 army-men have been killed, making a total of 123 army-men killed by the extremists in Manipur during the last two or three years.

In another incident, 44 extremist prisoners escaped from the Imphal Jail in the Jail-breaking incident. In another incident, thousands of women demonstrated and Gheraoed as a result of which two of the extremists could not be arrested and they escaped.

I would like to know from the Minister, what measures is the Government taking, when incidents of this kind are taking place? We congratulate our Army personnel and the security forces who are doing wonderful work to fight the insurgency; but you will be surprised to know that the Army personnel themselves have said that it is becoming difficult for them because of the connivance of the Administrators, the civil servants, the police, the jail staff in condoning the rebels and the political set up that is prevailing in the State. They are rather abetting and helping the extremists in various ways.

I would like to know whether the Government is fully aware of this situation there? Whether the Home Ministry has done any home work to find out the basic causes for the happenings in Manipur, because the situation there is becoming most serious? In Manipur itself, we are told, the extremists number only 123. Some army-man, some spokesman of the Commander-in-Chief said: nothing doing, they are only 123. Sir, we have read the history of the guerilla warfare; How People's China was born out of the leadership of the Chinese guerillas and how the Kuomintang regime was completely liquidated like a house of cards. Therefore, we should not belittle the situation there by saying that they are only 123. Then how these 123 guerillas are killing 123 of yours and looted all your arms and weapons also? Unless there is some backing of the people there, the extremists cannot go on winning victories like this. Therefore, I ask whether the Home

Ministry and the Government of India has gone into the root causes? As far as I have studied this problem, I would like to bring before the Hon. Minister that in a small area like Manipur, one lakh people are on the unemployment register. If in a small area like Manipur one lakh people are unemployed, imagine what would be the frustration among these people, particularly among the educated unemployed people? If you want to go to Imphal, then perhaps there is no road communication from Delhi. They are completely cut off from the main centre.

Has the Government thought of trying to win over and to bring back these people to the mainstream of the composite Indian culture? Secondly what steps have been taken to see that agriculture there improves? What steps have been taken to see that the infrastructure there improves? What steps have been taken to give jobs to at least 10 thousand unemployed people there in a year? What economic measures have been taken to see that their living conditions improve? You will be surprised to know that the 2,000 tonnes of rapeseed oil that was sent to be sold among the people there, has been sold in black-market in Calcutta. Then how do you make these people contented when they don't get anything. We are thankful to our securitymen for doing their job, but military solution is no solution to the problems where people remain discontented. So, on this I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, what are the concrete measures that have been taken to see that the people of Manipur economically, socially and politically also are brought into the mainstream of our composite Indian culture.

There was a report that there is going to be a coordination establish between the Manipur extremists—

PLA extremists—and the Naga extremists also. And the Chief Minister of Manipur himself has said that some foreign hands are involved in this movement. So, has the Government tried to find out whether this movement is really a secessionist movement or is really a movement out of the frustration of the people there?

Has the Government made any political study of this problem?

Last year, perhaps the Government had sent a very high-level team to study the problem in Manipur and Mr. Burney was in the Study team. He, I think, now is Lt. Governor. But what is the report of the Study team? It must have been placed before Parliament as to what study has this team made and what are the problems of the people of Manipur?

Lastly, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some of these extremists have their base in Burma where there is no co-ordination between the Burmese and the Indian Government? What steps have been taken to see that the base-camp, from where they operate on our soil, is destroyed? Perhaps there is no co-ordination between the Indian and the Burmese Government on this. I would like to know whether any talk between the Burmese and our Government has started to study the problem? These are the main things that I would like to know from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : At the outset, I would like to share the concern and anxiety shown by my Hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi about the incidents of violence indulged in by the extremist elements in those parts of the area, specially in between Yangangokpi and Litan villages.

(Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar)

In the mean while, we have taken certain measures to curb the activities of these extremists in Manipur. As a result of these measures, the law and order situation in Manipur is generally under control at present.

In the area where extremists are operating, these sort of sporadic incidents like the one that has happened on the 19th of this month do take place. But I can assure the Hon. Members in this House that security measures have been strengthened and Government is fully alive to the situation created by these extremists and some misguided elements in Manipur.

The Army authorities in their operation against the extremists in Manipur are getting all assistance from the Government and also from the people of that area.

My Hon. friend has mentioned that some groups of ladies had obstructed the army people to arrest some of the extremists. Yes, there are a few incidents, we know ; but I must say on the whole people are cooperating with the army people to apprehend the extremists.

The Hon. Members will also appreciate that it is important to take firm action to deal with anti-national elements so that normalcy prevails and that the people of the area can concentrate their energies towards development of those areas.

I also join to pay my compliments to the Jawans who are doing Yeoman's service to the country in those difficult areas.

My friend has asked one or two important questions like what are we doing for the development of those areas and also about our concern about the jail-breaking incidents.

I will first speak on the measures we are taking to curb jail-breaking in those areas.

Of course, during the last two years, 3 or 4 jail breakings might have come to our notice. And the latest incident was on 11th January 1982 when 22 persons escaped from the jail. The concern of the Home Ministry and Government of India about these jail breakings has been conveyed to the State Government. A series of steps have been taken by the State Government to strengthen the jail administration and to tighten security measures—e.g. 75 confirmed prisoners have been transferred to jails outside the State. Secondly, jail staff have been augmented substantially. Those suspected of having colluded with the prisoners have been suspended. So, we have taken these steps also. Segregation of extremists from ordinary prisoners has also been done. Action on the various suggestions for strengthening the security of the jails made by CRP and other agencies has also been taken. Over and above this, the Chief Minister is also taking proper steps in this regard.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI ; What about the foreign hand ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is dealing with the internal situation.

He will come to that point also.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : These are the few steps which we are taking, to see that jail breaking is no longer possible.

His next question was : what are the measures taken for ensuring developmental activities in Manipur ? I can tell him that special attention is being paid for the accelerated development of Manipur. I can give an example : the *per capita* Plan outlay during the 6th five year plan for

Manipur is Rs. 2,243/- as against the all-India average of Rs. 872/-. From this he can imagine how much care we are taking, to develop this area.

Over and above this, a Committee of Ministers has also been constituted, with the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs as convenor to remove obstacles and bottlenecks in the path of development, and to accelerate progress. This Committee is meeting periodically. Two or three meetings have already been held. Government have also approved special schemes of employment generation, such as agricultural development, mushroom cultivation, poultry, seed development, cooperative societies, village and small industries etc.—including handloom.

During the current year, Manipur has been allowed to go ahead with the implementation of Plan schemes for employment generation, with an outlay of Rs. 57 lakhs. Manipur Government has already trained 700 persons in various specialized schemes to promote self-employment. NEC has also constituted a committee to tackle the unemployment problem in the North East area. So, various steps have already been taken; many more will be taken, but the basic need is peace in the area. If peace comes, then all developmental activities will follow. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to go ahead with these programmes.

The next question put to me is about the link-up with the extremists—whether they are trying to come together. In this regard, I can inform the Hon. Member that Government are aware of the unhealthy interest some foreign elements are showing to encourage these extremists. We are aware that some extremists have come together. We are taking proper steps in this regard.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum) : Sir, what are these incidents, and what do they indicate? What happened, was not just a booby-trap explosion. There was a heavy inter-change of fire, and killing of 20 Army personnel and one civilian. Twelve were seriously injured. There was also the snatching away of large scale arms from the security personnel; and there is no arrest.

What does it mean? It means that hostiles are well armed and ambushes on the main roads are a frequent occurrence there. It indicates two things; weakness in the intelligence network and leaks in the security system. There is a report appearing in "The Hindu" dated 22nd February. It is reported that the Manipuri women organized a demonstration against the alleged trigger-happy behaviour of the Army, Police and the Security personnel. And it is also reported, and admitted in Army circles, that the insurgents or terrorists—whatever they may be called—enjoy the wide support of large sections of the common people, because the people are discontented and frustrated—because they suffer from regional imbalance, regional backwardness and backwardness on all fronts, i. e. social, economic and communication, and inequality, poverty and unemployment continue to exist and grow, on the one hand; on the other, there is concentration of wealth in a few hands.

Governments at the State and the Centre are neglecting the problems of the people and are doing very little, or nothing, for the solution of socio-economic problems there. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that this helps the insurgents, hostiles and hostile activities in the State? Secondly, do the political events and activities in such a sensitive border State like Manipur provide a fertile ground for insurgents, hostiles and hostile activity there? It is reported that the State Government there which

(Shri Gadadhar Saha)

came to power with the help of habitual defectors and merger of Congress (S) and Congress (I) after the President's rule was over, with Mr. Rishang Keishang as the Chief Minister with a sizeable majority in the Assembly, is under pressure from rivals. There is also a demand for change of leadership from groups of MLAs there. It is a fact that there are complaints of political interference, blocking anti-insurgency operations? It is a fact or not that there is an accusation that the former Chief Minister is hand in glove with the insurgents terrorists or?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making some allegations and you want the Minister to accept them. You are putting them in a very nice way.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is seeking some clarification.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : May I ask the Hon. Minister whether this kind of political situation and the political activities there are correct or not and help the insurgents in those terrorist activities?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : While putting questions my Hon. friend has alleged charges against some senior officials and other people in politics by saying that they had a hand with these extremist elements. I can say that the Government have no information of this kind; there is nothing like that. I totally deny whatever allegations he has made. About the development process in that area, I have already answered that and said that we have taken several steps in Manipur region to develop that area economically and socially. I have also mentioned about the steps in my previous answer. Then my friend was talking about the political set up. This question is not concerned with this. But I can say that the present Government is

taking every step to control these extremist activities in that region.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई (मेरठ): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस वाके का तस्किरा यहां हो रहा है और जो हादसा हुआ है, जिसमें 20 जवान आर्मी के मारे गये हैं और उस नाथ ईस्टर्न रीजन में जहां कि सो-काल्ड पीपल्स लिबरेशन आर्मी के लोग वहां के स्कून और वहां की ग्राम जिन्दगी को दरहम-बरहम किये हुए हैं, वहां के ग्रामों की परेशानियां बढ़ाये हुए हैं, उस सिलसिले में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दो-तीन सवाल करना चाहूंगी। बाकी लोगों ने काफी कह दिया है।

सबसे पहली बात यह है कि जो कर्मिग जनरेशन उस हिस्से की है, जिसकी अपनी ग्रीवान्सेज हैं, सबसे पहले हमें इस पर दो किस्म के ख्यालों को बनाना होगा, एक लांग टर्म पालिसी और एक शार्ट टर्म पालिसी कि उसके तहत हम क्या कर सकते हैं जिससे जल्दी से जल्दी सिचुएशन पर काबू पाया जा सके। मिनेट्री के आर्मीमैन जो कर रहे हैं, उनका एक जाब है, जिसके लिये उनको लगाया गया है और यह भी मैं कह सकती हूं कि उसमें उनको कामयाबी हासिल हो रही है, बहुत से एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स मारे गये हैं और पकड़े भी गये हैं। एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि कितने एक्सट्रीमिस्ट्स मारे गये और कितने पकड़े गये या कितनों ने सरेन्डर किया है और अब उनकी कितनी तादाद है?

आपने जो कहा कि 178 पकड़े गये अब 133 रहे गये हैं, यह मानने को तबियत कबूल नहीं करती कि वह तादाद इतना सही न बताये हुए है।

दूसरी बात जो वहां का सोशियो-इकानोमिक डेवलपमेंट है, उसकी तरफ सरकार ने क्या तवज्जह दी है। मुझे याद है कि पिछली दफा जब मणिपुर का बजट पेश हुआ था 43 करोड़ का 1981-82 का तो उस वक्त के मिनिस्टर ने, जो बजट पेश कर रहे थे, आश्वासन दिया था कि 100 परसेंट एसिस्टेंस देंगे, लेकिन जो बताया जाता है, अभी तक जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एलोकेशन किया था, उसका 10 परसेंट भी खर्च नहीं हुआ, खासतौर से हिल एरिया में सड़कों की कितनी दिक्कत है, एग्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट जो होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं है, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट नहीं है। वहां की जो खास प्राइवेट है, क्या उसके लिए कोई एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम करने के कोई स्पेसिफिक प्लान है ? एक तो पंच-वर्षीय योजना होती है और एक सालाना योजना होती है। सरकार ने उस रिजन की जबर्दस्त दिक्कतों को हल करने के लिए क्या शार्ट-टर्म पालिसी बनाई है, जिसके तहत हम उस इलाके के इकानोमिक डेवलपमेंट जल्द से जल्द तेजी लाएं ? क्या वहां के लोगों के फायदे के लिए कोई जाब-ओरियेंटेड प्रोग्राम शुरू किए गए हैं, जिससे वहां के नौजवानों को तसल्ली हो ?

पी एल ए के फाउंडर-मेम्बर, बिशेश्वर सिंह, को अभी तक नहीं पकड़ा जा सका है। उसके कुछ लैफ्टनैंट्स भी पैदा हो गए हैं, जो और मजबूती से काम कर रहे हैं। क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जो नागा नैशनल सोशलिस्ट कौंसिल बर्मा से अपेरेट कर रही है, वह नागालैंड, मिजोरम और मणिपुर के एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स, इस्ट्रिक्टिव फोर्सिज, जो उस हिस्से को मुक्त से अलग करने की बात करते हैं, के साथ मिल कर बार्डर पर खतरनाक हरकतें कर रही है, जिससे पूरे मुक्त

को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। कहा गया है कि बहुत से एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स बर्मा के जंगलात में भाग जाते हैं और जो आर्मी के पर्सनल मारे जाते हैं, उनका अस्लहा अपने साथ ले जाते हैं। उससे उनको और मजबूती मिलती है। क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में बर्मा सरकार और दूसरे पड़ोसी देशों से बातचीत की है, ताकि उनकी मदद से इन लोगों को पकड़ने में आसानी हो सके।

यह भी बहुत दुख की बात है कि वहां पर कई औरतें भी इन कार्रवाइयों में शामिल हैं। मैंने एक खबर में पढ़ा है कि 23 वुमैन-एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स ने चीफ मिनिस्टर के सामने सरेंडर दिया है। एक तरफ आर्मी अपना काम करती रहे और दूसरी तरफ डेवलपमेंट स्कीम्ज के तहत बार-फुटिंग पर काम होता चाहिए। हमें सिर्फ यह नहीं देखना चाहिए कि वहां के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया है, वह खर्च हो गया है। हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि क्या वह पैसा सही तौर पर खर्च हुआ है या नहीं और क्या वहां पर रोड्स, पुलों, शूगर और स्पनिंग मिलों और हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट का काम पूरा हुआ है या नहीं। वहां के लिए योजनाएं तो बहुत सी हैं, लेकिन यह देखना पड़ेगा कि उनके लिए काम कितनी तेजी से हो रहा है। जब तक वहां के लोगों में सेल्फ-कान्फिडेंस और सेल्फ रिलायंस पैदा नहीं होगा तब तक हम आर्मी के जरिये हालात पर वक्ती तौर पर काबू भले ही पा लें, लेकिन मुस्तकिल तौर पर काबू पाना मुश्किल होगा। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I am grateful to the Hon. member for giving us good suggestions. She has again talked about

(Shri Nihar Ranjan Lashkar)

the measures we are taking to develop that area. I have already answered this question. Once again, for the benefit of the Hon. Member I can say that during the Sixth Five Year Plan the per capita outlay for Manipur is Rs. 2243 against the all India average of Rs. 872. From this you can realise what further incentives we are giving in those areas. I have also mentioned in my first answer that there are several schemes to develop those areas and create employment potential. Over and above this, in Manipur, they have a Hill Area Committee consisting of all MLAs from hill areas to oversee amongst others, flow of plan funds to hill areas. This Committee is working there to coordinate these activities. Then there is a question about the insurgents and the extremists that had been captured or killed during the operation.

In September 1980 Manipur Valley was declared a Disturbed Area under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, and after that, 337 extremists have been arrested so far, 130 have surrendered and 40 have been killed in encounters. Our security people are taking measures to see that these extremists cannot operate in these areas.

Then, she was asking one question, whether the leader of this extremist group, Bisheshwar Singh has been arrested or not. Bisheshwar Singh was arrested on the 6th July, 1981 and he is under detention now.

She was also asking about the steps we are taking to see that these extremists are not sheltered in the neighbouring countries. We have been in constant touch with the Burmese authorities and they have been rendering us whatever assistance is possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri B. V. Desai. They have made your work very easy.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I associate myself with the sentiments and the concern of the Members in connection with the Manipur incident. But this incident is not an isolated one; there are so many incidents, not only in Manipur but almost the whole of the Eastern part of our country. It is a matter of great concern that such rebellious attacks on our personnel are taking place in that area. It is not only the law and order question and it cannot be tackled only on that basis. Some imaginative steps on a political basis are to be taken, if necessary. I would ask the Hon. Home Minister Giani Zail Singh whether as it is already two years' old and at least in 1982 he will be able to solve the Assam question. We have already lost Mizoram. Mr. Lal Denga is already on his way out. Before long all these rebels may get together and unite themselves. May I request the Hon. Home Minister to see that individually and politically these problems are tackled, and they are localised State-wise, for Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland etc., and the problems are solved? It is only a political solution that is necessary for this.

Secondly, whenever we ask the Hon. Home Minister whether there is a foreign hand in these areas, he says, "it is invisible, we are unable to see and even if we see we may not name it". It need not be invisible, because the entire department is at his disposal. He can see the whole of them. If he does not want to name them, at least he should try to delink the foreign hands from the local people there, through whom all these things are taking place. Actually, foreign countries are interested in balkanising our entire country and the most vulnerable part of our country is the Eastern one. If we do not take action in time it may be very late for us. Therefore, may I remind Gianiji, that as we have been in power for two years, the people are observing us as to whether

we are taking some imaginative political action, to see that these things do not happen. May I know the thinking of the Home Ministry in this direction and what action do they propose to take ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अच्छे सुभाव दिए हैं और मशविरा भी अच्छा दिया है। एक बात का तो मैं जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं समझता। उसका जवाब उन्होंने खुद ही दे दिया। पहले शंका प्रकट की कि ये जो गुप्त हाथ हैं वह बताते नहीं और साथ-साथ कह दिया कि बताना भी नहीं चाहिए। इस लिए मैं उनका मशकूर हूँ।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि काफी लम्बा समय निकल गया है, इन बातों का समाधान होना चाहिए और कोई ऐक्शन होना चाहिए। तो मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर से कहूंगा कि राजनीतिक मैदान में इन ऐक्शन भी कभी कभी ऐक्शन होता है। हमें स्ट्रेटेजी को देखना पड़ता है। यह जो लोकतन्त्र की प्रणाली है इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि सरकार लोगों को ऐसी ताकतों के साथ जाने से रोके। रोकने के लिए हमें अपने ऐक्शन से यह बताना है कि हम दुरुस्त हैं। अगर हम यह साबित कर दें कि हम दुरुस्त हैं तो उनके साथ जो लोगों की हमदर्दी है वह खत्म हो जायेगी। इसलिए कुछ मामलात में बात-चीत से निपटाने में काफी देर लगी है लेकिन हमने अब भी दरबाजे बन्द नहीं किए हैं।

मिजोरम के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार यहां पर दिए हैं वहां मिजोरम के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारी फराखदिली, देशभक्ति और वतन में रहने वाले लोगों को अंधाधुंध न मारने की नीति ने हमको प्रेरणा दी और लाल डेंगा से हमने बात शुरू की, यह जानते हुए भी

कि लाल डेंगा ठीक तरह से रास्ते पर आने वाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमने उनसे लम्बी बात चलाई और उसमें हमने साबित किया कि हमारी तरफ से वहां के लोगों के साथ इन्साफ करना, वहां के लोगों की कलचर, उनकी वे आफ लाइफ को बरकरार रखना, वहां के लोगों में देशभक्ति का जजबा पैदा करना और वहां के लोगों की बहुबुद्धी के लिए काम करना—यही हमारी नीति है। लेकिन हम यह बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते कि कोई भी इलाका छोटी-मोटी बात से इस बात के लिए तैयार हो जाए कि उसको अलाहिदा कर दो। अलाहिदगी की बातें जो हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया बिल्कुल क्लियर है और वह इसलिए क्लियर है कि हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोग, तमाम नीतिवान नेता लोग इस बात पर दृढ़ विश्वास रखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी इलाके में कुछ लोग अगर अलाहिदगी की बातें करते हैं तो उनको कुचल दिया जाए, खरम कर दिया जाए। इस मामले में गवर्नमेन्ट की जो डायरेक्शन है या जो काम हम आगे कर रहे हैं, मैं तसल्ली रखता हूँ कि आप भी अगर चाहेंगे तो मेरे पास आकर डिटेल में बात करके कन्विन्स हो जायेंगे कि हमारा रास्ता दुरुस्त है, ठीक है।

मनीपुर के सम्बन्ध में एक मेम्बर ने यह भी कहा कि वहां पर कभी सरकार बन जाती है और कभी टूट जाती है। हमारा सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेन्ट जो है वह इसके लिए जिम्मेवार है। जहां भी डिमोक्रेसी में ऐसा सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट होगा जैसे कि हमारे देश में है उसमें खूबसूरती भी बहुत है, शोभा भी बहुत है, वह लोगों को आजादी भी बहुत देती है लेकिन साथ साथ इसमें थोड़ी बुराइयां भी हैं जो कि उसके साथ

[श्री जैल सिंह]

साथ ही आती हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमने एक रास्ता अपनाया है और इस डिमो-क्रैटिक सेट-अप में हम कोई डिक्टेटराना कार्यवाही नहीं करते। वहां लोगों के नुमाइन्दे अपनी आजादी से अगर बदल भी जाते हैं तो हम इस बात पर भी शर्म खाते हैं कि कहीं खरीदे तो नहीं गए, हम खरीदना भी नहीं कहते क्योंकि वे भी नुमाइन्दे हैं। वहां की जो असेम्बली है वह कभी टूटती है, कभी इरादा कर लेते हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर को उठा लेते हैं तब गवर्नरी रूल करना पड़ता है और फिर कभी इकट्ठे होकर आ जाते हैं, कहते हैं मेजोरिटी हमारे पास है, हमारा लोकराज का सिस्टम कायम होना चाहिए तो हम प्रेसीडेंट रूल को रिवोक कर देते हैं। इसमें हमारा कोई कसूर नहीं है। कभी टूट जाए, कभी बन जाए—इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है, इसको बर्दाश्त करना पड़ेगा और इसके साथ साथ चलना पड़ेगा। आदमी ऐक्टिव है तो उस पर घूल भी पड़ेगी, अगर बिस्तर पर ही लेटा रहेगा तो स्नान करने की भी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। तो हम ऐक्टिव हैं, ऐसी बुराइयां आती रही हैं और हम उनको मिटाते रहे हैं।

14.55 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) STEPS FOR SATISFACTORY WORKING OF ATOMIC POWER PLANT UNITS OF KOTA, RAJASTHAN

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के तहत निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं :

केन्द्र सरकार का परमाणु विभाग राजस्थान प्रान्त के कोटा की दो अणु बिजलीघर इकाइयों को सुचारु रूप से चलाने में पूर्णतः असफल रहा है। यों तो प्रथम इकाई गत चार वर्षों में एक वर्ष में करीब 100 दिन आसतन बन्द रहती थी, परन्तु दूसरी इकाई के निर्माण के बाद ये दोनों इकाइयां इस वर्ष यानि सन् 1981-82 में करीब 200 दिन बन्द रहीं जिसके कारण प्रान्त की कृषि एवं उद्योग पर बड़ा आघात पहुँचा है। काश्तकारों, उद्योग-पतियों एवं राज्य को करोड़ों रुपयों की हानि पहुँची है। राजकीय एवं निजी उद्योगों का विशेषतः लघु उद्योगों का भविष्य अन्धकार में है। हजारों की संख्या में मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं। रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में बिजली के अभाव में पीने के पानी की समस्या ने गम्भीर से गम्भीरतम स्थिति पैदा कर दी है। परमाणु विभाग उक्त इकाइयों की मशीनरी एवं उसके पुर्जों को योग्य, निपुण एवं दक्ष वैज्ञानिकों एवं अनुभवी विशेषज्ञों के अभाव में ठीक करने में पूर्णतः असफल रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार देश एवं विदेश के अनुभवी वैज्ञानिकों एवं विशेषज्ञों की सलाह लेकर उक्त इकाइयों को सफलता पूर्वक चलाने में असमर्थ रही है।

यदि यही स्थिति चलती रही तो राजस्थान सन् 1981-82 के उत्पादन वर्ष में देश में उत्पादन की दृष्टि से सब से पीछे रहेगा और उक्त प्रान्त जो कि तीन चार वर्षों से लगातार अकाल की चपेट में है अकाल का सामना नहीं कर सकेगा और प्रान्त की जनता गरीबी की रेखा की ओर बढ़ेगी और रोगों से ग्रसित होकर मृत्यु की शिकार होगी।

अतः प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है कि वे खुद इस

समस्या को हल करने में विशेष दिलचस्पी से जिम्मेदारी लेकर दोनों अणु बिजली घर की इकाइयों को अनुभवी वैज्ञानिकों एवं विशेषज्ञों द्वारा सुचारु रूप से चलाने में सक्रिय कदम उठाकर राजस्थान प्रान्त की जनता को इस संकटमय घड़ी में उबार कर अपने आवश्यक कर्तव्य को निभावे।

(ii) NEED FOR INQUIRY INTO FAKE ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS IN U. P. RESULTING IN KILLING OF INNOCENT PERSONS.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था इतनी बिगड़ गई है कि लोग अपने को पूर्णतः असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं। डाकुओं का सफाया करने के नाम पर वहां की पुलिस ने डाकुओं से फर्जी मुठभेड़ का बहाना बनाकर सैकड़ों की संख्या में गरीब और निर्दोष लोगों को पकड़ कर गोली मार दी है और यह क्रम आज भी जारी है। पुलिस लोगों को उनके घरों से या रास्ते से पकड़ कर ले जाती है और रात को किसी गांव के पास अथवा जंगल में ले जाकर उनको गोली मार देती है और इस बात का झूठा नाटक रचती है कि डाकुओं से मुठभेड़ में डाकू मारे गए हैं। ऐसे मारे जाने वालों में बड़ा बहुमत पिछड़े-वर्गों, हरिजन और मुसलमान, दूसरे वर्गों के कुछ गरीब लोग भी हैं। इस प्रकार का झूठी मुठभेड़ का बहाना बनाकर लोग मारे गए हैं। इससे पूरे प्रदेश में आतंक छाया हुआ है और भय का वातावरण बन गया है। किसी भी व्यक्ति को यदि वह अपराधी भी है तो उस पर मुकदमा चलाए बिना, उसको बगैर अपनी सफाई का मौका दिए बिना पकड़ कर गोली मारना मानवीय अधिकारों के विपरीत है और ऐसी घटनाएँ केवल उसी देश और समाज में हो सकती हैं जहां कानून

और व्यवस्था के लिए कोई आदर न हो और जंगली राज्य हो। दूसरी तरफ आधुनिक हथियारों से सुसज्जित डाकुओं के गिरोह उत्तर प्रदेश में लोगों को घरों में, रेल गाड़ी में, बसों में लूट रहे हैं और हत्या कर रहे हैं। किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश का शासन इन डकैतों पर काबू पाने में पूरी तरह असमर्थ हो गया है।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में होने वाली इस प्रकार की हत्याओं की उच्चतम न्यायालय के जज से जांच कराई जाये। इसके लिए जो भी जिम्मेदार लोग हैं, उन्हें दण्ड दिया जाए और केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को तत्काल इस बात का आदेश दे कि वह फर्जी मुठभेड़ के नाम पर लोगों की हत्याएँ बन्द करें।

15 hrs.

(iii) SHORTAGE OF KEROSENE OIL IN GHAZIPUR DISTRICT IN UTTAR PRADESH.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों जब मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) का दौरा कर रहा था तो मुझे हर जगह यह शिकायतें मिलीं की मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। ब्लैक में मिट्टी का तेल ढाई रुपये से लेकर पांच रुपये तक बिकता है जब कि उसका दाम दो रुपये से भी कम है।

मिट्टी का तेल न मिलने के कारण विशेषकर गांव के लोगों में बड़ा क्षोभ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिट्टी का तेल आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपलब्ध है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की पूरी जरूरत को पूरा करती है, लेकिन फिर भी गाजीपुर में मिट्टी का तेल न मिलने से बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है।

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

मिट्टी का तेल न मिलने की तथा उसको ब्लैक पर बेचे जाने की शिकायतें बहुत हैं जो कि मुझे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों से भी मिली हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण सहकारी भण्डारों तथा कुछ लाइसेंस शुदा वितरकों से कराती है। अनेक स्थानों पर मैंने यह पाया कि ये वितरक और कोआपरेटिव भण्डार मिट्टी का तेल नहीं रख रहे हैं। कमी होने के कारण जो भी तेल उपलब्ध होता है वह ब्लैक में बिक जाता है।

मेरा पेट्रोलियम एवं रसायन मंत्री से आग्रह है कि वह गाजीपुर में अधिक मात्रा में मिट्टी का तेल पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करें तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह दें कि इसे कण्ट्रोल से मुक्त किया जाये ताकि पहले की तरह गाँव से लेकर शहर तक दुकानों पर मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध हो सके।

(iv) CRISIS IN COTTON MILLS

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I would like to raise the following issues under Rule 377.

A large number of cotton mills of the country are on the verge of closure due to demand recession. Huge stocks of cotton cloth are piling up and the financial position of those mills is deteriorating. Most of the mills are working below their capacity. The periodic labour unrest is another reason for the crisis in the cotton mills particularly in the northern region of the country. Almost all mills in this region are incurring losses due to steep rise in the prices of cotton and other inputs. Coal has to be moved by road and diesel generating sets are being used in the wake of power cuts, thereby adding to the production cost.

In view of the crisis, the proposal for modernisation of cotton mills has been pushed to the background. If remedial measures are not taken by the Government on a priority basis, the crisis faced by the textile industry will deepen further.

Therefore, the Government should relax credit norms to provide some relief to the mills. It is necessary to ensure supply of cotton and viscose fibre at stable and reasonable prices so that the production cost could be reduced. Proper incentives should be given for boosting the export of fabrics. At the same time, immediate steps should be taken by the Government of India to abolish import duty on viscose staple fibre and reduce the countervailing excise in order to ensure economic working of cotton mills and to save them from closure.

(v) NEED FOR SETTING UP A FISHING HARBOUR AT PARADIP PORT

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur) : The authority of Paradip Port of Orissa is facing a great difficulty in accommodating a large number of boats in the absence of a fishing harbour. About 500 mechanised and non-mechanised boats are operating in the Paradip area and those boats are being accommodated temporarily at wooden jetties in a very limited space inside the turning basin of the main harbour. The facility available for accommodating those boats is very inadequate.

The proposal to set up a fishing harbour at Paradip Port has been pending before the Government as far back as 1970. The estimated cost of the proposed fishing harbour has been updated from time to time. The Government of Orissa and the Paradip Port authority have requested the Centre to take up construction work of the fishing harbour at Paradip at an early date.

The increasing number of fishing boats in that area has created a problem to the port authority for accommodating them. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that a fishing harbour should be set up at Paradip.

As such, I demand in this august House that the Government of India should take an early decision on the above matter and a fishing harbour should be set up at Paradip Port of Orissa in the current financial year.

(vi) **NEED FOR SETTING UP A 50 MW THERMAL POWER STATION IN COIMBATORE.**

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : There are at present 105 textile mills in Coimbatore District with an installed capacity of 25.35 lakh spindles and 4,076 looms and employing about 64,000 persons. The annual production of yarn in these mills is around 82 million kgs. valued at Rs. 213 crores. Production of cloth is around 49 million metres. valued at Rs. 40 crores. The mills in Coimbatore District are a very important source of supply of yarn to the decentralised handloom, powerloom and knitting sectors, providing employment for lakhs and lakhs of workers and a means of livelihood for families depending on them.

Besides these textile mills, in Coimbatore there are hundreds of engineering foundries and other allied subsidiary industries, for which power is needed in substantial quantum. These foundries employ several thousands of people. These textile mills and foundries are subjected to 80 per cent power cut for nearly six to seven months in a year, with the consequence of throwing thousands of people out of employ-

ment, besides loss of production all over.

It is estimated that the textile mills in Coimbatore District alone require about 1,11,500 KVA of power. Their monthly requirements in 1980 was 40 million units, against which they were supplied with 28 million units by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. The balance requirements were met partly by self-generation of 9 million units. The total cost of self-generated power works out to Rs. 1.1 crores. If a part of this amount is invested for the establishment of a thermal power station in Coimbatore, with an installed capacity of, say, 50 MW, it will be possible to reduce the impact of power-cut on mills, maintain production and employment and reduce losses on this account. It would result in reducing the pressure on the State grid and enable the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to reduce power-cut on other large-scale, small-scale industries, agricultural sector etc.

The capital cost of a 50 MW thermal power station would be around Rs. 25 crores. When the textile mills themselves are ready to participate in the equity capital required for such a thermal power station, efforts should be made to set up this such needed thermal power station in the joint sector, with the participation of the State Government, the Central Government and, if necessary, with financial aid from international financial institutions. Since adequate water supply can be assured from Aliyar and Bhavani rivers, this station can be set up near Pollachi or Mattupalayam in Coimbatore district, from where power can be transmitted to these textile mills.

Since the livelihood of nearly a lakh of workers is involved, it is demanded that immediate steps should be taken by the Government to implement this purposeful proposition.

- (vii) **SERIOUS SITUATION CREATED DUE TO ALLEGED VICTIMISATION OF WORKERS WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE 19TH JANUARY INDUSTRIAL STRIKE.**

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, the working class of India registered their protest against the anti-labour, anti-democratic policies of the Government, as well as against high prices, by observing one-day token strike throughout the country, at the call of the National Campaign Committee of the Trade Unions. The Government, instead of negotiating with the workers, resorted to blatant misuse of the media under its control, and resorted to repressive measures. Victimisation of workers was resorted to well before and after the one-day industrial strike on 19th January. This has created a very serious situation in the country which has caused severe resentment among the workers. Today thousands of workers all over the country are observing Protest day by observing mass protest meetings. In Delhi also, the workers are observing the Protest day. A large number of workers are sitting in dharna before Sharma Shakti Bhawan.

I draw the attention of the Government to this situation and urge upon them all to withdraw victimisation and punitive actions, to withdraw lock-outs, lay-offs and to start negotiations with the workers' representatives and create congenial atmosphere in the country.

15.09 hrs.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up Legislative Business. Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, When will it be over?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will finish it by 4.10 p.m.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Not by 4.20, I suppose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know that you are sitting here. That is why I said 4.10.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move*.

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken in consideration."

As this House is aware, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India was the first development bank established in the country, by an Act of Parliament, on the 1st July, 1948. The Corporation was established with the object of providing medium and long-term credit facilities to eligible industrial concerns in India. The Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, was last amended in 1976. With the establishment of the Industrial Development Bank of India as the apex development bank and amendment carried out to the parent Act in 1964, the shares held by the Central Government and the Reserve Bank were transferred to the Industrial Development Bank of India which now holds 50 percent of the share capital in the Industrial Finance Corporation of India; the rest are held by nationalised and other scheduled banks, cooperative banks, insurance concerns and investment trusts.

IFCI provides financial assistance in the form of rupee and foreign currency loans, under-writing and/or direct subscription to shares/debentures as also guarantees for deferred payments and foreign loans to eligible medium and large sized industrial projects. Financial assistance from the Corporation is available for

setting up of new industrial projects as also for expansion, diversification and renovation of modernisation of existing projects.

The cumulative net financial assistance sanctioned by IFCI during 33 years of its service to industry aggregated to Rs. 1293.05 crores upto 30th June, 1981, for 1404 projects. Sanctions and disbursements by the Corporation during the last accounting year 1980-81 increased by 35.4% and 34.3% respectively over the preceding accounting year. Industries of high national priority and other selected industries of importance claimed 83.4% share of assistance sanctioned during the last accounting year.

Through its specially devised promotional schemes like the Technical Consultancy Organisation and Risk Capital Foundation, the IFCI provides much needed guidance to small and medium scale units and new entrepreneurs. It has sponsored the Management Development Institute and the Development Banking Centre to provide training in modern management techniques and thereby help in the development of entrepreneurship and managerial skills in different sectors of industry.

The Corporation has made considerable progress over the years and its activities in the financing and promotion of industries have greatly expanded. The experience gained in the functioning of the Corporation has emphasised the need to make certain amendments in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act. These amendments are aimed mainly at increasing the resources of the Corporation to meet its rapidly increasing requirements and expanding operations, removing unnecessary and irrelevant restrictions in the procedures and operational matters of the Corporation and expanding the list of business which the Corporation can undertake and the kinds of activities which it can assist so as *inter alia*

to allow the Corporation to participate effectively in consortium lending with other financial institutions. The objective is also to facilitate strengthening and widening of the organisational structure of the Corporation.

With a view to augmenting the resources of the Corporation, it is proposed to raise the authorised capital from Rs. 20 crores upto a maximum limit of Rs. 100 crores. It is also proposed to remove the provision which limits the borrowings of the Corporation to 10 times the aggregate of the paid-up capital and reserves. Further, it is proposed to allow widening of the shareholding base of the Corporation and also to enable the Corporation to accept deposits from various approved sources and borrow from approved institutions.

With a view to strengthening the organisational structure of the Corporation, it is proposed to make amendments to enable the Corporation to have officers at senior levels in accordance with its requirements, and to open new offices, branches or agencies as may be necessary.

It is proposed to widen the definition of industrial concern in the Act to bring it at par with the definition given in the IDBI Act so as to enable the Corporation to participate effectively in joint financing cases. Similarly, it is proposed to expand the list of businesses which the Corporation can undertake, for example, guaranteeing loans raised by industrial concerns from other institutions, purchasing stocks, shares and debentures from existing holders and undertaking merchant banking operations.

Details regarding some of the more important provisions of the Bill are given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill and it may not be necessary for me

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

to repeat them here. Apart from these important amendments, there are a few other amendments which are of a minor and consequential nature and I would not like to take any further time of the House in elaborating them.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration.”

Now, Mr. Sunil Maitra may speak.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank, Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation, combined together play a very important role in the implementation of the Government's Industrial Policy Resolution or whatever is left of it. Such being the case it is very strange indeed that Shri Pranab Mukherjee chose to rush this Bill through Parliament in such a hurry that you informed the House that only one hour has been allotted for discussion to such an important Bill. In this Bill the Government proposes to bestow on the Industrial Finance Corporation sweeping powers and if we compare the powers that have already been vested in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act of 1948 with that of Amending Bill that he is bringing before the House, you will find how sweeping the changes he is proposing to-day before the House. It is strange enough that the time allotted to discuss is only one hour. Is this the opportunity to review the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation ? What did it do in the

last 34 years ? Has it succeeded or failed ? With the time at our disposal it is not possible for us to examine even the outline, the functions of the Industrial Finance Corporation in the years of its existence and suggest as to what sort of powers should be bestowed on the Industrial Finance Corporation.

For the last 34 years this Government has been pursuing the policy of building capitalism in this country. In 1947 when this country became independent, it had 80 crores of hands but no capital excepting very little that was left with the Tata and Birlas. For the last 34 years they have been pursuing certain economic policies with the sole object of accumulating capital in this country. In so doing they resorted to these policies of indirect taxation, deficit financing and public borrowings and then allowing the monopoly houses to loot and plunder the indigenous market and reap profit in astronomical figures. The capital thus accumulated by plundering and looting the people, it is now being siphoned off through such institutions—Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank, Industrial Rehabilitation Corporation and so on and so forth.

Actually who were the owners of the Industrial Finance Corporation ? I am giving some examples. The Reserve Bank of India holds 2000 equity shares. Banks own 2500 shares. Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation and other investment trusts, co-operative banks hold 1000 shares. In the ultimate analysis, it is the people's money through which this Industrial Finance Corporation is being financed. It is ultimately this Industrial Finance Corporation which lends money to the industrialists. It is the people's money on which they depend. Shri Mukherjee proposes to bestow on

the Industrial Finance Corporation sweeping powers. It is being proposed to raise their authorised capital from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores. Now they can accept unlimited deposits. Previously, the limit was only Rs. 10 crores. Now this limit of Rs. 10 crores has been done away with. Now the Industrial Finance Corporation as per this Amending Bill can accept any amount of money. Then it can borrow. Previously the limit was Rs. 3 crores.

Now it is being sought to raise to Rs. 15 crores. How have you helped the industrial concerns. On the floor of this House in the last Session Shri Venkataraman informed the House that more than Rs 1000 crores of public money are locked up in the companies belonging to MRTP houses. To-day, I do not know how much of money of the Industrial Finance Corporation has been invested or has been given as loan or as an assistance in whatever shape that may be to the MRTP companies ? Till to-day we have not heard of the Government lending help to the medium and small scale companies. Most of the finance coming from the banking companies or the financial institutions such as the Industrial Finance Corporation or the Industrial Development Bank—80 to 90% of that money has gone to MRTP companies or to big business houses. To-day to the entire drive and thrust of the financial institutions including the Industrial Finance Corporation is to make MRTP companies still larger. With IMF deal already struck, it is not very difficult to think that in the days to come with all the restrictions on the MRTP Companies gone or almost gone, with all the restrictions on the FERA gone or almost gone, the stiff competition the medium and small sized companies are facing from the MRTP big companies. Can you imagine that ? Has the Industrial Finance Corporation been coming forward to lend

money to small and medium sized companies? What is the history ? What is the tradition ? How is money being invested ? In the scheme of investment of the Governmental money, including Industrial Finance Corporation I do not know how many instances the Finance Minister can quote to establish this point that this is not an institution of the big business houses, that this is not government of the big industrial houses. bestowing more powers, such sweeping powers, on the Industrial Finance Corporation means fleecing more of the people and passing on the funds to the big industrial houses.

To-day this House has a right to know how has the money with the Industrial Finance Corporation been spent ? How much of this money has been locked up in the concerns of the big business houses which comes within the purview of the MRTP Act. Because of these intentions, whatever may be the aims and objects written in the Amending Bill, it is our decided opinion that yet it is another which the Government of India has taken in order to help or assist the MRTP companies, the big industrial houses. Therefore, we oppose this Amending Bill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के भाई अभी बोल रहे थे।
उन्होंने.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : His name is Shri Sunil Maitra.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं तो इनको एल आई सी के पैरोकार के हिसाब से ही जानता हूँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसको मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज की मदद करने वाला बिल

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

बताया है। पर यह नहीं जानते हैं कि इस बिल के जरिये से वेस्ट बंगाल में किन-किन लोगों ने इनकी पार्टी से पैसा प्राप्त किया जो कि आज सारा बँडडैट हो कर रह गया है। वित्त मन्त्री जी बतायें कि वेस्ट बंगाल में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं ने कितने करोड़ रुपया उन बैंकों से प्राप्त किया है जिसमें से आज तक एक पैसा जमा नहीं कराया गया। अगर कोई मैनेजर बैंक का पैसा मांगता है तो गोली मार दी जाती है। इन बातों को मन्त्री जी को देखना चाहिए कि यह लोग इसका किस प्रकार दुरुपयोग करते हैं। यहां आपकी निन्दा करते हैं कि पूंजीपतियों से आप मिले हुए हैं, जब कि वास्तव में पूंजीपति सी० पी० एम० वाले लोग बन रहे हैं। अतः आपको इनका निरंतर ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इनके नेता लोग मल्टी नेशनल्स में भी बड़े लोग हो गये हैं, उनकी सम्पत्ति के बारे में विशेष तौर से आपको जानकारी करनी चाहिए।

यह बिल जो आपने प्रस्तुत किया है जिसके जरिये इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स को रिवाइव और आगे बढ़ने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता आप देंगे, वह ठीक लोग होने चाहिए। खराब नीयत वाले लोग और जो इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग करें उनको इस बिल से लाभ नहीं मिलना चाहिए। इसके लिए आपने क्या प्रावधान किया है ताकि ऐसे गलत लोगों को पैसा न मिल सके? मेरे यहाँ का एक पूंजीपति है जिसने मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल्स मिल को, जब आप कामर्स मिनिस्टर थे मैंने उस समय भी कहा था, सिक मिल बना दिया, उसने करोड़ों रुपया वहाँ से निकाल कर दूसरी इंडस्ट्री खड़ी कर दी और मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल्स मिल को खत्म

कर दिया। आज वह आपके इस इन्स्टीट्यूशन से 1 करोड़ रु० लेने की कोशिश कर रहा है, और आपके अधिकारी लोग उससे मिले हुए हैं और वह 1 करोड़ रु० ले लेगा और 3,500 मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे और आपका 1 करोड़ रु० भी फंस जायेगा। इस प्रकार के लोग इन संस्थाओं से पैसा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और आपका कोई नियंत्रण उन पर नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों से आप सावधान रहें। जो सफेद हाथी आपकी इस तरह की निगमों में बैठे हुए हैं उन पर जब तक आपका कंट्रोल नहीं होगा तब तक व्यवस्था ठीक से नहीं चल पायेगी। सरकार की नीयत ठीक है, हम चाहते हैं कि देश में उद्योग धन्धे बढ़ें। मगर सरकारी अधिकारी सारी पूंजी का सर्वनाश कर रहे हैं और अपने आपको मल्टी नेशनल बना रहे हैं। इसलिए इनसे आप बचिये, इन पर अंकुश रखिये तभी यह व्यवस्था ठीक से चल सकेगी और तभी सरकार की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने में हम ज्यादा योगदान कर सकेंगे।

आपने जो प्रावधान किया है उस में बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों के पदों के सृजन की बात है। यह बड़े अधिकारी तो चाहते हैं कि हर क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पद बनें ताकि उनके रिश्तेदारों को वहाँ काम मिले और उस संस्था को कटआउट करने का अवसर मिले। आप भी इसी प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति में लग गये और इसीलिये इसमें प्रावधान किया है कि इतने उच्च अधिकारी रखे जायेंगे। इतने ज्यादा उच्च अधिकारी रखने का मतलब यह है कि वह संस्था उन अधिकारियों की संस्था रह जायेगी और जनता का उससे कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होगा, देश आगे नहीं

बढ़ सकेगा, और ऐसी व्यवस्थाएँ चलेंगी जिससे बड़े-बड़े हाथी निगमों में पलते रहेंगे। इसलिये ज्यादा पदों की कायम करना ठीक बात नहीं है, जितने पदों की आवश्यकता है उतने ही बनाने चाहियें। बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी क्या कर रहे हैं। हमने राज्यों में देखा है कि जहां पहले 5 या 6 अधिकारी द्वारा टाइम स्केल में होते थे आज वहां 70, 80 होते हैं। छोटे सैक्रेटरी का पद भी सुपर टाइम स्केल में आ गया है। इस तरह से आप भी इन पदों का सृजन करके सारा कामकाज अधिकारियों के हाथ में दे देंगे और आप उन पर कोई अंकुश नहीं रख सकेंगे और वह हमारी व्यवस्थाओं को ठीक से नहीं चला सकेंगे। इसलिए ज्यादा अधिकारियों के पदों का सृजन करना ठीक नहीं है। जितनी आवश्यकता हो उतने ही आदमियों को रखा जाना चाहिये। यह तो आपको सुझाव देते रहेंगे कि डायरेक्टर जनरल बना दो, और ऊँचे अधिकारी बना दो, और इस प्रकार एक तांता चलता रहेगा। और अगर आपने इस प्रकार के निगमों में ऐसे लोगों को बैठा दिया तो वह ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे।

जहां पर भी आपने निगम बना रखे हैं वहीं करोड़ों रु. का घोटाला है। जैसे मैंने एक सवाल किया था खेतड़ी में कौपर प्रोजेक्ट का कारपोरेशन बनाया, उसमें 32 करोड़ रुपये के रिवट्स का घोटाला हुआ, जिसमें से सोना भी निकलता है, उस सारे पैसे को गड़बड़ कर दिया। उसके खिलाफ हमने शिकायत की

क्वैश्चन पूछा तो उसमें कहा कि इन्क्वायरी हो रही है, मगर आज तक कोई इन्क्वायरी नहीं हुई। जनता पार्टी के समय में वह सारा कैसे चला था, 25 करोड़ रुपया

एक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर लन्दन की फर्म से मिलकर खा गया, उसके बाद उसके खिलाफ किसी प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। आपसे क्वैश्चन पूछा तो आपने कहा कि इन्क्वायरी चल रही है, इसका जवाब नहीं दिया जा सकता।

ऐसे महाप्रबन्धक आपके नियुक्त हो जायेंगे, ऐसे अधिकारी नियुक्त हो जायें तो इन निगमों का निश्चित रूप से वंटाधार हो जायेगा। इसलिये इनके ऊपर अंकुश रखा जाना चाहिये। आपने 20 करोड़ से इसकी पूंजी 100 करोड़ बनाने की बात कही है लेकिन इस 100 करोड़ पर किसी अंकुश लगाने की बात नहीं कही। किस तरह से आप इस 100 करोड़ की हिस्सा पूंजी बढ़ाकर इस पैसे को कौन-कौन सी इंडस्ट्री में देंगे? जो इंडस्ट्री देश के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में अपना योगदान दें या ऐसी सिक इंडस्ट्रीज को पैसा दिया जायेगा जो सारे का सारा पैसा ब्लाक कर देंगी और उसके बाद दिवाला निकालकर ये लोग उसे बैंड-डैट्स में शामिल कर देंगे और देश को गड़बड़ी की व्यवस्था में पहुँचा देंगे? इसलिये जब तक इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे कि इतनी पूंजी आप बढ़ा रहे हैं, उसका कोई सदुपयोग होगा या नहीं, उस पूंजी से देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने में योगदान कर सकेंगे या नहीं, तब जाकर इस पूंजी को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। अगर इन पर अंकुश नहीं लगा, ये निरंकुश हो गये तो निश्चित रूप से सारा पैसा, जो आप दे रहे हैं, यह बर्बाद हो जायेगा। इस तरह से आपने जो नये प्रयोग में पैसा प्राप्त करने के लिये 3 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया अब 15 करोड़ उधार लगा सके, उसकी व्यवस्था की बात कर रहे हैं, तो पैसा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

कितना भी आप लगा दीजिये, मगर उसका सदुपयोग होना चाहिये, उसके जरिये देश की आर्थिक उन्नति का काम होना चाहिये और उस पैसे का ऐसे उपयोग हो जिससे हम हर क्षेत्र में आत्म-निर्भर बन सकें तब चाकर वह व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से बैठ सकेगी। इसलिये ऐसी व्यवस्था हमको निश्चित तरीके से आज करने की आवश्यकता है।

निगम को ऐसे औद्योगिक संस्थानों को पैसा देना चाहिए, जो हमारे देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने और उसे आत्म-निर्भर बनाने में योगदान दें। उन लोगों को पैसा नहीं देना चाहिए, जो उस पैसे का अपने पर्सनल फायदे के लिए दुरुपयोग करें और उन संस्थानों को भी समाप्त कर दें। इस प्रकार के लोगों और संस्थाओं के बारे में सावधान रहने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने इस बारे में कई नजीरें दी हैं।

मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में मेवाड़ टैक्स्टाइल मिल, भीलवाड़ा ने बैंकों से करोड़ों रुपये ले रखे हैं। वह एक सिक मिल बन चुकी है और उसकी हालत खस्ता हो रही है। अब वह अपने पुनरुत्थान के लिए निगम से एक करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त करना चाहती है। अगर सरकार ऐसी कम्पनियों और मिलों से सचेत नहीं रहेगी, तो उसका पैसा डूब जाएगा और सरकारी अधिकारी उसका दुरुपयोग करेंगे। मैंने पहले बताया है कि यह मिल मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फंड का 22 लाख रुपया और ई एस आई का मजदूरों का कांट्रिब्यूट किया हुआ 3 लाख रुपया खा गई है। अगर इस पूंजीपति को सरकारी कर्ज दिया जाएगा, तो सारा पैसा चौपट हो जाएगा।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बहुत से पूंजीपति हैं, जो फर्जी कार्यवाहियां करते हैं और सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। देश में जितने भी इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स हैं, उसमें 90 परसेंट पैसा सरकार का है। उस पैसे का वे लोग दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखें कि इस निगम की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चलती रहे, ताकि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े और हम आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर आगे बढ़ें। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि इस बिल की भाषा प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन जो पैसे वाले लोग इसके प्रावधानों का दुरुपयोग करेंगे, उनसे सावधान रहने की आवश्यकता है। मंत्री महोदय ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि सरकार का पैसा सुरक्षित रहे और उनके द्वारा देश का उत्थान हो।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi): Sir, while welcoming this small piece of amendment, I would like to confine myself to two or three points.

The Hon. Finance Minister, in his introductory note, has explained the various activities of this Bank, the financial institute.

Generally, when people who know something about banking activities would not oppose it and when financial institutions faced some difficulties, they used to come forward or tried to bring some amendments for bringing about better performance of the banks and to tide over the practical difficulties.

But my Hon. friend from the CPI-M has opposed this Bill.

It is a surprise to me that his own partyman Shri Somnath Chatterjee

supported the original Bill in 1972 in the same House.

However, it has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this amendment is being introduced to increase the resources of the Corporation to cope up with various demand from various quarters.

Now the banking industry, the financial institutions, have a major responsibility to build up our economy particularly in the rural areas.

Therefore, I welcome this measure because now-a-days the banking industry particularly the financial institutions which are totally controlled by the Government need the major financial resources to help other needy people.

But there may be some shortcomings in the performance of the institutions like this. The Government, in its wisdom, formed a particular organisation, to help the weaker sections and to bring about economic development and to help the new entrepreneurs.

The Government does it with good intentions. But, after some-time, some of the bureaucrats, for some reason or the other, spoil the entire intentions.

At this juncture, I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to see that not only this Industrial Financial Corporation and the other financial institutions but particularly the banking industry also, function according to the well-established policies of the Government.

If there is any lacuna or bottleneck or any shortcomings, the Government should come forward to rectify the mistakes and should give instructions to the financial institutions.

It has been stated here that the Corporation is going to expand its business. Therefore, the Corporation need more officers particularly at the senior level.

My own doubt is this : If you increase the staff whether at the senior level or at the lower level, naturally, the ability certainly would go down. If work load is lessened, certainly the working capacity as well as the other functions will godown.

Therefore, in this connection, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to let me know whether he is going to increase the number of Branches. If so, you can have some more officers. If not, and if you are going to expand your business with existing offices, I do not think you need the senior officers at this level.

At the same time, I would like to say that according to your annual report, that is, the Corporation's annual report, there are many senior officers in this Corporation. I do not, therefore, think that it needs further more appointments, like Board of Directors, Chairman, General Manager, Joint General Manager or Joint General Manager-2 and Deputy General Manager or something like that. A big list of top officers are there. I do not know why you need more number of top officers and why we need to pay them. I do not know the reason. That is why, I would like to have a clarification on this point, from the Hon. Minister.

Another important matter is the transfer of shares. Clause 4 says :

"If any such holder does not accept the share so offered and does not exercise the right of renunciation in respect of any such shares in favour of any institution referred to in the

(Shri C. T. Dhandapani)

preceding proviso within the time fixed therefor, the Board may allot such shares to any such institutions with the concurrence of the Development Bank."

In this case, I would suggest that the Corporation itself can acquire the shares. If any body does not like to have the shares, instead of transferring the shares to some other institution, the Corporation itself can acquire the shares so that it can increase its authorised capital thereby, if necessary, they can raise other debentures also. I would also like to make this point.

As regards the deposits, I am very happy that this Corporation is coming out of the control of the Reserve Bank of India and the Development Bank. In those days, according to the original Bill, the Corporation has to get the consultation of something like that, with the Bank in order to open new offices. Normally, the Reserve Bank never allows the good banks to open their Branches in many areas. They have their own policy. So, the Reserve Bank never allows the good banks to function properly. It is better it is coming out of the control of the Reserve Bank as well as this Development Bank.

Another important point I want to make is about deposits. Of course, out of debentures and bonds you get money, but at the same time the Corporation can raise and should go for smaller deposits also from the public so that public involvement will be there. Many people may not be knowing the functions of this Financial Corporation. I have seen some notes here; they have published their activities in several news agencies. But, in this matter, they can ask for more deposits from the public.

As far as the object of this Corporation is concerned, it is laudable. There are four promotional schemes

relating to assistance to small entrepreneurs, promotion of ancillary and small scale industries, adoption of indigenous technology, and encouragement to new entrepreneurs and technologists to set up industries; and in some cases the Corporation gives subsidy also. This is the object. But I am very sorry to say that the object could not be achieved properly. Of course, the details have not been published in this Annual Report. It has been stated how advance is being made to various sectors. Originally the object was to help the cooperative textile industry and cooperative sugar industry. But when I see the report of the Corporation, it is very alarming, it is very painful. In 1978-79, the private sector got 66.3 per cent, public sector 13.4 per cent, joint sector 17.2 per cent and cooperative sector 3.1 per cent; that is, the cooperative sector got only Rs. 4.72 crores out of Rs. 154.25 crores. The Government's object, when this Corporation was formed, was that it would help the cooperative sector, but now the entire money has been pooled and diverted to the private sector; I do not know who they are; I do not want to say anything whether it has been grabbed by big industries or small industries; I do not know; I have no knowledge about it because there is no material in this. In the same way, in 1979-80, the private sector got 66.7 per cent, the public sector 16.8 per cent, the joint sector 13.6 per cent, and the cooperative sector 2.9 per cent. I would like to say that the activities should be diverted to small industries and other small areas. The Government has evolved and announced an economic programme called the 20-Point Programme. I would particularly say that this kind of institutions should evolve a new scheme to help in this 20-Point Programme which is a basic programme to help the down-trodden people in the rural areas. I am happy that this Corporation is expanding its activities in many other ways; particularly

they have some camps or classes like IPIIP, that is, Identification, Promotion and Implementation of Industrial Projects; this has been launched by this Corporation; it is helping the State Government in a good programme; it is their economic activities. So, while welcoming this kind of activities, I would say that this Corporation should come forward to evolve a new scheme to promote a better financial activity in the rural areas.

Therefore, Sir, before I conclude I would like to say one more thing about the defaulters. There are many defaulters in this Corporation. They do not even pay the arrears of interest. I do not know what action is being taken against those people. I say that only thirty to thirty five people are being questioned while the rest have not yet been questioned. I do not know why? It has not been stated in the report. I do not know whether they will be taking separate action. I do not want to cast aspersions on our officials. But, they must take action. On the other hand, they must see that this allotment should be made to less developed areas. 'Less developed' put in here can be interpreted in any way. Less developed areas mean industrially backward area. I would like to say that you must help the areas like Nagaland, Assam and other areas so that the hill tribes may get benefitted. When I see the report I find that it is not encouraging. Take for example the figures given in the report for the following areas :

Meghalaya	Rs. 2.84 crores (out of Rs. 1,000 crores)
Tripura	Rs. 80 lakhs.

This kind of anomaly or drawback should be rectified.

Sir, Shri Maitra had said that the Finance Minister has brought about

this Bill giving powers etc. I must congratulate the new Finance Minister because he has inserted a clause that the Corporation is accountable to Parliament. That has been inserted in page 6. It has been stated :

“(3) Every regulation made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions.....etc., etc.”

In that case we can discuss the report.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You welcome that part of the Bill.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Yes, Sir.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : How many times have you discussed ?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : That is why a new clause has been incorporated now. Previously it was not there. So, I would request the Minister to incorporate the same provisions with regard to other financial institutions also like the L.I.C. etc., etc., I welcome the Bill moved by the Hon. Minister.

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वर्तमान विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को एक सुअवसर मिला है, जिसमें देश की पूंजी को उत्पादक और उत्पादकता के क्षेत्र में लगाने का एक अच्छा माध्यम है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से यह उद्देश्य की पूर्ति आसानी से हो सकती है।

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

अभी आपने जो पूंजी को लगाने के लिए क्षेत्र विस्तृत करने की योजना बनाई और जो व्याख्या विस्तार से की है, उसमें बहुत से कुछ क्षेत्र आपने बतलाए हैं।

Under section 2 (c), you have added the following :

“(vi) the transport of passengers or goods by road or by air or by ropeway or by lift.”

लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी 15-20 दिन पहले दिल्ली के आसपास के किसानों का एक डेपूटेशन आपसे मिला था और उन्होंने आपसे निवेदन किया था कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में आपका जो रुपया है, वह किसानों को कम से कम मिलता है।

इस में आप ने जितनी व्याख्याएँ दी हैं उन में एग्रीकल्चर को कहीं भी शामिल नहीं किया गया है। अगर आप एग्रीकल्चर को भी इस में शामिल कर लेते तो कोई दिक्कत की बात नहीं थी। इस में जो फर्स्ट डेफिनीशन दी गई है—“The manufacture, preservation and processing of foods” इस में यदि आप producing “एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस” को भी शामिल कर लेते हैं तो उस से पूंजी-निवेश का क्षेत्र बढ़ जाता है और इस से देश की आबादी के 70-75 प्रतिशत लोगों को जिनका व्यवसाय खेती या उस से सम्बन्धित विषय हैं, उनको भी सहायता मिलेगी। लेकिन आप के मौजूदा एक्ट तथा इस संशोधन से किसान को कोई फायदा नहीं मिल सकता है।

हर स्टेट में लैंड डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन या इरिगेशन डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बने हुए हैं उन के लिये आप इस में से कितना

पैसा लाजमी तौर से देंगे ? इस सम्बन्ध में कहीं कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। आप जानते हैं—15 जनवरी, 1982 को हमारी राष्ट्र नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपने जिस 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की है उस में जो पहला विषय है वह यह है कि हम सिंचाई के साधनों का विकास करेंगे, लेकिन इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये इस में से कितना पैसा दे सकेंगे इस का कहीं भी प्रावधान नहीं किया है।

आप ने इस विधेयक में यह प्रावधान भी कहीं नहीं किया है कि एम० आर० टी०पी० एक्ट के अन्तर्गत आने वाले जो बड़े-बड़े एण्डस्ट्रीयल हाउसिज हैं वे कितना लोन इस के माध्यम से ले सकते हैं। आप को यह देखना चाहिये कि संविधान के डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्ज में जो निर्धारित किया गया है कि देश की पूंजी और पूंजी के संसाधन ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में इकट्ठे न हो जायं जो समाज का अधिक से अधिक शोषण करते हैं। आप को इस तरह की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये थी कि जो इण्डस्ट्रीज एक करोड़ पूंजी की हैं या उस से अधिक पूंजी की हैं उन को इसके माध्यम से कोई लोन न दिया जाय, क्योंकि उन को जो पहले ही दूसरी फाइनेन्शल संस्थाओं से पैसा मिलता है, यदि इस के द्वारा भी उन को ही पैसा दिया जायगा तो वह पैसा कुछ चुने हुए व्यक्तियों के हाथों में एकत्रित हो जायगा और इस तरह से जो शोषण की दर आज चल रही है, उस में और ज्यादा इजाफा हो जायगा।

इसमें आपने एक व्यवस्था यह रखी है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति चाहे जितने शेयर ले सकता है जब कि आपको इसमें इस तरह

की व्यवस्था रखनी चाहिये थी कि कोई भी इण्डस्ट्रीयल हाउस 1 लाख से या 10 लाख से ज्यादा के शेयर नहीं खरीद सकता है। आप स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स, रिजर्व बैंक या शैड्यूल्ड बैंकस को चाहे जितनी रकम के शेयर दें लेकिन किसी इण्डिविजुअल व्यक्ति या इण्डस्ट्रीयल इस्टेब्लिशमेंट को ज्यादा शेयर न दिये जाने की व्यवस्था इसमें कहीं नहीं है।

इस मौजूदा बिल में आप ने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है कि अथोराइज्ड कैपिटल 100 करोड़ रुपये का होगा, लेकिन मैं आपको सुभाव दूंगा—“such amount not exceeding 100 crores” की जगह आप ये शब्द जोड़िये — “which may extend upto 100 crores or more”. वर्ना जिस तरह से आप मौजूदा बिल को लाये हैं उसी तरह से फिर आप को अथोराइज्ड कैपिटल को बढ़ाने के लिये बिल लाना पड़ेगा। मेरे सुभाव को मान लेने से इसमें विस्तार की गुंजाइश बनी रह सकती है।

अभी जैसा मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा था कि जिनकी तरफ आपकी रिकवरी बाकी है आप उन से वसूल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि इसमें कुछ कानूनी दिक्कतें हैं और आप उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं कर पाते हैं। उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिये आप ने इस बिल का जो सैक्शन 2 है उसमें क्लाज (बी ए) द्वारा कोर्ट की डेफिनीशन और कोर्ट के एरियाज को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है, लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि में यह इन-कम्प्लीट प्रावधान है। आप इसमें सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड की धारा 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 और 21 को क्यों लागू नहीं करते हैं

जिससे कोई भी आदमी बच नहीं सकता है। वर्तमान व्यवस्था से जहाँ उसकी फैक्टरी है, जहाँ वह बिजनेस करता है उस क्षेत्र में हाई-कोर्ट में दावा कर सकते हैं लेकिन यदि आप सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड की इन धाराओं को लागू कर देते हैं तो कोई भी डिफाल्टर किसी भी जगह बच नहीं सकता है, इसमें हाईकोर्ट का जूरिसडिक्शन बढ़ जाता है और आज जो दिक्कत इस दिशा में आप के सामने आ रही है, वह आगे नहीं आयेगी।

16 hrs.

इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप ने अभी तक यह तय नहीं किया है कि किस कन्सर्न को, किस व्यक्ति को आप कितना लोन देंगे। उसके ऊपर आप एक सीलिंग फिक्स कीजिए। आप ने इस में बहुत लिबरेलाइज कर दिया है कि पुरानी मशीन पर लोन देंगे और रिपेयर्स के लिए भी लोन देंगे। यह बड़ा एम्बीगुअस है। जब तक आप एक सीलिंग फिक्स नहीं करेंगे, तब तक यह होता रहेगा कि किसी मोनोपली हाउस को, किसी भी इण्डस्ट्रियल हाउस को 5 करोड़ रुपये, 10 करोड़ रुपये लोन दिया जाता रहेगा। इसके लिए आप को एक सीलिंग फिक्स करनी पड़ेगी कि इससे ज्यादा लोन नहीं दिया जाएगा।

आप ने परफार्मेंस की बात भी बताई है इस इंडस्ट्रियल हाउस की जो परफार्मेंस है, वह यह है कि कोओपरेटिव सेक्टर को 2 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा लोन नहीं दिया गया है। एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर या दूसरे जो प्रोडक्शन के सेक्टर हैं, उनका 16 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं है जबकि व्यक्तिगत लोन जो दिये गये हैं, वे 66

(श्री राम सिंह यादव)

परसेंट से ज्यादा हैं। अगर आप सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी को पसन्द करते हैं, सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी वाली बात को लागू करना चाहते हैं, तो इस एक्ट के माध्यम से आप इसको लागू कीजिए और इस एक्ट में आप को इस तरह का प्रावधान करना चाहिए कि इससे ज्यादा लोन इन लोगों को नहीं मिल सकेगा। अगर आप इस तरह से खुली छूट देंगे, तो अब तक जो इन लोगों ने 66 परसेंट लोन लिया है, ये 80 परसेंट लोन भी ले सकते हैं। आपको इस एक्ट में इस तरह का प्रोविजन करना चाहिए कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में 50 परसेंट लोन दिया जाएगा और इरीगेशन सैक्टर में इतना जाएगा, कांफ़िडेंसियल सैक्टर में इतना जाएगा और इण्डियन सैक्टर में किसी भी सूरत में 25 और 30 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोन नहीं दिया जाएगा। इस तरह के प्रावजन की आशा हम इस एक्ट में करते थे क्योंकि कृषि के क्षेत्र में और खास तौर से इरीगेशन के क्षेत्र में ज्यादा पैसा लगाने के बारे में आप के स्टेटमेंट आए हैं। इस से हम को बहुत बड़ी आशा बंधी थी कि इस के लिए अधिक से अधिक किया जाएगा, जिस से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। देश की आबादी का 70-75 प्रतिशत भाग कृषि में लगा हुआ है। उस के लिए आप 18 परसेंट या 20 परसेंट लोन दें और व्यक्तिगत रूप से लोगों को 80 प्रतिशत लोन दें, यह एक बहुत बड़ा कान्ट्राडिक्शन है। इस लेजिसलेशन के माध्यम से आप को इस चीज को दूर करना चाहिए था।

आप जो यह लेजिसलेशन बजट के टाइम पर लाए हैं, यह बहुत जल्दी में लाए हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आगे चल कर एक इन्टेग्रेटेड फ़ॉर्म में आप एक बिल लाएं और उस में

ऐसे प्रावधान करें जिनसे गरीब आदमी, किसान और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में जो दूसरे लोग काम करते हैं, उनको इसका फायदा मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Now, Shri K.A. Rajan. He will be the last speaker. After him, the Hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. The Hon. Minister has already pointed out as to what are the reasons which have prompted him to bring in these Amendments to the Act.

This Institution, as I understand it, could render a great and useful role regarding the industrialisation of our country provided its funds are utilised properly. This is what we have found in the light of the working experience which we have gained during the last so many years.

The main amendment that is proposed is in regard to the definition of the industrial concern and the enhancement of the authorised capital. These are the main amendments proposed by the Hon. Minister to this Act.

16.04 hrs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair.*

Sir, my anxiety in regard to the working of this institution is this. Unfortunately I just now do not have statistics before me to convince you or to explain as what were their activities and in which direction this institution was working in the past. We no doubt bring in some very good legislations but unfortunately the experience of the past so many years in regard to these financial

institutions has been that all the benefits intended by these legislations have been swallowed by the big sharks and the big businessmen. My humble request to the Hon. Minister is that he should see that such a thing should not happen. What is being intended to be done by this amendment should be fulfilled, so that we might be able to achieve the desired accelerated tempo of industrialisation in our country. The benefit should go to certain sectors which have got certain high priority. It should go especially to those areas which are backward areas, co-operative sector, medium-scale sector and so on. But, in spite of all these safeguards, what we find is that it is the big sharks who indulge in all sorts of tricks and who swallow the benefits arising out of these measures. As my Hon. friend Mr. Sunil Maitra has pointed out, such a thing is not going to benefit the nation at all. I wish to impress upon the Hon. Minister that this amendment by which he wants to enlarge the scope and activities of this Institution should really benefit the common people and not these big sharks. It is my request that this measure should help those new entrepreneurs who have come. It should help towards the industrialisation of the backward areas as well as the medium-scale industrialists and such sort of people on whom we can bank upon.

With these words I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. I would like to express my gratitude to the Hon. Members who have made their observations on this Bill. The scope of the bill is limited in the sense that, as I mentioned while introducing the subject, we wanted to widen the capital base and expand the functioning of the I. F. C. But in

that context, a small review of the functioning of the institution has also taken place. Apart from the ideological approach, whether any financial institution should be allowed to be used by the private sector which has been pointed out by Mr. Maitra, I would like to point out that since its inception, in 1948, the I F C which is the first Development Bank in the country, has been making a valuable contribution in building up industry. Yes, it is true that some figures have been quoted. But I have also figures and I can quote them.

In the Private sector, private corporate sector, the assistance has been to the extent of 63.75% because basically this institution is catering to the need of cement industry, sugar industry, textile industry, which are in the private sector and in our system private industry is to continue and is continuing. Mr. Maitra may make a very bold statement and use of quoted phrases like "plundering" and "looting." But one may very modestly ask him what they have done for the last five year in West Bengal. On many occasions they had been bold enough to say that they did not agree with the policies of the Government of India. But as to why they have not even made a small beginning by taking anti-monopolist and anti-foreign investment position and posture, I am not going to that. What I wanted to point out is : when they are to invest on sugar Industry, textile industry, cement industry or jute industry which are predominantly in private sector, naturally the share in the private sector would increase. This is may stand and simple point.

The second point which has been made is : why we have not included agriculture in this ? Sir, this is an institution meant for helping the industries. For agriculture, there are a number of institutions,

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :
Mr. Swaminathan had suggested...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
He might have suggested. But what I have done is this. I am telling this. So many persons have suggested. We had established a separate institution which was announced in last year's budget—NABARD. The ARDC and the Regional Rural Bank are there, the rural branches of the Commercial Banks are there and it has been clearly earmarked for this purpose. In the recent meeting that I had with the Chief Executives of the banks, I had indicated that 16% credit flow to the agricultural sector should not include indirect finances but it should include direct finances. Therefore, it is no use of repeating them like a 'mantra' that every institution, whatever be its nature and character, it is for agriculture, it is for farmers and it is for production. There are specialised institutions for this purpose and same is the case with the small scale industries Small-Scale Industries Corporations are there, Regional Rural Banks are there. These are basically meant for this category—small scale industries and weaker sectors. These institutions are for helping the industry and for the capital formation. Therefore, we did not want to duplicate the work and block the area of operation. There was the need of this amendment. If we want to expand the activities of IFC and if we want that there should be an effective intervention, it is necessary that with such a small capital base, it is not possible to do that. That is why we have suggested that the capital base should be widened.

The third point which has been mentioned in this. What is the need of the officers? We have suggested to appoint some officers. This is an area where the Hon. Members should appreciate that because of the lack of proper scrutiny, a huge amount of money is being sunk in bad debt. And that is my charge.

Sometimes I tell the bankers that a day may come when the banks themselves may become sick. The way they are investing money, the way the money is sunk in bad investments, a day may come when we may have to think of an institution for nursing the sick banks. Therefore, better scrutiny is necessary, whether an industrial unit would become economically viable by injecting more money, by injecting more inputs and by injecting more technology. Whether an institution could be made economically viable or not, must be assessed clearly. And, thereafter money is to be invested. After all, it is not the bank employees' money, or the financial institution employees' money, it is the public money and we would like to see that any investment pays the due dividend. Therefore, from that point of view, detailed scrutiny, detailed examination and correct appraisal is needed. And so far as this institution is concerned, we do not have that expertise. That is the reason, why I suggested that the expertise should be created. So far as the actual recruitment and other matters are concerned, it will be done according to the requirements, and what type of experts they would require. They will frame their rules as per their system and do it.

A question has been raised whether this institution is providing assistance to the priority sector. Nearly 85% of assistance from this sector is going to the priority sector. I have the figures with me as on 31st December, 1981. Percentage-wise, for cooperative sector it is 14%; joint sector 10.6%; public sector 11.7% and private corporate sector 63.7%. Of that, the assistance to the projects located in the backward areas in terms of percentage would be 42.2%. And why it has gone to the private sector, I have explained that a little earlier. Therefore, it is necessary that we must see that the capacity of these institu-

tions is expanded to provide assistance.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Can you give the breakup of investment in private sector ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The difficulty with you is that you make your observations and thereafter immediately leave the House. I have already explained the area of operation of IFC. The area of operation of IFC is the cement industry, the textile industry, the sugar industry, the jute industry and most of these industries are in the private sector. Therefore, naturally their share in the private sector would be there. Are you going to suggest that the jute industry should not be given money ? I am asking you this question straightway. Are you going to suggest to me that the textile industry should not be given money ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Are you going to say that most of this assistance is going to the MRTP companies ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You do not know about that : that is the problem with you. These are the phrases you have to use, phrases like MRT, FERA and foreign companies. How many jute mills are there or the textile industries are there with the MRT or FERA companies ? But that is not the point. Because the private sector is there, it will be there. That is the point precisely I made. Instead of making a long speech, why did you not explain what you have done in the last five years in West Bengal. Your Government is bold enough to say that they do not agree with NSA, or implement ISMA. Why cannot you say that you do not agree with the industrial policy of the Central

Government, and you will have your own policy ?.....(*interruptions*). It is of no use saying all this. The private sector is very much there. In our mixed economy, if the private sector is to play a role, it has to be provided with adequate finances. This is the plain and simple formulation that I am suggesting. You will come, if the jute mills are sick, and tell us to take them over. You will not say that the bank's money should be ensured; you will not say that you have the legislation. Actually, I did it in one unit. When I took over the sick unit, I took over the healthy unit also, but subsequently I had to surrender the healthy unit at the intervention of the court.

These are the realities that we shall have to keep in mind. Our primary consideration should be that the people cannot be thrown out in the street, and we have to take even the junk sometimes. And recently at the instance of your Government I have taken over the Mohini Mills. But why we had to take it ? We had to take it because 2,500 persons cannot be thrown on the street and because of the social commitment. Therefore, it is no use saying : do not allow any money to the private sector. If we can create a situation where there will be no private sector, the question will not come. It is easy for you to say that we have for the last 34 years built up private sector, but at the same time you have forgotten that 25% of the industrial production today is coming from the Public sector and that too we have built up. So, let us not go to that aspect. We will have enough time to discuss those things.

The scope of the Amendment is very simple and I have explained the reasons for it. I hope the House will give its seal of approval to it. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. On clauses 2 to 5, there are no amendments. The question is;

"That Clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Clause 6. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil is not here. So, I put Clauses 6, 7 to 10 to the vote of the House.

The question is ;

"That Clauses 6 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 6 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Substitution of new section for section 22)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 11, Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri. Are you moving.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) :

Yes, Sir.

I beg to move :

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after line 29, insert—

"Provided that in the case of acceptance of deposits from a person, the deposits may be repayable within a reasonable short time not exceeding three months under extra ordinary circumstances such as the death or serious illness of the depositor or of any member of his family." (2)

In the parent Bill, there was a provision for the individuals to deposit their money with the IFC, but in this Bill it has not been specifically stated whether the individuals would be allowed to deposit their money. If the individuals are allowed to deposit their money, they should also be allowed to draw that money in the case of death or in the case of a serious illness of Member of his family. Therefore I suggest this amendment.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : It is not necessary because when the Corporation will actually formulate the Rules, they will take care of it, This is the normal financial transaction and they will have to take care of it in the Rules. It is not necessary to include it in the main Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Amendment No. 2, moved by Shri Sudhir Giri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clauses 12 to 19 — there are no amendments.

The Question is :

"That Clauses 12 to 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 to 19 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move.

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.20 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we go on to the next item. Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : (Guntur) : I beg to move.

That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1982."

A few minutes back, one of my respected friends from the Opposition was posing the question to me, whether I would be speaking on the lines on which the speech has been presented before Parliament, or on the lines of some speeches delivered earlier, more particularly the one which was delivered some 28 days ago. I can assure him that even if there were any differences between this and other speeches, so far as I am concerned, I have no qualms of conscience. I speak in one voice and with conviction, because I am convinced, situated as we are to-day in our democracy, as we have in fact been for some years in our democracy, I speak for the Government and the party which have been able to get an overwhelming majority support from the masses. It is because people from all classes, from all cadres of society have chosen to place their confidence in the leader of our party, Shrimati Indira Gandhi that I made up my mind ten years ago to make common cause with her. I have not joined her in the manner in which my Hon. friends have joined among themselves against her some time ago. I do not blame them. It was necessary for them. It is now necessary, in our democracy, to join her if it were to become really a full-fledged success. I do not know how soon it will be for all these friends to come together, into one family, i.e. for all political leaders to work for our democracy on the basis of consensus. (*Interruptions*)

Yes ; my Hon. friend the other day made a similar suggestion in regard to Assam. I felt happy that Mr. Vajpayee made that suggestion—because he went to Assam and found that the present system did not seem

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to be working under the circumstances, either under their leadership or under our leadership. Therefore, in a helpless manner and genuinely, he made that suggestion. I have been making that suggestion for the last fifteen years; but no body seems to agree. So, I am content to carry on with this system that we have, where we have one party in Government, and another set of parties or conglomeration or coalition of groupings in the opposition.

Under these circumstances, my Hon. friends have found it necessary to present before us more than 700 amendments, in order to display their political philosophy: how they differ from us; where we go wrong and where they alone are in the right, and how this country's affairs can possibly be better managed by them than by Indira Ji and her cohorts. I have gone through all these. One of them and his followers—all of them are responsible for as many as 90 amendments. Another is responsible for 20 amendments. Both of them are from the two sections of the Communist party. My Hon. friend Shri Dandavate is also responsible for quite a bunch of amendments.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : But they were all rejected.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I am glad that he was joined anyhow by his delightful and respected wife. I am proud of that couple, because they are an example to our married people in our country. So, if at any time I find myself on the wrong side of my friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, it is only with great pains in myself. But I find it necessary to differ from him. Where do we differ? Are we not all socialists? My Hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee has persuaded his party to declare itself in favour of socialism. (Interruptions) Janata Party, of course, has always been socialistic.

The Communists think that they are much more socialist, much more to the left than the socialists themselves.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is Gandhian socialism.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Lok Dal also is very soon is going to embrace Janata. Even if there were to be any kind of doubt or qualms of conscience as between themselves, they will square it up and they will also be socialist. When all are socialist, then what is this wonderful book that my Hon. friends from the two sides of the Communist Party wish to present before us in the shape of 90 amendments? Where do we differ, I would like to ask my friends? I would like them to ask themselves about it. Is it in regard to the protection that we have to offer to the tribes? We are all united on it. Is it in regard to the protection that we have to offer to the Scheduled castes to the rural people, to the women folk who are suppressed and oppressed in our country, in all parts, to the backward classes, to all other under-privileged people? We do not differ. Is it over capitalism and private enterprise?

Did they not make peace with the private enterprise during those 2½ years? Did they not find it possible to carry on somehow or other with those people? Did they not offer as many incentives as possible to these capitalistic enterprises, manufacturers and other people, to all those big names of the big houses, which my Hon. friends are so very fond of repeating *ad nauseam*? Did they not try to get on? What did they do in Kerala? What are they doing in West Bengal? What have they done elsewhere? Were their leaders not going all the way to Bombay in a pilgrimage in order to persuade those capitalists and industrialists to come down to Kerala and open their new enterprises and provide employment

opportunities over there ? Therefore, it is make believe for these friends to make anybody try and believe that they differ fundamentally more from us than they differ fundamentally amongst themselves. True they differ fundamentally over the capture of power, over the exercise of power, over the enjoyment of power. But then they had enjoyed it for three years ; they had a taste for it. They know the limitations of these Parliamentary powers ; they should have known by now ; they should have become wiser in making all these suggestions to us in this manner.

So, let us learn and try to learn to work together. That was the appeal made 28 days ago to the nation ; that is also the appeal made only the other day through this Address ; that is the appeal that our Prime Minister has been making again and again. I would like my Hon. friends to give some thought to this appeal. Is it such an unreasonable appeal, irrational appeal ? Surely, we should all work together in order to see that from the private enterprise as well as the public enterprise more and more production is placed at the altar, at the feet of our Mother India. On the other hand, what do we see day-in and day-out ? My Hon. friends, 3-4 days ago, were quoting from the 'Parliamentary Practice' Let them also think about 'English Practice' ! When Labour was in power, did the Conservatives not cooperate with them and did they obstruct them and make it impossible for them to function ? When the Labour Party was there, did the Conservatives not cooperate with them ?

The Labour Party was carrying on the Government with a minority, with an off and on support from the Liberal Party and yet they were allowed to carry on for more than four and a half years. They were given the freedom to choose the time when they would go for polls. But my Hon. friend Mr. Vajpayee off

and on in his eloquent and effective manner, picturesque manner is demanding that the Government should resign just because some atrocity has taken place here, or some other mishap has befallen our nation. That is not the way to appeal to our people in a democracy. But, any how he is a wise man. He has become wise now, during the last three years and he is very powerful on the platform. (*Interruptions*) I like him very much and I have a tremendous lot of partiality for him. The very look of him attracts me, when he speaks. But then, what shall I do ? I have to do my duty towards my conscience and I have to tell him that he is going the wrong way.

I am also supposed to be eloquent in my own language—at least half as eloquent as he is in his own language. And I have also moved lakhs and lakhs of people as my Hon. friend prides upon influencing people but I have also been a leader, a principal leader, but I did not go about it in this way. Possibly, I was wrong and he is right. He may say so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : (New Delhi) May be you are old and I am young!

PROF. N. G. RANGA ; I want him to understand that I want him to think about influencing—not this Ranga, I do not want him to behave as I have been behaving—but that Ranga with whom he was keeping sides here in this House, in this democracy. This democracy has got to be helped to function. We must remember that if this democracy fails in our country, what is the alternative ? Totalitarianism, tyranny those which prevail now not so far away from our borders totalitarianism of a dogma which is there to the left as well as to the right of our country of our continent. Do we want that ? I am sure he does not want it. I am sure, his Guruji did

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not want it. So, he must realise—I would like to him to realise—the limitations of our platform performance in the four corners, in the gamut of this democracy, and see that we do not appeal to the people again and again to revolt against this democracy.

Now, having said that, let me take up the question of bureaucracy. It is easy for each one of our friends here, Ministers to say to himself that he is all powerful. Not so. He can be powerful only when he is able to win the cooperation of the bureaucracy, when he can inspire them into activity, creative activity and constructive activity. The bureaucracy as well as the Ministers have to work hand in glove with each other and cooperate with each other. That means that we should respect our bureaucracy. They should in their turn, respect the wishes of the electorate and try and help and assist the Ministers in the discharge of their duties towards the masses in implementing the mandate on which they have been elected. And I am sure, our bureaucracy would learn to do that.

But we have not all been quite so very scrupulous in dealing with the bureaucracy. Many a time I had to find fault with many of the Ministers here on this side, because they were interfering with them unnecessarily. Much more often I had to quarrel with the Opposition, my own friends in the Opposition, for trying to interfere with the bureaucracy and suborn their loyalties and for some time our bureaucracy was brought under some terrible pressure. And I am happy that again and again in the recent past our Prime Minister has taken the trouble and taken time and occasion also to exhort the bureaucracy to try and respect the wishes of the electorate and also the Ministers to try and work with the bureaucracy in a harmonious manner so that we would

be able to get the Party's mandate implemented effectively, truly and constructively.

I must also warn the House about the fact that the strength of bureaucracy is growing very fast. It would grow much faster if my communist friends were to have their own way. Therefore, we have to find ways and means to see how we can possibly get on with this bureaucracy and gain the best possible results from them. Let us learn something from Russia and something more from China, because it is all bureaucracy and no Ministers there. Their bureaucracy has delivered the goods at least to the degree that these two great countries pose themselves almost as a challenge to the biggest hegemonistic power in the world. How have they risen to such strength? It is because they are playing their role in a patriotic manner. When Stalin was mobilising the people against Hitler, it was their bureaucracy which stood by him. Of course, the peasants and workers also worked with him. But peasants and workers are like our own masses. But the bureaucracy is a different thing. It is a terrific element, political element, a new element which has gained a tremendous lot of power. Therefore, it is to that bureaucracy that I address myself on behalf of my party and if I may have the privilege of speaking on behalf of the whole House also. I would like to appeal to the bureaucracy to play fair with us. I would like my Hon. friends also not to try to interfere with bureaucracy, I need not say anything more.

But there is one particular condition here surely. How are the bureaucracy going to be recruited? How are they being recruited? Are there no complaints that they are minded in one particular social way and that was the reason why whenever there were any communal riots or atrocities against Harijans and minorities so many of Members here from

all sides of the House began to complain against the manner in which the police were behaving? So, our elders, the constitutional founders—I happened to be only one of them; there were so many of us, led by Mahatma Gandhi from a distance and directly led by Jawaharlal Nehru Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Maulana Azad—made a provision for special reservation for Harijans, tribal people and for backward classes. Recently we have had an exhortation as well as a judgment, I think from the Supreme Court, that these reservations must stay; they have to be respected, but at the same time in any one particular year if there are vacancies, not more than 50% of those vacancies in the civil services can be filled by candidates hailing from these three great sectors of society.

Then there was another achievement also made by two Harijan Ministers, one on that side, one on this side, one alive, another dead. They introduced the principle of reservation in regard to promotion also. My Hon. friend, Prof. Dandavate, had it to his credit, when he was holding fort on behalf of the Janata Party, that he stood up for this principle of reservation in regard to promotion also in the name of the Janata Party as a whole. We stand by that.

I come to our friends in regard to elections. My friends have been complaining that we have been interfering in elections. But there are complaints in regard to West Bengal that the voters list was managed very badly.

Therefore, it should be revised.
(Interruptions)

When it pricks them, what shall I do? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN; Whenever something is said about West Bengal, why do you get up?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I do not mean to say that the other parties had not misbehaved. At several times on several occasions, they did. But they are improving. They stood the criticism. They did not grumble and grouse in this manner. Now, we want the voters list to be revised. How long can we go on with this? There were occasions in different parts of the country at different times when votes were rigged by feudalists, capitalists, communists and communalists. Everybody was to blame. Therefore, we have got to take necessary steps to strengthen the Election Commission.

There were proposals that it was not enough to have only one person as the Election Commissioner and that there should be two or three. What happened? Everybody asks for increase in the number of Election Commissioners so long as he is in the opposition and when in Government, no. When our Government asked for it, they said that there must be some reason behind it. We did not question then. The Election Commission has got to be strengthened. It has got to be impartial so much like Caesar's wife, as the Supreme Court is expected to be. When are we going to improve the functioning of the Election Commission? I will leave it to both sides of the House. Please put your heads together, reach some kind of a consensus so that we can have free, fair and truly democratic elections in our country. If we have it, then we can say to ourselves that we are democrats; otherwise, we are only factionalists.

Sometime ago, there were two terrible tragedies. My heart burnt with agony. As soon as I found a paper before me—I happened to be sitting by the side of the Prime Minister—I said to her that if she could find time, she should rush there. She did this. She rushed. Some of the people, not in our Party but outside, found fault with her that when the House is going on,

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why should she rush? But she rushed, she sat with them, she cried with them and she felt for them. From her agonised heart came the expression which I praised; 'Gone are the days when these upper caste people go on oppressing the down-trodden people'. What an expression! I would like my Hon. friends in the opposition to join with me in approving this phrase, this cry, this challenge to our out-moded, out-worn social system. We are caste-ridden. We are gradation minded people almost to the inner most bit of our hearts. We have got to shake ourselves from the malaise. Mahatma Gandhi did his best. Three times, he went on fast—once for 21 days, second time, limitless fast and again for 21 days. He whipped us, the Congress people. Each one of us had been whipped on our backs.

We rushed into the villages, in order to persuade the caste Hindus to open their wells, temples, everything; we organised inter-caste dinners and so on, like that. We thought we are doing our duty; we did our duty. But what we did was not enough, is not enough even now. This is a dragon with which my friends, whenever and wherever they were in power, they were not able to come to grips. We are not also able to come to grips, but we are doing our best.

This is the leader, who has the courage to throw a challenge to this dreadful dragon of social oppression that is prevailing in our country, which has been going on all these thousand of years. I want you all to join in this; let us all work together; only then, we will be able to fight castism. It will take quite a long long time to disappear from our country. There must be something else to take its place.

I do not know whether another Buddha would be born, and when he would be born once again for trans-

forming Mahatma Gandhi's teachings into a live message, in order to free us, rid us, from castism. But, till then, let us all do this little bit, minimum bit of rousing, not uplifting but rousing, these harijans, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, from out of their slumber, from their helplessness, from their feeling of oppression and suppression.

16.47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The caste Hindu leaders in our villages, cast-iron minded as they are, they do not want these ordinary folks to rise from their slumber, from their misery. Because they fear that they are going to rise, they are opposed to Indiraji, they are opposed to us, they are opposed to such of you who are also revolutionary-minded, socialist-minded, genuinely Vivekananda-minded. We have to fight these people, and it is to fight these people I make this appeal in the name of our Parliament, as well as our Presidential Address.

Sir, it is easy to help these people, to get their deserts. My Hon. friends do not seem to give so much thought to it, nor do they give so much value for the small things that, under the leadership of this lady, our Prime Minister, millions and millions of our social workers are carrying on in more than five lakhs of our villages, the work of giving small patches of land, small house sites of 200, 300, 400 or 500 sq. yards of small space, on which these harijans can build their houses. Indeed it is a big thing. I cannot convey to you the immensity of satisfaction that I derive, whenever I am asked to hand over the pattas for the small house sites.

There were villages in Tamil Nadu—Hon. friend Shri Dhandapani knows—where the local landlord used to own the land, he would base the house sites on which the harijans

were building their houses and moment the landlord was in a fury, he used to drive them out. They did it in Marathwada. I went there along with Shri Ram Lal, the present Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. I saw what these caste Hindu leaders are capable of, what horrors these caste Hindu leaders are capable of perpetrating.

So, why blame our party, our Government and Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for having shown that much of sympathy towards these people, coming not only from Shrimati Indira Gandhi, not only from the Prime Minister, but from all those millions and millions of people all over India, who voted for all these serried ranks of Congressmen in our country....(*Interruptions*) who voted in your constituencies also, but with no effect. It is that what you have to remember.

Sir, my friends seem to think that Indira Gandhi has forgotten farmers. Can they possibly and truly believe that? There was a time when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, 'Who can forget the peasants in this House while Ranga is fighting for them?' That is exactly the position even today. I fought with Jawaharlal Nehru Ji and I fought with her also, I go on fighting even now from within my own party whenever anything goes wrong so far as the peasants are concerned in their dealings with the Government. I can testify that nobody can say that I am likely to weaken in my stand for the kisans. I can testify to the fact that as soon as Indira Gandhi came back again this time into power all of her own accord, she changed the Instrument of Instructions to the Agricultural Prices Commission. I have been complaining all this time that the agricultural prices were not as much oriented towards the peasants and towards the consumers. Here are these—her—instructions asking them not to forget the prices which our peasants have got to pay for

fertilisers. The remunerative prices which they have to get are going to be for risk-taking, for credit and various other things. In addition to that, some incentives also have to be given to them. Is that not good? Is it not a pro-peasant policy? And the sweetness of the pudding is in the eating. They have given the figures the other day. Over and above the prices that have been suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission, even according to these instructions, the Government was good enough, sensible enough, wise enough to grant some more in response to the cries of the peasants, in response to the suggestions made by the State Governments on behalf of the peasants. I do not know whether my friends from West Bengal or Kerala have dissented from it, but I know for a fact that the Congress Governments asked for more and the Central Government has given something more, not more than what the State Governments have suggested, but more than what the A.P.C. has suggested. I am not satisfied with this also. I want one thing more, and I have suggested it to her and it is included in it and implicit in it, and that is that there should be a minimum wage fixed and enforced. It is not enough to fix the minimum wage for agricultural workers, but it has got to be enforced. It is there in our new charter of 20 points. Please read it. How can there be a minimum wage for agricultural workers unless there is minimum price for the farmers? After all, the farmers have got to pay, they can pay it only when they get it and therefore, that minimum wage has got to be taken into consideration before fixing this minimum price. But minimum wage has got to be fixed but it is being fixed in the States not too well, not too readily, not satisfactorily, and that is why she has been 'whipping' them. If I can use that word in a democratic manner, I am asking them also. At one time there was only

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one kisan organisation, but now there are a number of them, as many as political parties. The more the better. Let the kisans be organised in every way. But rival camps are also there. But after all, when it comes to asking on their behalf, can there be a kisan organisation which would not ask for a remunerative price, a decent price, a minimum wage and a need-based minimum wage for workers? Therefore, I welcome more of these kisans organisations, and these kisan organisations have asked for remunerative prices, Indira Gandhi has agreed for it. Does any one find fault with it? I am sure nobody would find fault with it. There can be differences of view in regard to the quantum of price that may be fixed. You can default. They can default. She will make up her mind. She will give it from where? From the common pies. She cannot get from the sky. Nor can she get it from IMF, nor can she get from the right or the left. Never that way. It has to come from what we produce in our own country. The more we produce, the more we will be able to give for our kisans and also for our workers and that is my answer to my friends who now come forward in some strength in order to put up a special fight for the kisans, from the Lok Dal Group.

Working Classes there are. Some of my friends the Communists—seem to think that they have got a monopoly. I am prepared to appreciate that because I want more and more people to be completely devoted all the time for the welfare of the working classes. We also are for the working classes. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel wanted them to organise themselves. He led a way in developing the Indian National Trade Union Congress. To-day it is in the hands of less responsible but more enthusiastic younger people. Therefore, they can move and give slogans as my Hon. friends do. Yet it is the Congress tradition

to stand for the workers. When I was there in the Swatantra Party, I used to see that my friends would concede the rights of the workers and they were very keen about it. My then leader Rajaji wise and old as he was and comrade as he was, with all the top leaders of our own National Congress of those days, was always first in saying that the workers have got to be protected. I carry that tradition also into this common pool of the present day congress and Indiraji is all for them. Therefore, please do not deny the right of the Congress people to try and speak for agricultural labour, for industrial labour. But let Communist leaders remember one thing. I would like to tell one thing to my friends of the Communist Party. The other day my Hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu passed away. I did not have the chance of paying my tribute. I always admired him though I did not agree with him. Many a time I used to chide him and he would say "Guruji do not be angry, do not be angry". He was such a wonderful man. He would abuse you as a Parliamentarian. As a friend he would embrace you. That was the man. Nobody said that he worked for the Tobacco growers, jute growers. What a champion he was of the Tobacco growers of Andhra, of the jute growers of Bengal! But they seem to think—all producers are only workers and not growers; only proletariat but not peasants because Marxism have led them the wrong way. Peasants there are, agricultural workers there are—these people are not proletariat. They are not proletariat minded. Had they been only proletariat minded, my Hon. friend would have been on this side. No, they are the true working class in this country; they are toilers in this country.

They are toilers and they want toilers party. Fortunately for us this Congress has now grown to be toilers party. That is why the other day my Hon. friends were not rushing to Belchi

where Indiraji had gone on the back of elephant and waded through knee deep water where Harijans were done to death.

The other day I welcomed the new phenomena. I welcomed the development, although the newspapers were ridiculing them. I do not ridicule them. I appreciate the gesture that my Hon. friends, the opposition leaders, have made. Though they were differing from each other in politics, though they have not yet made up their mind to come together, yet they want to demonstrate their sympathy together for the Harijan sufferers.

17 hrs.

That is the way in which we have to move in our democracy. If we move in that way, then we will be able to rise those people. Why do people say so? Today, if you go anywhere you like, even in your own constituency, there would be Harijans, there would be tribal people who will tell them that it is Indira Gandhiji who is in their feeling. If you read this wonderful book here, brought together by one of my very good friend who was my colleague in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Srikanth Verma, you will find "700 Days". Take out this '0' and make it '5'. It would read "750 Days". I will tell you. You will be enlightened; you would also feel inspired and you would begin to think that Indira is somebody whom you have never known till now because of your anger towards her. She is somebody whom people can love and poor people can trust. That is why lakhs, and lakhs of people flock to her. You mean to say I had fallen in love with her. Surely, I have the privilege of doing this at my age because I am the Bhishma, I argue. She is doing good work. Let me tell you, she is doing good work.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Bhishma was on the side of Kauravas.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Not on the side of Kauravas, my dear friend. I will tell you, I have taken all the blows from them. With that emphasis, I have come over here. It is Bhishma who invoked Lord Krishna when Dharmji went to him. Bhishma said that Sree Krishna only wanted Bhishma to be his messenger in conveying his message to the Pandavas. And that is the way I am functioning my dear friend.

Those people who live in the villages love her and trust her. Let us not disturb this feeling. It is a great asset for our democracy. If you want proletarian dictatorship or tyranny, it is another matter. But if you want real democracy, full-blooded democracy and living democracy, this faith of the ordinary masses have come to develop now as we used to have in those days of Mahatma Gandhi should not be disturbed. But they were not agricultural workers, they were not poor Kisans and they were not then backward classes and scheduled castes and tribes. They were not then that much awakened. They have come to be awakened only during the last 35 to 40 years. They were the middle classes. I rise from them. But today these people are rising. So, let us make a common cause with this hope. Let us cherish their faith and respect it. I am saying this for these reasons.

You would excuse me for expressing this feeling of unhappiness. Whenever we mention our leader's name, I do not find that much of affection or affectionate greeting as one would wish. After all, we are in a democracy and that is Indian democracy. In India, we love our people. We do not like hatreds though hatreds are prevailing in many quarters, in our hearts also from time to time. This is how I think about it.

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Then, let us go abroad. My Hon. friends seem to think that they are the only anti-imperialists. Yes, you were anti-imperialists. So was I. We all worked together under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. But today hegemonism has come. Today, we have got to make our choice. Which choice should we make? For a long time we were in the opposition. My Hon. friend Mr. Vajpayee and myself used to inveigh against non-involvement. Mind you I was one of the few persons—I should say, few people—who had begun to moot the idea of non-involvement in the beginning. But after a time when I found that Russia was not responding as well as she should and Kenedy was coming forward to help us, I began to change my view, I began to say to myself, "Why not befriend America? Why depend upon Russia alone?" It said, "Oh! They are our comrades, Indians are only our friends" during the terrible Chinese invasion of our country. After that, what has happened? A time came that my Hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said a thing which enthused me, when I was in my village. He said, "Here is this Durga; she has achieved this." I loved him then

AN HON. MEMBER : Not now!

PROF. N. G. RANGA : She did all that. Could she have done all that if there had not been any Soviet support for our country at that time, at the time of crisis? Is there any one here with any sense of gratitude to turn round and say, "Let go this Soviet Russia". I am not prepared to say that.

What about America? Why has America gone this wrong way? What I am saying now is not supposed to be on behalf of the Congress because I do not know whether it would be diplomatic enough for me to say

these things. I am not happy with America. I have many friends in America even now. I met Truman in those days and asked for help. Afterwards, he gave help. I did it, not as a Minister, just as I am speaking, only as the puny leader of the poor kisans. Now, today they have gone made. Democracy there is not sensible. Beware. We do not know how soon and when F-16 is going to rain its fire. In one day, in a few hours, one thousand crores worth of rupees loss, damage, can be done to this country. And even a rupee we are grudging when it comes to be given to our workers. Even every hundred rupees we are grudging to our own Members of Parliament. The other day, when Mr. Daga's Bill came up in the House, the poor Minister could not make any commitment. We are so miserly. Yet every rupee we want to save and spend, somehow or other, on building our own installations.

I am all praise for our scientists. My friends there also, when they were in power, were helping our scientists. Much more so now because there is a tradition which has been associated with them. She has taken a particular love for them. So, she is giving money like anything and developing various aspects of our own scientific equipment in our country. All this we are building up. The President has already given you an account of it. The other day, the Prime Minister herself made a statement in the House. And yet there are evil forces which go on suspecting some political motive behind everything that we do. This scientific exploration is a great feat. In those days when Agastya Rishi used to move from area to area across the hills in order to fathom the secrets of nature and Bhirgu was able to go across the oceans, in the same manner today our scientists have gone to the Antarctica ocean. Should we not feel proud of it? I congratulated this Government. Not that they deserve all this

credit. But the country gets all this credit. There also, they happen to be the priests and, therefore, they hand it over to us. It is our scientists who have achieved it. While we are achieving this thing, should not there be an acclamation from the other side of the Atlantic? It has not come. Should it not be from the eastern side of the Pacific? It has not come. I feel unhappy about it.

We are building these atomic plants. All the time, they suspect that we are going to do something. If we had not made that demonstration in Rajasthan desert at that time, would it have been possible for us to have confidence at all in our scientists?

We would not have believed. We would have thought that the Prime Minister and the other Ministers are only wasting hundreds of crores of rupees over nothing at all. Therefore, they demonstrated our capability and that capability is not for war. Did we ever go to war against anybody at any time even after becoming free. Our Prime Minister made it clear again and again that our country, India, is the country which has been aggressed and which has been invaded. But we never committed aggression against any country.

When that move came, the 'no war pact', what an offer it was, what a pact it was! It is not something novel. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru offered this solution long ago. But at that time, curiously enough, there was no response! I wonder how it has again appeared on the scene. Now we have got to give our thought to this idea. We have liberal ideas. But, they have gone much farther than many of us! We have broader and more liberal ideas than them. Therefore, we would be glad about going much farther than them. I encourage such ideas and I would be too happy to cherish such ideas.

I would like to be assured by America that their arms, their supplies of armaments and weaponry are not going to be used against us, our country. Is there any assurance at all to this effect? There is none at all. On the other hand, the other day one of the American top-ranking spokesmen has said that this supplies of armaments and weapons of warfare is intended to ward off threat from India! What more blasphemy can there be? What blasphemy against the good background and peaceful history of this sub-continent of ours! American spokesmen have no qualms about dubbing a historically peaceful nation like ours as aggressive. Only American spokesmen are capable of indulging in such blasphemy. What type of statesmen they are? They deserve no respect in the international arena. How can I be expected to have any respect for such people?... (*Interruptions*) How I wish I live longer to see our country grow stronger and stronger and our people to become more and more prosperous and happy and poverty to be dismissed from our country! It is the ardent and pious wish of our Prime Minister. The Prime Minister's wish should be fulfilled.

We must all strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister in her efforts towards this end. How can we achieve all this? You see the canopy of this terrible conflicts of war. I am afraid. This fear haunts me every day. But, I love to live fully every moment of my life I desire to be happy. But every moment of my life is fraught with this terrible threat of war, to my nation, a threat to my people, a threat to all the backward people and a threat to all the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Our friends complain that there is no solution for Assam. They are

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fed up with the issue. We invited the cooperation of the Opposition also. We did invite. But a solution to the problem is not in sight. What are we to do? They want us to build a wall like the Chinese wall. Our Prime Minister has begun to take tentative steps in this direction. But there is obstruction and opposition from the other end. In view of this, should we not go slow? Should we not be careful? That is what I am thinking.

Can we afford to quarrel with a neighbour whose emergence into independence we welcomed and whom we helped in all possible ways and at whose birth we played the part of mid-wife? Therefore, we have to be patient with them.

And here are our youngmen in Assam. For two long years, they have gone on. Like all youngmen, they do not stand by their stand. They go on shifting their stand from day to day.

Therefore, it is right for the Prime Minister who is not so young and who has mature mind, to exercise some patience with immature people and the continuation of our discussions and negotiations is a demonstration of this fact.

Why do we want to have minority Government in Assam? It is with a view to make it strong. (*Interruptions*) I will tell you that it is only with a view to make it strong while we are here in power.

My dear friends, it is only a matter of practical politics and practical politics demand that you should stand by our Government instead of yourself asking for a few fishes and loaves within that Government. That would not be big enough for you. That would be dignified on your part. Had you never tasted power, there is reason

for me to feel pity towards you. But you had it and you have seen its limitations. Therefore, it is best to make the Central Government strong as it is, to have its representatives there, run the show and to help our Government to give them a shot in their arms, so that a solution to the problem could be found. In fact, a solution to the problem is in sight. You are unable to see it. It is in sight. When the problem is solved, you would be wildered to see how the problem is solved. That goes to the credit of our Prime Minister. There is, therefore, no need for us to have any worry any hurry about Assam.

About the minority government in Kerala, West Bengal, and so on, I will leave them to my friends; they will deal with the Communist friends.

So, dear friends, my time is up. Now I wish only to say this. I would like to have in the Opposition leaders who will function in a ruly, in a peaceful, in a combatant and yet cooperative manner, in the manner in which Mr. Dandavate does, sometimes my Hon. friends Mr. Vajpayee, many a time Mr. Parulekar does, Mr. Chitta Basu Mr. Banatwalla do. Let us respect the rules, let us respect the Speaker. He is for us all. Just because he has been chosen by us, I can assure you, he is not going to remember only the Party that has chosen him; he belongs to us all. I would request you in all humility, I would appeal to you, to try and cooperate with this Government, with Indiraji, in this social revolution that it is her privilege to engineer and push forward; and let us hope that, in years to come, we would be able to achieve this social revolution, social equality among all the people and social justice for the downtrodden.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
स्पीकर साहब, माननीय रंगा जी के इतनी
बातें कहने के बाद मैं नहीं समझता कि मैं
कितनी बात और कह सकता हूं। लेकिन
कुछ बातें मैं अवश्य कहूंगा। जो राष्ट्रपति
जी का एड्रेस है इसका मैं समर्थन करने के
लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। राष्ट्रपति जी के इस
एड्रेस को देखा जाय तो इसमें पिछले सालों
में, 1, 2 सालों में देश में क्या प्रगति हुई है
उसकी एक काफी अच्छी भलक दी गई है।
आज के जमाने में हमारी कठिनाइयां
क्या हैं....

आज के जमाने में हमारी कठिनाइयां
क्या हैं उनको हल करने के नक्शे, प्रोग्राम और
स्रोत क्या हैं, यह होता है। आने वाले जमाने
में देश की क्या आवश्यकताएं और कठि-
नाइयां हो सकती हैं, उनके लिये बहुत पहले
से सोच की भलक, उसकी तस्वीर उसमें हमें
मिलती है। यह एड्रेस ऐसा है जैसा कि होना
चाहिये था।

यह बहुत प्रेरणादायक एड्रेस है, आज के
लिये नहीं, यह हमारे कल के जमाने के लिये,
आज के जमाने के लिये और गुजरे हुए दिनों
का भी जो इसमें जिक्र किया गया है, यह
बात इस एड्रेस में, जैसे मैंने कहा, मौजूद है—
It is not just a mere catalogue of
some achievements of Government.
बहुत मोडेस्ट भाषा है। उसमें बातें बहुत
सोच-समझकर, गंभीरता से, जिम्मेदारी से
कही गई हैं, जैसी कि एक बड़े राष्ट्र के राष्ट्र-
पति को कहनी चाहियें थीं।

इसमें साफ-साफ कठिनाइयां भी देश के
सामने रखी गई हैं। अगर मैं दो शब्दों में
कांता तो इसमें जहां एचीवमेंट्स का जिक्र
है, वहां कठिनाइयों और चैलेंजेज का भी

जिक्र है। इसके साथ-साथ किस भावना से,
किस एप्रोच से, किस नीति से इनका
मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, इसमें उनका भी
जिक्र है। इसलिये मैं खास तौर से राष्ट्रपति
जी को बधाई देता हूं और इसका अनुमोदन
करता हूं।

इसमें काफी फैक्ट्स और फिगर्स का जिक्र
किया गया है। मैं उन को दोहराऊं जो
राष्ट्रपति जी के एड्रेस में लिखी गई हैं,
उसका मैं कोई लाभ नहीं समझता और न
उसकी जरूरत है। प्रगति हुई है और उसकी
भी चर्चा इसमें है। गौर से देखेंगे तो ज्यादातर
चर्चा पिछले दो सालों का मुकाबला कर
के किया गया है। पिछले साल में क्या हुआ
और उससे पिछले साल में क्या हुआ, ज्यादातर
मुकाबला उन चीजों का किया गया है।
इसमें खाली यह एप्रोच कि पहले गवर्नमेंट
और थी, दूसरी पार्टी की थी, उसके जमाने
में क्या हुआ, हमने क्या किया, इसका एम्फै-
सिस इसमें नहीं है वैंरी राइटली। इसमें
एम्फैसिस यह है कि पिछले दो साल में क्या
हुआ, भ्रान क्या होना चाहिये और कल हम
क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

जाहिर है, सब से बड़ी खुराक होती है।
इसमें कितनी तरक्की हो रही है, आइन्दा
तरक्की के नक्शे क्या हैं, कितनी आशा है।
यह दुनिया में शायद पहली मिसाल होगी
कि इसका जिक्र भी इस एड्रेस में है। एक
साल में 3 मिलियन हैक्टर जमीन को
इरिगेशन में नये सिरे से लाया गया है और
पिछले साल ढाई मिलियन हैक्टर को
इरिगेशन में लाया गया था। इसके अलावा
एग्रीकल्चर की इसमें बहुत चर्चा है।

मेरी नियत किसी भाई को या किसी दल
को चिढ़ाने की नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि
आज मौका चिढ़ाने का नहीं है, मौका

[श्री एच० के एल भगत]

मिलने का है, देश की स्थिति को अच्छी तरह से समझने का है। मैं इसलिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि इरिगेशन पर, एग्रीकल्चर पर, फूड प्रोडक्शन पर जो एम्फैसिस, जोर इस एड्रेस में दिया गया है, वह आज तक नहीं दिया गया और इरिगेशन पर तो शायद दुनिया के इतिहास में किसी देश ने नहीं दिया।

जब तक हमारी खुराक ठीक नहीं होगी, ज्यादा अच्छी न हो, हम सैल्फसफीशियेंट न हों, आज भी हमें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है, हमारे पास रिजर्व होना चाहिए बड़ा भारी, एग्रीकल्चर में हमें आगे बढ़ना है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ एक बड़ी पोजीटिव इंडीकेशन इस एड्रेस में दी गई है।

इसी तरह बिजली, कोल, दूसरी चीजें हमारी इंडस्ट्री में हैं, स्टील है, आयल है, जितनी इम्पोर्टेन्ट बातें हैं, उनमें प्रगति भी हुई है और आइन्दा और प्रगति करने के लिये इसमें नकशे भी बनाये गये हैं, फंडज के प्रावीजन भी किये गये हैं, स्कीमें बनाई गई हैं कि कैसे देश बढ़ेगा।

जब तक हम पैदावार नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, जब तक हमारे पास चीजें ज्यादा नहीं होंगी, हम कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे? मेरे भाषण से, दूसरे के भाषण से या खाली नारेबाजी से जनता का पेट नहीं भरने वाला है। कुंआ खोदेंगे तो पानी मिलेगा खेत को और अनाज मिलेगा। इसलिये प्रोडक्शन पर जोर दिया गया है। जो प्रोडक्शन ईश्वर कहा है, दो साल में गवर्नमेंट को उठाया, खड़ा किया, अगले 2, 3 साल में आगे बढ़ने का और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहिए खेतों और फैक्टरियों में, हमारे देश का अधिकांश नागरिक, हालांकि गवर्नमेंट बुरा न माने, मैं गवर्नमेंट

की निन्दा नहीं कर रहा हूँ, न मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फार्मेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग की निन्दा कर रहा हूँ और न अपनी पार्टी की निन्दा कर रहा हूँ लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने, हमारी पार्टी ने जो देश में दो सालों में इन्होंने किया है, बिद् इयू रैस्पैक्ट टू दैम, कसूर हमारा है, मैं खुद इसमें जिम्मेदार हूँ, वह सब बातें लोगों तक उतनी नहीं पहुँचाई गईं, जितनी पहुँचाई जानी चाहियें थीं।

17.24 hrs.

[SHRI HARI NATH MISRA in the Chair]

लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे देश का आम नागरिक इस बात को अच्छी तरह से समझता है कि आज देश को प्रोडक्शन की जरूरत है, आम नागरिक कठिनाई में है, कीमतों में भी पिसता है, अपनी जरूरतों को भी समझता है। जो मजदूर हैं, उनका आज भी शोषण होता है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को, अपने देश के लिये समझता है।

इसलिये मेरे भाई नाराज हो जायेंगे जब मैं यह कहूंगा कि 19 तारीख को जब इन्होंने कहा कि देश में बन्द करना चाहिये। देश के इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेब्लिशमेंट्स, दिल्ली में जो हमारे देश का बकिंग क्लास है, वह कठिनाई के होते हुए, दिक्कत और परेशानियों के होते हुए, अपनी जैन्विन शिकायतों के होते हुए भी उन्होंने फैक्टरी और कारखानों को, मिलों को बन्द नहीं किया, चलने दिया। मैं यह बात किसी को नाराज करने के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं इस डिबेट को दिल्ली की डिबेट में नहीं बदल रहा हूँ, आज तक दिल्ली में कोई हड़ताल ऐसी नहीं हुई जिसमें दिल्ली की टैंकस्टाइल मिलें न बन्द हो गई हों, लेकिन इस 19 तारीख को दिल्ली पूर्णतः

खुली रही और टैंक्सटाइल मिर्चें भी खुली रहीं।

मुझे मालूम है कि दिल्ली की एक मिल में अभी ऐसे कुछ बेसमझ अफसर हैं, मुझे इल्म है, उन्होंने मजदूरों को कुछ को नोटिस दिया, जिसमें उनको कहा कि 3 महीने की तनखाह देते हैं, निकल जाओ।

वे लोग तीस साल से काम कर रहे हैं। उनके साथ इतना अन्याय किया गया है। एक मिल का मामला मेरे इल्म में है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद उस मिल के कार्यकर्ताओं ने, जिन्हें नोटिस दिया गया है, कहा कि हड़ताल नहीं होगी, और नहीं हुई। सारे देश में 19 तारीख को हड़ताल का प्रयास फेल हुआ, क्योंकि वर्किंग क्लास यह समझती है कि इस समय देश को प्रोडक्शन की जरूरत है।

मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने कहा है कि हम एक ऐसा कानून ला रहे हैं, जिससे वर्किंग क्लास की कठिनाइयों का जल्दी से समाधान हो। ठीक है, सरकार वह कानून लाए। मैंने नहीं देखा है कि वह क्या कानून है। लेकिन मैं जोर से कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसा कानून जरूर लाए कि लेबर को मनेजमेंट में इफेक्टिव पार्टिसिपेशन दिया जाए। इसके अलावा लेबर के साथ, वर्किंग क्लास के साथ, जहां अन्याय होता है, उसे दूर किया जाए। हमारी वर्किंग क्लास हमेशा पेट्रियाटिक रही है, देशभक्ति से ओत-प्रोत रही है। वह सरकार का साथ देगी।

उसने साथ दिया है और कल भी देगी—चाहे कोई कुछ कहे, वह सरकार का साथ देगी। लेकिन सरकार को भी उन लोगों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे।

हमारे देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिए, इसमें कोई राय नहीं हो सकती। मैं डिफरेंड

सिस्टम का मुकाबला नहीं करना चाहता। हमारे देश का अलग सिस्टम है, सोवियत यूनियन का अलग सिस्टम है और चाइना का अलग सिस्टम है। लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब होता है—सी पी आई (एम) वाले बुरा मान जाएंगे—कहीं स्टेट की गवर्नमेंट, रूलिंग पार्टी, सी पी आई (एम) खुद हड़ताल को आर्गनाइज करें। गवर्नमेंट का काम है राज्य का काम चलाना, न्याय देना। लेकिन वह खुद हड़ताल को आर्गनाइज करे! और वह भी किस समय? जब देश की स्थिति क्या है? इस बारे में लेफ्ट वाले भी मेरी राय से सहमत हैं। पता नहीं, श्री वाजपेयी यह बात कहेंगे या नहीं। मैं मानता हूं कि श्री वाजपेयी सब बातें समझते हैं वह बहुत समझदार हैं। वह हर एक बात को समझते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें जो सूट करता है, वह कहते हैं।

मैं साफ-साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ हमारे देश को मिलिटेरिली एनसर्कल करने—मैं डिलिब्रेटली यह वर्ड यूज कर रहा हूं—की कोशिश की जा रही है। दूसरी तरफ हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति के रास्ते में रुकावटें डालने की कोशिश की जा रही है। तीसरी तरफ हमारे देश की पोलिटिकल स्टेबिलिटी को तोड़ने की कोशिश भी की जा रही है। इन हालात में क्या ये हड़तालें और बन्द देश के हित में हैं? क्या वे देश को कोई फायदा पहुँचाने वाले हैं? उनसे देश और वर्किंग क्लास का कितना नुकसान हुआ? वर्किंग क्लास ने इन लोगों की चाल को विफल करके साबित कर दिया है कि वे देश के और देश के हित के साथ हैं। यह बात उन लोगों ने नहीं समझी, लेकिन वर्किंग क्लास ने समझ ली है। इस प्राइ-क्विटी यीमर में हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना है कि हमको क्या करना चाहिए,

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

क्या नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर हम प्रोडक्शन को नहीं बढ़ायेगे, तो हम आगे कैसे बढ़ सकेंगे ?

मैंने अभी जिक्र किया कुछ एचीवमेंट्स का। मैं एक दो बातें जानी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ। पी० एम० चली गई हैं, जानी जी उनको बताएं। सरकार ने इनफ्लेशन को कंट्रोल किया, उसको कम किया, यह एक बड़ा भारी काम है। लेकिन सरकार खुद कहती है कि ग्राम लोगों को प्राइसिज में उसका फायदा नहीं मिला। सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं, छापे मारे हैं, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को बढ़ाया है, लेकिन प्राइसिज के रिडक्शन का रिफ्लेक्शन नीचे के लेबल पर नहीं हुआ। इसलिए इस बारे में और कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मैं सफाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट यह न समझे कि उसने कुछ चीजों के दाम फिक्स कर दिए—वह दो चार पांच चीजों के दाम फिक्स कर सकती है, आखिर वह कितनी चीजों का स्टेचुटरी फिक्सेशन आफ प्राइसिज कर सकती है?—और फिर अफसर सब कुछ ठीक कर देंगे। ऐसा नहीं होने वाला है। दुनिया में ऐसा कहीं नहीं हुआ है और न हिन्दुस्तान में होगा। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि प्राइसिज को मानिटर करने के लिए देश की जनता की शक्ति को इकट्ठा किया जाए। एक देश में वातावरण पैदा करना पड़ेगा कि प्राइसेज को वालन्ट्री चैक में रखा जाय एपार्ट फ्राम स्टेचुटरी कंट्रोल, जो जरूरी है, यह आप को कम से कम करना पड़ेगा और मैं मांग करता हूँ गवर्नमेंट से कि वह नेशनल लेवल पर एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनाए जिस में कुछ मजदूरों के नुमाइन्दे हों, कुछ ट्रेड और इन्डस्ट्री के हों, कुछ आफिशियल्स हों कुछ नान-आफिशियल्स हों और

उस हाई पावर कमेटी का काम हो टुमानिटर प्राइसेज। आज प्राइसेज से हर मिनिस्ट्री एक न एक शक्ल में डील करती है। लेकिन प्राइसेज की जिम्मेदार एक एथारिटी प्राइसेज को देखने की नहीं है। देखते हैं कि सोप की प्राइसेज बढ़ा दी, किसी और चीज की बढ़ा दी, कार की बढ़ा दी, छोटी-छोटी चीजों की बढ़ा दी। मेरा कहना यह है कि इसी तरह हर स्टेट में इस तरह की एक कमेटी होनी चाहिए और हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल की कमेटी होनी चाहिए। आपने 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम में कहा कि आप कन्ज्यूमर मूवमेंट को बढ़ाएंगे। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर इस तरह की कमेटी आप बनाएं और उन को चलाएं तो दाम रुक सकते हैं। कम भी हो सकते हैं या कम से कम रुक तो सकते ही हैं। गवर्नमेंट को कान्क्रीट स्टेप्स इसके लिए उठाने चाहिए ताकि इन्फ्लेशन को रोक कर जो लाभ नीचे तक पहुंचना चाहिए वह पहुँच सके। यह मेरा गवर्नमेंट को सुभाव है।

अब मैं दिल्ली की बात ज्यादा नहीं करना चाहता। एमर्जेन्सी की बात कर दूंगा तो हमारे भाई गुस्से हो जाएंगे। लेकिन खुद उन के अपने नेता ने मेट्रोपालिटन काउंसिल में यह ऐडमिट किया था कि एमर्जेन्सी के जमाने में प्रोग्राम इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी ने दिल्ली में प्राइसेज में भारी कमी की थी बाई इन्ड्यूसमेंट—यह वर्ड यूज किया था बाई इन्ड्यूसमेंट। आज मेरी राय है सरकार को कि आप वाजपेयी जी की मदद लीजिए, अपोजीशन की मदद लीजिए, ट्रेड के आर्गनाइजेशंस की मदद लीजिए, इन्डस्ट्रीज की मदद लीजिए और प्राइसेज को कम करने के लिए एक जनता का और सरकार का मिलकर आन्दोलन चलाइए।

देश में ला एन्ड आर्डर की बात कही जाती है। एट्रासिटीज आन हरिजन्स की बात आती है। हरिजनों पर जुल्म हों, यह हमारे सब के लिए लानत और शर्म की बात है। हम सब यह कहते हैं कि नहीं होना चाहिए। जाहिर बात है, साधूपुर का जिक्र मैं कर रहा हूँ कि साधूपुर में जाकर बेगुनाह लोगों को जिनका भगड़ा भी किसी से नहीं हुआ, कोई बात भी नहीं हुई, उनको जाकर मार दिया। यह कोई हमें जो रूलिंग पार्टी है कांग्रेस है। उसको क्या यह सूट करता है कि हरिजनों पर हमले हों? जाहिर बात है कि कहीं भी इस प्रकार का हमला किसी पर होता है तो वह बात हमारे खिलाफ जाती है। लोग उसे हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल करते हैं। लोग इस से नाराज होंगे। आप भी इसे हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। उसके पीछे हमला करने वालों की नीयत कोई हमारे प्रति हमदर्दी की तो हो नहीं सकती। अगर कोई इम्मीडिएट रीजन या एप्रोक्सिमेट कागज नहीं है तो जाहिर है कि सरकार के खिलाफ ही यह चीज हो सकती है। अब आप जरा सोचें कि यह एक मामला ऐसा है कि जो सारे राष्ट्र का है। सब नेता गए, हमारे सरकार के लोग भी गए, दूसरे लोग भी गए। हरिजन पर एट्रासिटीज को रोकना चाहिए, सब की यह राय है लेकिन उस से क्या हमें तिजारत करनी चाहिए। क्या उन गरीब लोगों की बेवाओं का जो सुहाग चला गया या जिन बच्चों का खून बह गया, क्या उस पर हमें कोई पोलिटिकल ट्रेडिंग करनी चाहिए? करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं, जरा सोचें। एक साहब, हरिजनों के नेता, कहते हैं वहां गए और लोगों से जाकर क्या कहा? अच्छी बात है आप मदद करिए उनकी, आप एक-एक

लाख रुपया सब को दीजिए, स्वागत है। आप के पास बहुत पैसा है, करना चाहिए। कलेक्ट कर के दीजिए। लेकिन उन्होंने क्या कहा कि सरकार ने दस-दस हजार रुपया दिया है इस को वापस दे दो, हम तुम को पचास-पचास हजार रुपया देंगे। सोचिए, यह हरिजनों के खून के साथ पोलिटिकल ट्रेडिंग करने की बात के अलावा और क्या बात है? पोलिटिकल एक्सप्लायटेशन के अलावा और क्या बात है? मुझे अच्छी बात लगी, वाजपेयी जी वहां से लौट कर आए तो उन्होंने कहा कि सब पार्टियों को मिलकर इस को करना चाहिए। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बात कही। जो उन्होंने अच्छी बात कही मैं उसे अच्छी कहूंगा। लेकिन हरिजनों पर कोई वाकया हो जाय तो हमारे कुछ भाई समझते हैं कि अब तो मौका है इस सरकार को पीटने का। कहीं कोई ट्रेजेडी हो जाय, रेल गिर जाय तो कहते हैं कि एक और मौका आ गया, कहीं सैलाब आ जाय तो कहते हैं एक और मौका आ गया। मैंने पिछली दफा कहा था, पीछे जब काफी अनाज की तंगी थी तो एक नेता ने जो आज एम पी तो नहीं हैं लेकिन नेता तो हैं वाजपेयी जी की पार्टी के, उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि अब तुम्हारे दिन थोड़े हैं। मैंने कहा कि क्यों तो कहने लगे कि अनाज नहीं है, अब तुम चले जाओगे, इन्द्र देवता भी इन्दिरा गांधी से नाराज हैं। अब आप जरा सोचें, मैं बहुत ईमानदारी से, सच्चाई से, दिल की गहराई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें करना क्या चाहिए? क्या भावना रखनी चाहिए?

इसी तरह कम्यूनल रायट्स की बात है। कम्यूनल रायट बुरी चीज है, हम सब पार्टीज सेक्युलर हैं, हम कहते हैं हमारा विश्वास है सेक्युलरिज्म में। लेकिन हम

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

लोग जा कर क्या काम करते हैं ? आया भड़काने का काम करते हैं या क्या करते हैं ? यह मैं नहीं कहता कि हमारे गुण गाने लग जाओ। हमारे गुण गा नहीं सकते और आप की कोई भावना हो पावर में आने की तो मुझे कोई शिकायत उस से नहीं। आप दौबारा आना चाहें कोई शिकायत नहीं, कोई बात नहीं।

आपकी यूनिटी हो जाए तो हमें बड़ी खुशी होगी। एक बात मुझे याद आ गई। जब जनता पार्टी पावर में थी तब पावर में आने के एक साल बाद जनता पार्टी के एक नेता भाषण दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि जनता पार्टी एक नयी नवेली दुलहन है जो खूबसूरत और सुन्दर है। शायद करनाल में एक वाई एलेक्शन की मीटिंग में वे बोल रहे थे। मैंने कहा कि बात तो ठीक है कि नयी नवेली दुलहन है, खूबसूरत भी है लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि उसका खसम बूढ़ो है और उसने मार-मार कर बुरा हाल कर दिया है नयी नवेली दुलहन का। बूढ़ों को तो सपने ही आते हैं, बुढ़ापे में सपने में ही जिन्दा रहना पड़ता है। ज्ञानी जी हंस रहे हैं, मैं तो उनसे कम उम्र का हूँ लेकिन हम सपनों पर ही जिन्दा रहते हैं। (व्यवधान)

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आप पावर के लिए एकता करिए; हमें उससे खुशी होगी बल्कि एकता के लिए अगर हमारी कोई मदद चाहिए तो उसके लिए हम तैयार हैं। मुझे याद है कि जब इनकी हुकूमत थी तब लोगों में एक ग्राम चर्चा थी कि जब आपस में ये लड़ने लगते हैं तब एक नेता चुपके से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की तस्वीर दिखा देता है कि देखो लड़ोगे तो वह आ जायेगी। इस तरह से वे फिर इकट्ठा हो जाते थे। आप एकता करें, हमें खुशी होगी लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस तरह से

रूलिंग पार्टी का इमेज एक ऐसेट होता है, उसी तरह से अपोजीशन का इमेज एक ऐसेट होता है, आज अपोजीशन के एक अच्छे इमेज की देश को जरूरत है। आप का इमेज अच्छा होना चाहिए, लेकिन आप तो यूनिटी के नाम पर एक्रोबैटिक्स कर रहे हैं। सर्कस में जो एक्रोबैट्स होते हैं उन का मतलब तो समझ में आता है, लेकिन आप जो एक्रोबैटिक-एक्सरसाइजेज करते हैं उस से आप का इमेज गिरता है, हमारा इमेज गिरता है, राष्ट्र का इमेज गिरता है। आप उस से बचिए और यूनिटी आपस में कीजिये। एक्रोबैटिक-एक्सरसाइजेज मत कीजिये।

अभी हमारे सीनियर लीडर रंगा जी ने व्यूरोक्रेसी की चर्चा की। मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने अच्छी बातें कही हैं, मैं तो सिर्फ ऐड करना चाहता हूँ कि व्यूरोक्रेसी, डेमोक्रेसी का एक अभिन्न अंग है। जो हमारा सिस्टम है उस में व्यूरोक्रेसी भी बहुत जरूरी है। वह एक्जीक्यूटिव अथॉरिटी है। व्यूरोक्रेसी ने हमारे देश में बहुत अच्छे काम किये हैं, उस में बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे आफिसर्ज हुए हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश की बुनियादों को पक्का किया है। आज भी वे मेहनत से काम कर रहे हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। हमारी स्कीम्स का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन आफिसर्ज के हाथ में होता है और होना भी चाहिए लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसा वातावरण बन रहा है कि अगर किसी आदमी को कोई काम करना हो तो वह शुरूआत "न" से करेंगे। उन का एटीच्यूड इनडिफरेंट होता है। उन में बुडननेस होती है। मैं यह बात सब के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ, सिर्फ एक सैक्शन के लिये कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन उससे देश का और हमारे प्रोग्राम्स का नुकसान

होता है। मैं एक साहब से बात कर रहा था, उन्होंने कहा—ठीक बात है, भगत जी। मैंने कहा—मुश्किल यह है कि आप लोगों की जाब तो परमानेंट है और हम पोलिटिशियन्ज हैं। उन्होंने कहा—आप जनता की बात ज्यादा जोर से कहते हैं। मैंने कहा—हम तो परमानेंटली टेम्परेरी हैं, हम को फिर तीन साल बाद लोगों के पास जाना है। इसलिये स्वाभाविक है कि हम उन की बात करें। हम इन्हीं लोगों की बात लेकर उन के पास जाते हैं तो वे “नो” से स्टार्ट करते हैं—यह एटीच्यूड गलत है। उन को कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि पाजिटिव-वे में रेस्पॉस दें।

हमारी सरकार टैक्नालाजिकल एडवांस-मेन्ट पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर दे रही है जोकि हमारे लिये, बल्कि सभी के लिये गर्व की बात है। मुझे अफसोस हुआ जब रंगा जी ने “अनटार्कटिका” और बहुत सारी चीजों का जिक्र किया तो इधर से तालियां ज्यादा बजीं और उधर से नहीं बजीं। वाजपेयी जी भी ताली नहीं बजा रहे थे।.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं बार-बार ताली नहीं बजाता हूँ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : ये जितने एचीवमेन्ट्स हैं वे अकेले हमारे नहीं हैं, बल्कि सब के साझी हैं, सारे राष्ट्र के हैं। आज अपोजीशन की यूनिटी की जरूरत है, लेकिन राष्ट्र की यूनिटी की भी बहुत जरूरत है। अभी यहां पर कुछ बिलों की चर्चा की गई कि वे जाने वाले हैं जिनमें एक लैंड एक्वीजीशन बिल की भी चर्चा है। मैं उसके आने का स्वागत करता हूँ, और आशा करता हूँ कि उससे दूसरे लाभ होने के साथ-साथ किसानों को जो ठीक कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं जाता है, खास तौर से दिल्ली में, उन को फायदा होगा और जो

पेंडिंग केसेज हैं उन पर भी यह बिल लागू किया जायगा।

इसके अलावा अभी हमारी कई कमेटीज, कई कमीशन्स बने हैं, जिसमें यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि पानी के रिसोर्सेज का इस्तेमाल कैसे हो, इको-लोजिकल बैलेंस कैसे हो, ओशियन की स्टेडी हो। यह हमारे लिए गर्व की बात है कि अभी एक साइंस एडवाइजरी कमेटी कैबिनेट की बनी है।

पोलिटिकल स्टैबिलिटी के बारे में जिक्र किया जाता है कि हमारे देश की आज पोलिटिकल स्टैबिलिटी ऐसी-वैसी है, देखो, देश में क्या हो रहा है? एक व्यक्ति कह रहे थे, I have respect for him. He is a colleague and friend of mine. देखिए तुम्हारी पार्टी का क्या हाल हो रहा है। मैंने कहा—क्या हो गया हमारी पार्टी को। उन्होंने कहा—कभी एक राज्य में, तो कभी दूसरे राज्य में एक चीफ मिनिस्टर बदला जा रहा है, तो फिर दूसरा चीफ मिनिस्टर बदला जा रहा है, चेयरमैन बदल दिया। मैंने कहा—डैमोक्रेसी में चीफ मिनिस्टर आते हैं और जाते हैं और बदले भी जाते हैं। लेकिन जरा आप सोचिए कि पोलिटिकल स्टैबिलिटी इस देश में है या नहीं है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम एक तो है, जिसकी बात सारा राष्ट्र सुनता है। कुछ पोलिटिकल लीडर्स हैं, जो कहते हैं कि इंदिरा गांधी जी की साइको-फैंसी करते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोग जानते हैं कि इंदिरा गांधी लोगों की नेता हैं, अगर लोगों ने साथ नहीं दिया होता, तो वे फिर शासन में कैसे आतीं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आपके पास बड़े नेता नहीं हैं, बड़े नेता हैं, अच्छे नेता हैं, लिखने वाले और पढ़ने वाले नेता हैं और यहां

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

इस हाउस में बैठे हैं, लेकिन नेशनल लीडर देश का एसंट होता है, जिसकी चारों तरफ देश में आवाज लगे और उनकी वजह से ही इस देश में पोलिटिकल स्टैबिलिटी है।

असम की बात कही गई। ज्ञानी जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी व अपोजीशन के लीडर्स को साथ लेकर इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की गई। इन्होंने खुद देख लिया कि यह कितना अन-रीजनेबिल है। आप को असम की जनता से कहना चाहिए कि यह गलत कह रहे हैं। हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि हमारे इंद-गिर्द, एशिया में, यूरोप में और दुनिया में सिचुएशन क्या है, उसमें हमारी जिम्मेदारी क्या है। क्या हमारी जिम्मेदारी सिर्फ अपनी तरफ देखने के लिए है, पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती करने की है, लेकिन इंदिरा जी ने कहा था कि नो-वार-पैक्ट हो या न हो, लेकिन हम हमला नहीं करेंगे। हमारी जिम्मेदारी शान्ति की तरफ है। महाप्रलय का जिक्र किया जाता है कि आने वाली है और 1982 में दुनिया में सिर्फ 60 लाख लोग बचेंगे। यह बात सारे अखबारों में लिखी है और बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने कही है। इस वक्त दुनिया में लोग बटन दबाए बैठे हैं कि थोड़ा सा दबाया कि वहां नाश हुआ। एशिया में जंग हो सकती है, हमारे बार्डर पर आ सकती है, दुनिया में हो सकती है। हमारी जिम्मेदारी अपनी तरफ है, एशिया की तरफ है, डवलेपिंग नेशन्स की तरफ है, लोगों में मेलजोल की तरफ है और अपने हकूकों की तरफ है। उसका सबूत है कि साउथ-साउथ डायलाग हो रहे हैं।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। अभी मीलबार्न में एक कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी, कार्मिनवैल्थ हेड्स की। उसमें नान-एलाइन्ड कंट्री के एक नेता ने कहा था—

"India, we used to ask where are you. We are glad that you have come back and your voice is listened."

One of the most important leaders of the non-aligned world said this.

हमारी आवाज आज दुनिया में सुनी जाती है, आप जरा सोचिये, हमारी जिम्मेदारी कहां है? किस दुनिया और जमाने से हम गुजर रहे हैं, कठिनाइयां हैं, मुश्किलें हैं, क्या हमारी जिम्मेदारी मुश्किलों को चिल्ला कर और ज्यादा मुश्किलें पैदा करना है, मुसीबतों को दिखा कर और ज्यादा मुसीबतें पैदा करना है, लोगों को भड़का कर और ज्यादा हालत खराब करना है। हमारा नेशन साउण्ड है, हमारे पास नैचुरल रिसोर्सिज है, हमारी नीतियां अच्छी हैं, अच्छे नेता हैं, अपोजीशन में भी हैं, लेकिन जरूरत है इस समय अच्छी भावना की। कम से कम आने वाले दो सालों में हम डिस्कार्ड को भूल जाएं, डिसहार्मोनी को भूल जायें, डिफरेंसेज रखें लेकिन कोई ऐसा काम न करें जिस से नेशन की विल कमजोर हो। राष्ट्रीय एकता मजबूत करें, मुश्किलों से लड़ते जायें, संघर्ष करते जायें तरीके से, शान्ति से, अकलमन्दी से, पाजिटिव-वे में, तो मुझे कोई शुब्हा नहीं है कि इण्डिया का फ्यूचर ब्राइट है। इण्डिया के फ्यूचर को कोई दबा नहीं सकता है, कोई भुका नहीं सकता है, कोई गिरा नहीं सकता है, हमारी गवर्नमेंट बहुत मजबूत है और हमारी अपोजीशन हमारे साथ मिल कर काम करे तो इण्डिया का फ्यूचर और ज्यादा ब्राइट हो सकता है—इस में मुझे शक नहीं है।

मैंने कहा था कि मैं इस डिबेट में दिल्ली की बाबत नहीं कहूंगा। लेकिन वाजपेयी

जी की पार्टी ने अभी हाल में कुछ मांगें रखी हैं कि जो री-सेटिलमेंट कालोनीज हैं उनके लोगों को मालिकाना अधिकार दिए जायें। उनको मालूम होगा—मालिकाना अधिकार तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी उनको 1977 में दे चुकी थीं, हमारी सरकार ने वे अधिकार दे दिए थे, लेकिन जब इनकी गवर्मेंट आई तो वह किताब बन्द कर दी गई। मैं खुद एक डेलीगेशन लेकर मोरारजी भाई से मिला था। उन्होंने कहा—नो, नो, मिस्टर भगत, नो, ये बेच जायेंगे। लेकिन हमने वे अधिकार दिए और अमल भी शुरू कर दिया, जब कि ये इस किस्म की मांग कर रहे हैं। 14 लाख लोगों को, चाहे 25 गज सही, इन्दिरा गांधी ने उनको मालिक बना दिया। जिस समय हम हारे थे, वाजपेयी जी का भाषण रामलीला मैदान में हुआ था, उस चुनाव में भी हम री-सेटिलमेंट कालोनीज में एक-एक पोलिंग स्टेशन से जीत कर आये थे—यह बात मैं 1977 की कह रहा हूँ और अब फिर चुनाव होने वाले हैं, उसमें भी हम इनको देख लेंगे।

इनकी पार्टी ने उस वक्त कहा था कि हम सेल्स टैक्स हटा देंगे। इन्होंने वायदा किया था लेकिन हमने कहा था कि हम एजामिन करेंगे। हमारा प्रामिज अन-डायल्यूटेड नहीं था, लेकिन इनका प्रामिज अन-डायल्यूटेड था ये कुछ नहीं कर सके, जब कि हमारी सरकार ने तय किया कि 5 चीजों पर से सेल्स टैक्स प्रिंसिपली हटा कर एक्साइज ड्यूटी में बदल दिया जाए, लेकिन इन्होंने अपने वायदे को एक इंच भी पूरा नहीं किया। इतना ही नहीं, हमने सुखाड़िया जी की चेयरमैनशिप में इस चीज पर गौर करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई थी, हालांकि वह अब नहीं रहे। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इनकी कहनी और कथनी में फर्क है। आज पोलिटिक्स में झुल्लिसिटी नहीं चलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February 1982.”

Hon. Members present in the House, whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table upto 6 p.m. to-day indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Those amendments only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of amendments treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

SHRI RAM JETHAMALANI (Bombay North-West) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the ruling party could not have fielded two better speakers in support of the Motion of Thanks to the President. Prof. Ranga himself claimed that he had been very eloquent once upon a time, and he has moved millions. I would straightway concede that claim of his; whether he moved millions or not, certainly, he moved me. And I think I should pay the same compliment to Mr. Bhagat.

Today, I will not concentrate upon the debatable and controversial parts

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of their speeches. I will first concentrate on the elements of statesmanship which both of them have displayed. I am very glad that both of them made an appeal that a time has come for building bridges of friendship and understanding, between the ruling party on the one side, and the Opposition groups on the other. And Prof. Ranga made a very passionate appeal for cooperation with the Government. I shall deal with this first. On behalf of my party, on behalf of myself and perhaps on behalf of all sensible and honest people in this country, I am willing to say that the Prime Minister and her Government deserve cooperation.

We know that the problem of the country are colossal; we know that the industry which she puts in for the solution of those problems is boundless; we also know that her fatigue is almost unbearable. We sympathise with all that. But I hope in the same spirit in which we are willing to offer cooperation my two distinguished friends will listen to the conditions; and once those conditions are satisfied, they should have no doubt whatsoever that the cooperation shall be sincere, unconditional and almost embarrassing to them.

We are worried about a few problems in this country; and unless those problems are solved in a manner in which all decent people want those problems to be solved, I think the offer of the cooperation and the demand of cooperation are a bit unreal. First of all, for the last two years, almost ever since this Government has come into power, there have been insidious threats to the constitution of this country to its freedom and democracy, to the basic features of India's political system. The first condition which I wish to put as a condition of our sincere cooperation is that the Government must remove doubts, put an end to all ambiguities. This

controversy which is being sedulously sustained, nurtured, instigated, discussed the Presidential form of Government versus the Parliamentary form of Government, the Kashevanand Bharati Judgment of the Supreme Court, that the Constituent Assembly or the Parliament of India has the power to alter the basic features of India's Constitution—all this must be made a matter of the past. Tell us forthrightly and honestly that you will live by the Parliamentary form of Government and you will live by the Constitution with its present basic feature; and the first condition of cooperation would have been satisfied. The basic feature of India's Constitution is the supremacy of the judiciary. A lot has been done to denigrate the judiciary; a lot has been done to interfere with its independence and integrity. The moment you ask for our cooperation, we tell you please restore the tradition of the past in the matter of judicial appointments and transfer of judges. After all it is your party Government, through its Law Minister, in 1962-63, on the Floor of this House, had said that no judge shall be appointed unless he is found satisfactory by the judiciary and no judge shall ever be transferred against his wishes. You might have succeeded in a litigation in the Supreme Court on the letter of the Constitution, but the spirit of the Constitution has been killed. Restore the spirit and tell us that you have no intention to interfere with the character of the judiciary and that you want honest and upright judges in this country; and we shall extend to you the cooperation you want.

Now the third condition. There are insidious attacks upon the system of the Press. Only the other day, the Prime Minister made a statement that the Press in this country is functioning as the opposition of this country. If I am proud of the press of this Country, I am proud of it because it can stand up to the insolence of power it can stand up

to the corruption of power and is able to speak its mind and call spade a spade. This is of course, not even true of the entire Press, but there is at least the valient section of the Press which is carrying on its duty; and it shall be a very sad day for democracy in this country if the Press stopped being the opposition, and the Prime Minister should back the Press for being the opposition and not criticise and attack the Press precisely for that activity which makes the Press something terribly precious to us.

The fourth condition is : please stop the regime of sycophancy in this country. Democracy means the equality of all. The Prime Minister and the lowest in the country are all equals. Stop this personality cult which is being sedulously nurtured, fostered and maintained.

If I were the Prime Minister of this country and if one of my Chief Ministers said that the Prime Minister is a God, I will have that Chief Minister dismissed, precisely for making that stupid statement. But when the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the new find of the ruling Party only the other day said that the Prime Minister is the Goddess, the Goddess at least should have protested against it and snubbed her Chief Minister. This personality cult must go and if the Prime Minister today finds the problems of the country insoluble it is because she has inculcated the personality cult; it is because she has dwarfed the personality of all those who should help and assist her. In country where the ruling Party still accepts the thesis that the Prime Minister and the nation are indistinguishable, democracy cannot work at all. Democracy means the form of government in which the greatest good of the greatest number is vigorously and honestly pursued. If there is a ruling Party which believes that the grea-

test number is number one and the number one is the Prime Minister of the country, democracy will never flourish in this country. Please stop this cult and you will have our cooperation.

And, lastly, when you want the Opposition's cooperation you surely do not want our cooperation in maintaining the cesspools of corruption that have infested the body politic. Only the other day on the floor of this House I talked about the corruption of a Chief Minister, and I was nearly assaulted on the floor of this House—not that I mind being assaulted by my Hon. friends on the other side because after all they have also to satisfy the cravings of their inner self—but if the Opposition has any meaningful role to play and you want the cooperation of the Opposition surely, you should listen to the voice of sanity and reason which comes from the Opposition and not call them names and certainly not assault them and make a mockery of the democratic system. We are prepared to offer our friendly cooperation. Prof. Ranga will be delighted to know—because he is one of those that when I have something very strong in my mind, about which I feel very strongly to express it to somebody on the Treasury Benches,—I find him out and open my innermost heart to him. I hope this does not embarrass him I am not letting out a secret; Only the other day I wrote to the Prime Minister, a personal letter. I wrote a letter because I was full with a feeling of anguish. My friends opposite will ridicule the moment I say that I had a feeling of anguish. I wrote to her to remind her of that fateful day when her distinguished father died. We had differences of opinion with her father—at least I had some personally because there were some aspects of his political life which I did not approve of. When he died there was not one member of my family, young or old, who for 48 hours did not take any food or

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

water because we felt that our father had died! And I wrote to her, "why do you not please establish that kind of relationship of affection and understanding with the Opposition?" Our differences—political differences—will always be there in democracy but I wrote to her to see that these differences of a democracy do not disturb our friendship and affection. It is matter of regret that she refused even to acknowledge that letter! And our Professor Ranga when he talks in public about co-operation, I some times feel that it is all a myth—but because I have to much respect for Professor Ranga to think like that—a suspicion is inevitable. We offer co-operation to the Prime Minister but the Prime Minister is not willing to meet us. I wrote to her about Mr. Antulay, and asked her to call me. I wrote to her at a time when the storm had not broken out. But she refused even to meet me. She refused to meet me because when she meets me face to face in my eyes she will find the mirror in which she will discover her unflattering picture, and that is a risk which she will not take, because our co-operation will not be the co-operation of sycophants, it will not be the cooperation of flatterers. We will tell her the plain truth and how honestly and how competently to solve the problems in the country.

Having dealt with this, let me deal with the President's Address. I am unable to support the motion of thanks to the President. If it was a motion of sympathy for the President, I would support it, because it must have been a very agonising task...

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to know how long you will take to conclude your speech.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : As long as you can allow, about 10 to 15 minutes. I do not want to

say so many harsh things today because Mr. Ranga and Mr. Bhagat have queered the pitch. I said the President needs to be sympathised with. We know that after all, these are not the personal views of the President. He has to go through this anguish as a sort of an occupational hazard. I can summarise my criticism of this document. This document uses lies for the past, it uses deception for the future and for the present, it maintains a studied and criminal silence. This is the summary of my criticism, which I wish now to elaborate.

The President in his speech, in the last paragraph, has talked of something which perhaps is truth. He says :

"Fortunately, we are a nation imbued with a sense of purpose. Our people have also shown commendable capacity to rally together in moments of challenge."

If this nation did not have an original purpose, an original impulse, which those great galaxy of statesmen those honest founding fathers of the Indian Republic, set forth, this nation would have perished long ago. But it is depressing that somewhere along the course of the last thirty years, that national purpose has somehow been lost. I do not perceive that national purpose any longer, because I find that the national purpose has got substituted by the personal, party, political and dynastic purposes of some individuals and groups in this country. That is what has got to be rid of. One is almost reminded of what Bhagavat Gita says :

"When man ponders over the objects of sense, there grows attraction. From attraction grows desire. Desire flames to fierce passion. Passion breeds recklessness, till the memory, all betrayed lets noble purpose go and saps the mind, till man, mind and purpose are all undone."

Man, mind and purpose are all undone in this country, because the ruling party, Prof. Ranga, Mr Bhagat and this miserable document do not take note of that canker of corruption which has overtaken this country from the highest to the lowest level. In view of at least the recent disclosures all over the country—disclosures not made by the BJP or Janata Party or Communist Party, but disclosures emanating from honest and dissident groups within their own ranks—I would have expected that the President's document would have at least made some mention of that corruption and would have told the nation how this canker of corruption is going to be removed from our body politic. Mr. Bhagat, like Alice in wonderland, said : "Look at the figures. The figures show tremendous production. Energy is growing. Petroleum products are growing. Agriculture is growing." And yet, he says things have not reached the poor. Why can't he draw the common sense conclusion ? The common sense conclusion is that between the poor and those who produce this kind of wealth, there is something midway between the two and that is the wall of corruption which swallows up everything that grows in this country and which does not, therefore, reach the final destination for which it is meant. You do not have to be an economist to understand one simple truth. The simple truth is that the price of corruption must inevitably be added to the price of commodities. However much you produce, ultimately corruption will have to be paid for somewhere. If the factory owners in Maharashtra who produce sugar went and contributed lakhs and crores into Mr. Antulay's funds, the money did not come from the co-operatives of their rich directors.

Ultimately, it was added to the price of sugarcane. It was ultimately added to the price of sugar. However much sugar you produce

in this country, sugar cannot sell at a loss. The loss must be absorbed. The loss can only be absorbed by increasing the price because Mr. Antulay's funds have had to be built up with money. So corruption is the major problem. It is a depressing sight that the Government does not wish to deal with the major disease of this country. And everything else falls into insignificance when you compare it with that major disease of ours.

There is a reference made to law and order in the Address. And, Sir, I want the House to know how Paragraph 21 of this Address is one of the unfairest, one of the meanest things that could ever be said because you will not solve the problem of law and order if this is your diagnosis. Says the President :

"I now turn to some problems concerning law and order. There cannot be forward movement without the assurance that national energies are not frittered away on agitations engineered by sectional interests."

If the diagnosis of the present decline of law and order in this country is that the decline is solely due to agitations which are being carried on by opposition and dissident groups which do not like the policies and conduct of the Government, you will never solve the problem of law and order. You must come to grips with it. You must take the bull by the horns. The only way you can take the bull by the horns is to dissolve the unholy matrimony that exists between dacoits and politicians, between smugglers and politicians and between black-marketeers and politicians. That has to be dissolved first. I have no time to go into the evidence which the vigilant press of this country is presenting. (*Interruptions*) Day after day the vigilant press unearths scandals and those scandals

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show that political power in this country is aligned with this kind of corrupt elements in the society. And to summarise my comments on this aspect of the President's Address: criminals have become the enforcers of law and order and enforcers of law and order have become criminals. Unless you change this depressing spectacle in this country, you are not going to solve the problem of law and order in this country at all.

There is a mention made to Assam. The Assam problem which has been festering like a sore for the last two years, is being treated like a Small Causes Court suit in which case the case is heard for 15 minutes and then it is adjourned for three months. Those boys turn up here from Gauhati all the way and here because somebody has got some stomochache, somebody has got some headache or somebody has not turned up, it is adjourned for another three months or they will say, we will meet again next month. This is the manner in which national problems are solved. It is a problem of the integrity of our country. It is a problem which is as serious as the problem which faced the country in 1947 and before. Because if the genuine and legitimate rights of the people of Assam are trampled upon by lawless elements, surely, they might have to do a little bit of re-thinking. And I have no doubt that that sub-stratum, that hard sub-stratum of re-thinking is going on and it will affect the integrity and the unity of this country. The problem in Assam cannot be solved unless and until you take the opposition's advice. The opposition's advice to you is that the problem of Assam is the problem of the law and the Constitution on the one side and on the other, those who break, have broken and continue to break Indian laws and destroy the Indian Constitution. If for your own political purposes, you convert the simple problem of law versus lawlessness into a problem of Hindu versus

Muslims, into a problem of Assamese versus Bengalis, how are you ever going to find a prescription for this disease when your diagnosis is so hopelessly wrong? If you want our co-operation, first of all, make up your mind that these gentlemen who come from Assam to talk to you, are patriots and that they have made you alive to your responsibilities. Even the other day, I heard that Sardar Zail Singh in his bounty has now agreed to seal the borders. This is evidence of criminality. This is the confession of criminality and criminal neglect. For the last 30 years, you have refused to seal the borders of our country. Now because these young men pointed it out to you, our Home Minister says that yes, we are going to seal the border. I am entitled to ask you as to what were you doing for the last 30 years.

What has happened to your patriotism? All the time you were engaged in the process of increasing your vote banks. The vote banks you did increase, but Assam and the country you effectively damaged for all time. Now you have to make some amends, and the amends are not going to be made by these dilatory proceedings in which you continue to call names; and since you cannot solve the problem, you call the opposition so that you can share the blame. We are willing to share the blame, but act with fairness and honesty, and listen to the advice which we have given to you.

How do we believe in the democratic credentials of this Government? How do we accept the democratic pretensions of this Government when all over the country, at least in five States, democracy is languishing, there is no democratic form of Government? In Kerala, on the one side, we see the amazing spectacle, the humiliating spectacle, the ridiculous spectacle of the Speaker having to vote 7 times to save the Government. How does it stink in the nostrils of the Congressmen

who talk of the great Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Would Jawaharlal Nehru or Mahatma Gandhi have tolerated that Speaker for a moment? Why don't you end this? These are ugly spots on our body politic; put an end to them. //

My party is not a great lover of my friends, the Communists. We have serious differences with them. But when the question of principle arises, when the question of Siddhant arises, we shall be even with them. Because, in West Bengal today elections are being postponed for reasons which are legally and constitutionally untenable, and they are politically immoral. I am sorry to say that. I do not wish to dilate upon that, because the matter is *sub judice* before the Calcutta High Court and today it was being argued in the Supreme Court. I do not, therefore, wish to comment upon the merits of it, but on the political aspect of it. I am convinced that the game of the ruling party is not to face the electorate in Bengal, and by hook or crook you wish to avoid facing the electorate.

The same is the position in Assam, the same practically is the position in Haryana, where you have had a Government of defectors for a long long time. Why don't you put an end to this sorry spectacle, this ugly state of affairs? Go to the people. The people will like you, if you are a 'goddess'; every Chief Minister says you are a goddess. If you are a Goddess, the people will vote you back into power. If not, what does it matter if 5 or 6 States in a federal policy are ruled by another party?

Lastly, there is reference in paragraph 23 to the international situation having deteriorated. It says that the military "presences" around us has increased. Obviously, they have increased during the last two years. What is the honest perception of this increase of military

presence? The honest perception is that the Russian forces, in a big way, have invaded and occupied Afghanistan; a non-aligned Asian Muslim country has been subjugated by the Soviets, that is the sordid fact of contemporary history. Why does not Mrs. Gandhi look truth in the face, summon the spiritual courage of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, her distinguished father, and call a spade a spade, and tell the Russians you shall have to go? Why not the President, in paragraph 23, say that it is the Russian forces which have invaded Afghanistan, and it is their forces in Afghanistan which constitute a new element in the neighbouring military situation? So long as this great country does not have the spiritual strength to call a spade a spade and speak the truth, I am afraid I cannot accept the claim of Prof. Ranga and Shri Bhagat that today we are listened to with great respect outside the country. Outside the country also there are sycophants, and some of those sycophants have their own purposes, base and sordid purposes, to serve. If you think that a little word of praise from them becomes a matter which is quotable for all times, and it is sufficient certificate and evidence of your good conduct, you are welcome to do it, but that in not the way you will get the co-operation of the opposition.

We are not unmindful of the necessity of Soviet friendship; we are not unmindful of it at all. We are not even ungrateful of the Soviet assistance in the past. But that does not mean that our soul and our conscience must be mortgaged or purchased. We shall stand by the principle of genuine non-alignment, and genuine non-alignment means calling a spade a spade and speaking the truth *ad hoc*, every time that truth is called for, whatever be the political consequences which might ensue by speaking the truth on a particular occasion. Merely because the Russians helped us way back in 1948,

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it does not mean that all the time we have to mortgage our souls to them and we shall continue to condone and acquiesce in, and even find false excuses, for acts of aggression which they commit, and we will go on abusing the Americans by the old slang which we have learnt to use, and which we are unable to control.

Sir, that is exactly why I am unable to support this Motion of Thanks to the President. I have said that if anybody needs to be thanked it is God Almighty that this nation has survived and that President has survived after reading this document in public.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY
(Nominated—Anglo Indians): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret there is no mention in the Address of the nationally urgent need for reorganising but not fracturing the Supreme Court of India.” (1)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not correctly reflect the realities of the socio-economic life of the broad masses of the nation and does not shell out the time-bound action programmes to halt the growing drift towards an all-out crisis, political, economic and social.” (2)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Banskura): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not warn the Government against its

illusion about the EEC nor does it promise that proper vigilance would be exercised so that India does not succumb to the baits of the EEC.” (42)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that while our trade deficits are mounting, the Address does not propose any measure to meet the situation or even to prevent the dissipation of our foreign exchange reserves”. (43)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take timely note of the situation resulting from the Japan's expansionist economic policies which is aimed at capturing markets in our region to the detriment of the trade relations and economic development of the developing countries of the region including India.” (44)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show any concern that despite tall talks about ‘socialism’ the concentration of wealth and economic power in the hand of few continues to grow, menacing democracy and the working of its institutions in the country and eroding all moral public standards.” (45)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not see the urgency of drastic curbs in profits by the monopolists including foreign monopolists in our country but on the contrary, prefers to encourage their profit hunt.” (46)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not see the need for resource mobi-

lisation by adequately tapping the monopolists and the rich who are in a position to pay for the development of the country and who have massed enormous wealth in various forms." (47)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not even take note of the jubilation among the monopolists and other big business circles at the existing policies of the Government concerning big business nor does it draw any lesson from this fact to devise remedial measures in the interest of national economy". (48)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the planned and systematic sabotage of the national economy by the monopolists and other vested interests in pursuance of their narrow selfish interest." (49)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any realisation that the economic growth with social justice' is impossible unless drastic measures are taken against monopoly capital and similar other vested interests and for bringing about radical structural changes including thorough going radical agrarian reforms". (50)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that as a result of the business malpractices of the monopolists even the small and medium industry in the private sector are put to great difficulty". (51)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any sign of alarm at the deepening liaison between the big business circles and the corridors of powers, one offshoot of which is rampant corruption in high places". (52)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address overlooks the disturbing reports and serious allegations about kick-back deals between big business circles and those in positions of power and authority". (53)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not welcome the fact that all the Opposition parties in the country have come out strongly against the moves to replace the present Parliamentary-cum-Cabinet system by the Presidential form of Government, while the need of the hour is to further strengthen and also to renovate the existing system by electoral reforms and other measures with a view to bringing it closer to the requirements of democracy and to the aspirations of the toiling people". (54)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not warn against the attempts to denigrate the Parliamentary democracy to cover up the failures of the rulers to function the system in a democratic way or to implement faithfully even the Directive Principles of the Constitution on the socio-economic questions". (55)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take the lesson from the contemporary history that the bourgeoisie

(Smt. Geeta Mukerjee)

rulers' failure to function democracy and to respond to the democratic urges of the masses often lead them to turn against Parliamentary democracy and to go in for an authoritarian rule under the cover of the Presidential form of Government".(56)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not feel concerned at the anti-working class policy of the Government marked by attacks on the trade union rights and otherwise also by repressive measures".(57)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the wide-spread discontent among the public sector employees all over the country account of the Government's refusal to implement the agreements which had been signed earlier".(58)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the fact that industrial relations in the country cannot be maintained on the even keel unless the Government respects the trade union rights and the right of collective bargaining by the workers".(59)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that there is chaos and confusion in the academic world because the Government has no clear cut democratic education policy".(60)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that despite high-sounding talks about the protection of the

honour of the women, the Address does not propose any effective steps to protect women from atrocities and rape by the criminal, anti-social elements and even by the police". (61)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take due note of the growing expansion of the Diego Garcia US military base and the arms build up there including nuclear arms". (62)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not warn against the machinations of imperialists and their allies to harp on the theme of the so called "super power rivalry" and "super power power bids" for spheres of influence in order to cover up the aggressive moves of US-China axis". (63)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give any rousing call to the nation against the machinations of the aggressive US imperialists and their Chinese and other collaborators who threaten the security of our country". (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any correct policy towards the countries of the ASEAN which are being more and more involved with the intrigues and machination of imperialism and hegemonism of the US-China axis".(65)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not name the US imperialists as the main culprits in escalating threat

against the security and independence of our country by its military build up not only in Diego Garcia but also in the other parts of the region.”(66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not outline concrete steps and initiatives the Government of India should take in implementing the decision of the non-aligned movement for establishing a new international economic order, nor does it indicated that fight against neo-colonialism will be intensified within our country through correct steps to curb and eliminate exploitation of the multinationals in particular.”(67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show any awareness of the fact that in the recent months a large number of Afghans who are hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have infiltrated in our country to carry on subversive propaganda against the DRA.” (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not stress the urgency and importance of strengthening the anti-imperialist content of India's foreign policy.”(69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not stress that the stability the nation needs today is to be achieved by improving the living conditions of the people and by inspiring their willing cooperation in all fields of national activity-political, economic and social.” (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not express its alarm at the phenomenal growth of money power invading different walks of public life.” (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not see the need for the review of the Centre-State relations with a view to giving wider powers of the States and providing them with greater financial assistance.” (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note that Planning in India can no longer be a success or achieve desired objectives unless there is a radical orientation in the socio-economic approach to the planning.” (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show any awareness that the monopolists and multinationals are the avowed enemies of planning”. (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not promise the abolition of contract system in jobs in industries.” (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not give stern warning against the use of NSA and ESMA against trade union movement and the political opponents or otherwise for suppressing the democratic struggles of the working people.” (76)

(Smt. Geeta Mukherjee)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that the lock-outs, closures and lay-offs would be banned and the workers rights would be protected against such anti-workers steps.” (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show proper awareness of the power-crisis in the country, nor does it indicate the adoption of a correct, integrated energy policy.” (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take into account the difficulties and sufferings of the handloom weavers and other artisans, nor does it propose any measure to mitigate or solve their problems.” (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that the recommendations of the Gujral Committee on the status of Urdu language would be forthwith implemented.” (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the strong protests from the different sections of the public in the country, not to speak of the opposition parties, against the partisan manner in which the official mass media AIR-TV are being run”. (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the struggle of the working class and

other democratic sections of the toiling masses are planfully played down by the official mass media as if all this has no news value”. (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the official media boosting out of all proportions the Government statements and other propaganda while neglecting to educate and inspire the people in the ideas of secularism and democracy and in the struggle against communal and disruptive trends.” (83)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not see the necessity of giving the National Development Council a statutory status and make its work accountable to Parliament.” (84)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not show concern at the disturbing growth of communal propaganda and activity nor does it propose any effective curbs on them.” (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not see the necessity of sharing the corporation tax, customs and export duties with the States.” (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not stress that the anti-imperialists content of the non-aligned movement has to be constantly reinforced for the sake of its principles and future as for the cause of peace, independence and international security.” (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take due note of the US tactics of pressure against India over the supply of the enriched uranium for the Tarapur Plant and also the officially inspired press campaign.” (88)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take into account the serious situation which has arisen due to sharp and continuous rise in prices of edible oils, nor does propose any step to face it.” (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address opens with the gushing claims of achievements of the Government seeking to conceal the Government's failure as if some statistical jugglery can distort the sombre reality.” (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address is a classic exercise in smug complacency where it should have been a frank and honest attempt of self-criticism in order to understand where the Government had failed and how the corrections could be found.” (91)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take a serious view of the fact that the CIA and other imperialist agencies are active in our country with a view to encouraging the forces of reaction, disruption and disintegration.” (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to solve the mounting illiteracy in the rural areas.” (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the selling of farmers' produce at distressing prices.” (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing regional imbalances and steps to correct them”. (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the mounting unemployment and under-employment in the country”. (96)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the programme for implementation of laws, providing, minimum wages to the agricultural workers for raising the standard of their living and formulation of uniform laws for the entire country.” (97)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the mounting unemployment in the country and measures to eradicate the same and giving unemployed allowance to the educated unemployed.” (98)

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the hardships suffered by Indian in Gulf countries, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom etc.”(99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the unfriendly act of the United States of America in granting asylum to Khalistan movement leaders ignoring the protest of the Government of India.” (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the inordinate delay due to corrupt practices in the installation of platforms in Bombay High resulting in heavy loss of the production of oil.” (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the threat to life and safety of the people due to an unholy combination of the police, the anti-social elements and some political figures in authority.” (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth black money.” (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure to check import of goods such as ball-bearing from countries like Japan and South Korea leading to crisis in the indigenous industries.” (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to take back all railway employees victimised for trade union activities.” (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the mounting attack on workers and employees by recent impounding of D.A. leading to wage freeze policy.” (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention almost the total failure to implement the Delit-Cancellation and other anti-usury Acts, the Prohibition of Untouchability Act, the Dowry Prohibition Act and such other laws directed against social and economic oppression.” (107)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the large scale encroachment of community and other public land by the rural and urban rich”. (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the acquisition of the sophisticated U.S. arms by the military rulers of Pakistan posing serious threat to the security and territorial integrity of India.” (109)

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the role of US imperialism on the question of arms supplies to under-developed and developing countries”. (111)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the hand of the US imperialism to crush the democratic movements in various countries.” (112)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the enormous increase in US Defence Expenditure causing increased threat to the World peace.” (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fighting people of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.” (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the danger of war in place of detente and armament agreement which is the new feature of the situation arising out of the present crisis.” (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the massive anti-war rallies that have been held in a number of cities in Europe against the war-mongers.” (116)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the danger of nuclear war threatening humanity because of the policies pursued by the U.S. Imperialists.” (117)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the call for an urgent task of the working class and all progressive sections to combat nuclear war danger, expose and unmask the imperialists plans before the people to save the world from nuclear destruction.” (118)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the plans of the U.S. Imperialists for global domination using various agencies.” (119)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the direct instruction and incitement of the USA to Isreal to carry on a raid against Iraq to destroy its nuclear reactor.” (120)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the background of the capitalist crisis and the capitalist path pursued by Third World countries as well as the exploitation of these countries by the imperialist powers leading to the aggravation of the contradictions between them.” (121)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the anti-imperialists forces are actively fighting the imperialists in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Southern Africa.” (122)

(Shri Gadadhar Saha)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the inflationary spiral has been continuing without check for nearly a decade and has become a permanent feature of the Indian economy.”(123)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the high prices imposed by oil monopolists, taking advantage of the price-increases made by the oil-producing countries have contributed further to the process of inflation.”(124)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the role of World Bank and the International Monetary Fund agencies who are instrumental in accounting the inflationary spiral, through their demands on the Indian Government to raise taxation levels, raise oil and fertiliser prices, and reduce people's consumption standards.”(125)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the burden of debt services despite rapid rise in export earnings and the enforced exports and dependence on Western countries leading to unparalleled loot of the country.”(126)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the interference of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in

India's economy which is becoming more pronounced and that the World Bank has been demanding abolition of food subsidies and pressing for reduction of the consumption standards of the people.”(127)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the World Bank has been pressing India that it should go for commercial borrowing for financing its Plans, abandoning the import substitution policy and follow an active export promotion policy—a policy to divert goods from the internal to the external market.”(128)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the growing attacks on the constitutional powers of the States and concentration of powers at the Centre.”(147)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the attack on the judiciary.”(148)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the real upliftment of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes.”(149)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the propagation of separatism in the Adivasi areas of the country.”(150)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the Adivasis are deprived of human existence, sold as bonded labourers, their young girls sold in the flesh market, and alienated from the rest of the country and the common democratic struggle as well as the Adivasi areas are proving ideal ground for some foreign Christian Missions to spread the message of separation from the country.”(151)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mischief of Christian Missions in the North-Eastern Region resulting in secessionist feelings in the area.”(152)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to fight and expose the machinations of foreign Christian Missions in the North-Eastern region.”(153)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the steps taken against the Islamic fundamentalism in the country which serves the interest of imperialism and international Muslim reaction.” (154)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to fight against the Islamic fundamentalist appeal

which is directed towards creating a feeling of separatist nationhood among the Muslims to undermine national unity.”(155)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the Government is afraid to fight the separatist and anti-Indian-Unity propaganda because it does not want to offend the reactionary rulers of certain oil-producing countries.”(156)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the problems of minorities.”(157)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the complicity of foreign hand towards the hijacking of an Indian Plane to Pakistan.”(158)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the involvement of foreign hand for raising the slogans of Khalistan.”(159)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the Indian women are victims of an obscurantist semi-feudal outlook and, despite the equality of sexes proclaimed in the Constitution, are denied equal treatment, including equal wages.”(160)

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That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increased number of rape and molestation of women.”(161)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the severe attacks on Harijans, tribals in the country-side and utter failure of the Administration to prevent such atrocities.”(162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government for nationalising foreign banks, monopoly houses and branches of multinationals.”(163)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the sale of all essential commodities such as foodgrains, edible oil, cloth, sugar etc., at subsidised prices through a network of shops in public distribution system under the control and supervision of popular committees by ensuring adequate and uninterrupted supply of these commodities.”(164)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the importance of real federal character of our country.”(165)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the wage policy towards granting a living wage to the workers.”(166)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the factors which precipitate fall in the prices of agricultural commodities leading to the ruination of the peasantry.”(167)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to consider the ways and means to check the ravages caused by repeated floods.”(168)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fresh constitutional provisions to expand the powers of the States and guarantee their autonomy.”(169)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention to bring forward a Bill to delete article 356-360 of the Constitution.”(170)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inclusion of the right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution.”(171)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the anti-eviction measures, guaranteed fair prices for peasants' produce; supply of cheap credit and subsidised inputs to the mass of the peasantry.”(172)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the planned and independent development of the national economy free from foreign influence.”(173)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increased role for the public sector.”(174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the just and equitable incomes and wages policy based on provision of minimum conditions like need-based income to the mass of people and reduction of the monstrous disparity in the incomes of the big capitalists and landlords and the mass of people.” (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the steps against inflation, deficit financing and heavy taxation and high prices, for drastic reduction of prices of necessities and their guaranteed distribution, nationalisation of the wholesale trade in necessities.”(176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the pensions for aged agricultural workers.”(177)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the allotment of free house-sites for the agri-

cultural labourers and poor peasants and the semi-proletariat and liberal provision for cheap credit and consumption loans.”(178)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the adequate educational facilities for peasant masses.”(179)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about a massive plan for full employment to the rural unemployed and unemployment relief.” (180)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need-based minimum wage for the working class.”(181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the steps taken against wage-freeze lock-outs, lay-offs and closure of mills.”(182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the taking over all closed mills and concerns.” (183)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the steps taken for full trade union rights, for full democratic rights to Central and State Governments employees and

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abolition of the police verification systems."(184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the steps against all anti-working class legislation."(185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the steps against the introduction of automation and other measures aggravating unemployment".(186)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the immediate introduction of free education upto the secondary stage in all States."(187)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the provision of hostel facilities and full scholarships for all needy students,"(188)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the special attention to the requirements of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students."(189)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the right of students to be represented in academic bodies for thorough-going reforms."(190)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for radical changes in Education making it democratic secular and scientific."(191)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the drastic steps against those who indulge in outrages against the Scheduled Castes and Tribes."(192)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the immediate steps to put an end to the economic and social oppression of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people by landlords, contractors, and restoration of lands seized by them."(193)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the reservation of jobs and special facilities in matters of education and economic advance for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."(194)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about safeguarding the rights of Muslim minorities against any discrimination in employment in Government services and in educational institutions and against Urdu".(195)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the equal

wage, status and opportunities for women.”(196)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to declare the areas where there is a preponderance of tribal population as Scheduled areas and there should be constitutional provision for conferring regional autonomy in such compact tribal areas so that there may be regional Governments within the States concerned to look after the economic, political, cultural and linguistic development of the Adivasis and full economic assistance be provided for removing their backwardness.”(197)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inclusion of Nepali, Maithili, Manipuri and Dogri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.”(198)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the full support to the freedom struggle of the Namibian and other African people against imperialism, apartheid and racial domination.”(199)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the right to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of the age as fundamental right of the people of India.”(200)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the right

to bear small arms as fundamental right of the citizens.”(201)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the constitutional amendments for equal representation to all States and Union Territories having a population of over three million, 26 each, and for all those States and territories having less, 4 each.”(202)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the abolition of casual system of employment and guarantee of employment to Indian seamen throughout the year.”(203)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to take stringent measures against black-marketeers, hoarders, smugglers and speculators.”(204)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the rectification of cost of living indices.”(205)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to reduce work load and duty hours of railway employees.”(206)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the refusal

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of the Government to revise wages of Central Government employees for the past seven years resulting in decline of the real wages of the employees by 7 to 37 per cent during the last eight years."(207)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government implement the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission for wage revision after the Consumer Price Index crossed the 272 mark."(208)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the recognition of trade unions through secret ballot."(209)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the series of railway accidents and loss of thousands of, lives."(210)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to implement fully the Directive Principles of the Constitution of India."(211)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the woeful lack of medical facilities and the primary health centres in the vast majority of the villages in the country."(212)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the abolition of bonded labour in the country."(213)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the abolition of contract labour system in the country."(214)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to improve sport standards in the country."(215)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the nationalisation of drug industry in the country."(216)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about a firm schedule of holding long over due elections to the Delhi Metropolitan Council." (217)

SHRI SUNIL MAJRA (Calcutta North-East): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the conditions of the I.M.F. loan of Rs. 5,200 crores."(129)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the I.M.F. package also demands a say in the Government of India's budget taxation proposals and control over the balance of payments position.” (130)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the continuous defying of Government directives regarding dilution of equity by the drug and other multinationals.” (131)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure to undertake radical land reforms and distribute land to the tiller.” (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the exploitation of agricultural workers and the absence of any genuine legislation to protect their wage standards.” (133)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the remunerative prices to the peasants.” (134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the enactment of genuine legislation to protect the wage standards of artisans and wage-earners.” (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the percentage of people below the poverty line.” (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the process of mass eviction from land.” (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the growing collapse of houses in urban and rural areas.” (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the magnitude of slum population.” (139)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Government's decision to impound arrears of the Central Government employees' dues of D.A., — a move for wage freeze and reintroduction of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme of the Emergency days.” (140)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the concentration of land in the hands of a few.” (141)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

that the mounting prices inflict intense suffering on all sections of the people particularly the workers in unorganised industries, the agricultural workers and peasants.”(142)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the strengthening of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which is a big lever to ward off imperialist military pressures and defeat aggression.”(143)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the general breakdown of law and order situation in the country.”(144)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the attack on the freedom of the trade union movements and the right to organisation.”(145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about censoring of the mail of private citizens under an outdated British Act.”(146)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the deteriorating law and order situation in the country.”(147)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Govern-

ment's unsympathetic attitude towards the press.”(148)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the chauvinistic appeal of certain extremist elements in terms of a Hindu nation may drive the Muslim mass into the Camp of the fundamentalists” (149)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
(Madhubani): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the imperative necessity of maximum utilisation of hydro-electricity, particularly, from the Himalayan rivers like Kosi, Brahmaputra, Kamla, Bagmati and others.” (150)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of the proposed multi-purpose dam over river Kosi at Barahkshetra capable of generating thirty-three lakhs Kws. of hydro-electricity, eliminating floods and drought from most parts of North Bihar, ensuring more than required water for Calcutta port during lean months and facilitating river, road and rail transport in North Bihar.”(151)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the earliest completion of the Western Kosi, Gandak and Rajasthan Canal Projects at the earliest.”(152)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the inclusion of Maithili, Santhali, Bhojpuri, Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.”(221)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the corrupt practices indulged in by the people in high authorities in the distribution of controlled items like cement etc.”(278)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note that the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act measures are not faithfully enforced and that they are being allowed to be defied by the multi-nationals.”(279)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that India's share in the total turnover of the world trade is declining alongwith that of many other developing countries as a result of the protectionist, discriminatory and other neo-colonialist policies pursued by the West notably the USA and the EEC.”(280)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the steady concentration of power in the upper echelons of bureaucracy as a result of the mal functioning of the Government.”(281)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not counsel the Government that ins-

tead of sweepingly and indiscriminately decrying the opposition and accusing the opposition parties of non-cooperation the Government should spellout exactly on what issues such cooperation is expected by the Government.”(282)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to the strike by over 2,00,000 textile workers of Bombay.”(232)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any concrete proposals to put an end to corruption in high places in the country.”(233)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not spell out any measures to put an end to the increasing number of railway accidents in the country.”(234)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to the Report of the Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) and the implementation of its recommendations.”(235)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not express any sympathy with those killed in the so-called “encounters” in U. P. Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and elsewhere.”(236)

[Shri George Fernandes]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any specific programme to deal with the problem of mounting unemployment in the country.” (237)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any specific programme to deal with the economic problems of North Bihar.” (238)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any concrete plan to prevent impoverishment of the rural people of the country.” (239)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the waste of a colossal amount of public money to stage the Asian Games in Delhi.” (240)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to spell out my programme to hold the price line of essential commodities.” (241)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to settle the long pending demands of the railwaymen in regard to parity in wages and bonus.” (242)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about reducing the age of voting to 18.” (243)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address to apply the U.G.C. pay scales to the non-teaching staff of the universities all over the country.” (244)

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) :
I beg to move ;

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure to check falling moral standards in public life.” (245)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure to put curbs on consumption by the rich.” (246)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure to better utilisation of installed capacity.” (247)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about failure to create such situation that could guarantee Nation's political stability.” (248)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about failure

to curb the growing tendency to violence and the permissive attitude which had overtaken society." (249)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about failure to devote adequate attention to the conditions of the rural poor and the hardships of small farmers and agricultural labourers." (250)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the programme for provision of drinking water as well as rural health and education for all at a faster rate." (251)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the per capita availability of many essential articles which are far short of the goals set by the Government in the early years of planning." (252)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the large number of Bills passed by the West Bengal Assembly which are pending with the Central Government for Presidential assent since long." (253)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to curb the activities of notorious bootleggers in the capital." (254)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mining accidents resulting in death of several hundreded mine workers." (255)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to issue directions to State Governments to acquire surplus land in the country and distribute the land to the landless labourers." (256)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing number of rail accidents in the country." (257)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about minimum wage to be introduced for working people." (258)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the threat being posed to the peace and security of the world by the U.S.A. due to its policy of heavy militarisation." (259)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the growing pressure from the multi-nationals for a free run of the underdeveloped countries so that neo-colonialism gets back what old colonisation lost." (260)

[Shri R. P. Das]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the genuine help rendered by the Socialist countries.” (261)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the influx of petro-dollars from the oil-rich countries for investment in non-essential concerns.” (262)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the US Naval base in Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean which is a constant threat to the security of the littoral States.” (263)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the rapidly deteriorating international situation and the danger of war due to imperialists in pursuance of their policy of arms build-up, stationing new and powerful nuclear missiles in Europe, policing of gulf area and the Indian Ocean with the expansion of existing bases like the nuclearised Diego Garcia and setting up of new bases.” (264)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about conversion of Diego Garcia into a nuclear arsenal by the United States of America and the resultant threat to peace and tranquility in the littoral countries.” (265)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the arming of Pakistan with the lethal weapons by the United States of America and the resultant threat to the security of India.” (266)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about United States of America's intervention in the internal problems of Poland.” (267)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the continuing U.S. and Pakistan hostility and interference in the internal matters of Afghanistan.” (268)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the US war cries and resultant danger to world peace and security.” (269)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about pitiable conditions of the Indians living in Sri Lanka.” (270)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about illegal annexation of Golan Heights in Syria by Israel and US support for that action.” (271)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the US admission of a separatist Sikh leader without passport.” (272)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to nationalise all the foreign assets in our country.” (273)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to nationalise the monopoly holding of our country.” (274)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing impoverisation of the rural masses and the manifestation of their discontentment in the increasing struggles of the rural masses.” (275)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need-based wage policy in India.” (276)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the land reforms as without radical land reforms in the interest of the peasants and agricultural labourers, the economy cannot be saved from its present stagnant position.” (277)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mounting attack on the judiciary by the Executive to get the judiciary committed to the authoritarianism of the Executive thereby undermining the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.” (283)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the pro-people performance of the two State Governments of West Bengal and Tripura the conspiracy by the vested interest to oust these Governments taking recourse to undemocratic methods.” (284)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the curtailment of the State Government's powers by the Central Government.” (285)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about discriminatory attitude of the Centre in regard to the allocation of funds to the non-Cong (I) States.” (286)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the detention of the political parties, workers, trade union workers under the National Security Act.” (287)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the

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brutal and aggressive use of National Security Act to suppress popular and democratic movements." (288)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to condemn surveillance of innocent citizens by the CBI/IB through tapping of telephones and censoring of their letters." (289)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :—

"but regret that the Address failed to condemn the discriminatory attitude of the Government towards the people of West Bengal and Tripura so far as Central Services are concerned." (290)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the encouragement to defection being practiced by the ruling party of the Centre both in Assam and Kerala." (291)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the imposition of minority Governments both in Assam and Kerala." (292)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the passing of the anti-working class Act namely the Essential Services Maintenance Act, disregarding public opinion from cross section of the people." (293)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about blatant misuse of

the official media like All India Radio and Doordarshan on the eve of 19th January nationwide industrial strike." (294)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regard that the Address fails to mention about the stiff hike in the postal rate on the eve of Budget Session only to by pass the Parliament." (295)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the entry into the debt trap in which the Government choose to enter disregarding all sane advice acceptance of the International Monetary Fund loan." (296)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the increasing indebtedness of the country." (297)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about en-mass-resistance given by the working class on 19th January, 1982 against the enactment of Essential Services Maintenance Act and similar other Acts." (298)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the anti-democratic inclusion of 16 services/industries as "Essential" by the Government." (299)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact

that the fruits of the development are beyond the reach of a large number of population." (300)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the mass illiteracy in our country and the failure of the Government to evolve a policy to eradicate mass illiteracy in our country." (301)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention the undemocratic management of the educational institutions of the country and the steps the Government proposes to take to do away with the undemocratic private management of the educational institutions." (302)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for the democratisation of the University Acts." (303)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the national policy of education and the need to fight all obscurantist, communal and undemocratic ideas in the field of education." (304)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the need for inclusion of Nepali, Maithili, Manipuri and Dogri languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution." (305)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about meagre rural health and educational facilities available in the rural areas." (306)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to curb the monopolist and foreign multi-nationals in the country." (351)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the Government is giving further concessions to the monopolists and multi-nationals." (352)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing attack on the working class, peasantry and the common people." (353)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Government's arming itself with ever-increasing repressive powers to crush the people." (354)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the deceitful proposal in plan regarding income and wage policy of the Government." (355)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the

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deteriorating economic situation in the country whereby the rate of inflation is increasing day by day and the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities of people and the failure of the Government in this regard." (356)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the all-round attack on the living standards of the people through increased taxation and attacks on the wages of the workers and employees." (357)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the abolition of contract labour system in the country." (358)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the address failed to mention the Government's failure to ensure equal pay and facilities for working women." (359)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the galloping price rise and the huge anti-price rise resistance by the people." (360)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure to reach the goals of per capita income and per capita availability of many essential commodities to majority of the population in the country." (361)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Government's failure to stand up to the expectations aroused in the early years of the Planning." (362)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the conspicuous consumption by the affluent and absence of austerity and simple living around vast majority of the common people." (363)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mounting unemployment in the country." (364)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of giving doles to unemployed in the country and the need for special allocation of funds to the States which are giving doles to unemployed." (365)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about increasing trend in under-employment in the country." (366)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about acute unemployment problem specially in the rural areas." (367)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inability of the Government to give unemployment allowance to registered unemployed.” (368)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inability of the Government to amend the Constitution to make right to work as a fundamental right.” (369)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing atrocities on women in the country.” (370)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing atrocities on the Harijans, minorities and other weaker sections of the population in States like Gujarat, Bihar, U. P. and M. P.” (371)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the oppression of tribals by non-tribals in the tribal belts.” (372)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address failed to mention anything about the increasing menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country.” (373)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address failed to condemn increasing rape by policemen and other law enforcing forces.” (374)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address failed to mention about systematic killings of Harijans by the caste Hindus in U.P. and Bihar.” (375)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about increasing incidents of rape and police indifference to such incidents.” (376)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing cases of dowry deaths and refusal to take up these cases by the police.” (377)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inability of the Government to remove the lacunae in the enactments relating to rape, dowry deaths, atrocities on Harijans and other weaker sections of the population, labour laws, hoarders and profiteers.” (378)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the stench of corruption which pervades the administration and the wheels of industry stop moving

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because of inefficient management, bureaucratic attitudes and corruption." (379)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the large number of Ordinances and notifications issued by the Government subverting the rights of the working people and endangering the norms of Parliamentary Democracy." (689)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address failed to mention about the horrible atrocities such as blindings committed on the undertrial prisoners in Bhagalpur and certain other places and the failure of the Government to stop such crimes and to bring the culprits to book." (690)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address failed to mention about the cement scandals of Maharashtra and Karnataka." (691)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the recommendations of the Gujral Committee for Urdu and the need to give its due and just status including the status of an additional official language in several States." (317)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to indicate any proposal and time-bound programme to enable the

Muslim minority to secure economic and educational justice and fair participation in Government and other services." (318)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the recommendations of the High Powered Panel for Muslims, Minorities and Backward Classes set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Gopal Singh, and the steps taken to implement the recommendations." (319)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure that the Minorities Commission will be expeditiously armed with adequate statutory powers." (320)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the upsurge in venomous communal propaganda against the Muslim minority especially by certain morbid communal organizations in several parts of the country, leading to anti-Muslim violence in Pune, Baramati and Sholapur in Maharashtra and also the Address fails to indicate what steps the Government propose to take to maintain law and order, compensate and rehabilitate the victims of violence, punish the civil and police officials responsible for indifference to communal propaganda and dereliction of duty and promote communal amity and harmony." (321)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the report of

the Inquiry Commission on Jamshedpur (Bihar) communal violence and the steps taken to implement the recommendations." (322)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure that the Government would introduce necessary legislation to delete Article 44 from the Constitution in view of the strong opposition, especially by Muslims, to the imposition of any common Civil Code and intervention in their Personal Law." (323).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure that the Government would :—

- (a) order closure of Israel's consulate in Bombay ;
- (b) ban all trade relations with Israel ;
- (c) endorse all passports as not valid for travel to Israel ;
- (d) withdraw recognitions granted to degrees and professional qualifications from Israel ;
- (e) ensure that Israel is not invited to participate in Asian Games to be held in India ; and
- (f) impose all types of sanctions against Israel.

especially view of the United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for total isolation of Israel." (324)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about eradication of unemployment in the

country and the need for giving unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed." (325)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not assure early commencement of the work of Calicut (Karippur) airport in Kerala." (326)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to recognise adequately the need for development of tourism." (327)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address is silent on the need to replace the present electoral system by a system of proportional representation." (328)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of any specific proposal to remove the acute power crisis." (329)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of any concrete steps towards securing an effective and comprehensive social security system." (330)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to take adequate and serious note of the greater sway and sweep of the disintegrative forces in several States as witnessed by continuing

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

agitations in Assam and Khalistan movement in Punjab." (331)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of enhanced dangers in rail travel not only of derailments and other accidents but also of dacoits and murders." (332)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to take serious note of increasing intensity of crimes, atrocities on Harijans, minorities and other weaker sections and the plunder and massacre by blood-thirsty dacoits and anti-social elements." (333)

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL
(Mathurapur): I beg to move :—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not emphasise on the delegation of more powers to States which has got either active or moral support of all the States." (334)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the minimum wages of the agricultural labourers." (335)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the heroic role of the agricultural workers in our agricultural economy and failure of the Government to adopt a policy

to meet the minimum needs of the agricultural workers." (336)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about providing unemployment allowance to the agricultural labourers as they become unemployed more or less for 9 months in a year in most of the parts of the country." (337)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the adoption of new policy in education system so as to root out the caste system prevailing in the country." (338)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any bold step or policy to stop atrocities on Harijans, tribals and other backward classes." (339)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no indication of adopting intensive agriculture throughout the country." (340)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address makes no reference of equality of status of all the Indian languages." (341)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about accelerating medical facilities to the rural people." (342)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to assure the rural people for giving them transport and communication facilities.” (343)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the provisions of free education for all.” (344)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that Government will take responsibility to look after the old and physically handicapped citizens.” (345)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will take over the drug industry.” (346)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention about the prospects of the marine resources of the Nation.” (347)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention about the danger of dictatorial forces.” (348)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed.” (349)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the precipitate fall in prices of agricultural commodities especially cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, jute and potatoes affecting very adversely the peasantry. (350)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the abolition of contract labour system.” (420)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the high prices of fertilizers and other inputs of the agricultural commodities.” (421)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any comprehensive national plan for control of floods.” (422)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any radical land reform measures.” (423)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the address does not mention anything regarding conducting an inquiry into the conditions (including socio-economic) survey of agricultural workers.” (424)

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the nationalisation of jute, tea and drug industries.” (425)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.” (426)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any reference of strong agitation of the working class against the Essential Services Maintenance Act which is treated as anti-working class law by the whole working class.” (427)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address makes no reference of the proportional representation as a measure of election reforms.” (428)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not indicate any concrete step for solving the high tidal unemployment problem.” (429)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to supply essential commodities at the fair prices in the rural areas.” (430)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not recognise the fact that due to the failure of the Government to implement the land reforms, more and more atrocities on Harijans, tribals and other Scheduled Castes are continuing.” (431)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no sufficient emphasis in the Address on the crucial and urgent need of extending housing facilities for the low-income group.” (432)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not indicate the nationwide housing plan under the Rural House Sites Scheme.” (433)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not make any reference of the penetration of multinational corporations in the economy of the country.” (434)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not indicate a clear, bold and pragmatic economic policy.” (435)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address makes no reference whatsoever to the industrial unrest in different parts of the country and concrete steps taken by the Government to create a better industrial climate.” (436)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain any specific reference to the increase in assets of monopoly houses and concrete steps taken by the Government to prevent further concentration of wealth.” (437)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in formulating uniform policy for giving loan to the people of rural areas by nationalised banks.” (571)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to reduce the interest rates on loans given to marginal farmers and sharecroppers.” (572)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to keep down the prices of steel and cement.” (573)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect the handlooms weavers of the country.” (574)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the equitable distribution of river

waters for irrigation purposes among various States.” (575)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the eradication of poverty and corruption in high places.” (576)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the threat to the integrity of the country from increasing communal and caste feelings and the steps taken to tackle these menace.” (577)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure to implement the land ceiling laws.” (578)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure to end the vast disparity in the prices of agricultural commodities and industrial products.” (579)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the widespread resentment among the working classes against the suppression of strike actions.” (580)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to enact a Central Legislation for agricultural workers.” (581)

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide house sites to the landless poor and to provide necessary financial assistance to them to construct houses.” (582)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the clear and firm policy of the Government regarding nationalisation of industries.” (583)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the widespread pollution of drinking water sources endangering public health.” (584)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the declaration of Sundarbans as a backward area.” (585)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the tendency continuing since long to argue that candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are not having minimum efficiency or competency to fill the quota as prescribed in the different Government departments and undertakings excepting a few in the lower grade services.” (586)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need

to issue circular to the Government departments and undertakings to fill up the backlog so far as the recruitment of S.C. and S.T. is concerned and to make special drive for the same.” (587)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the punitive steps for deliberate violation of reservation order for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.” (588)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increasing danger posed to democracy by dictatorial trends in the country.” (732)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA
(Bangalore South) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to check the unabated rise in prices of essential commodities.” (395)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to check inflation taking into consideration the rupee value.” (396)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to solve the growing unemployment problem in the country.” (397)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to check seriously deteriorating law and order situation in the country.” (398)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the address does not contain effective measures to arrest the killing of Harijans, Girijans, Adivasis, minorities etc. in recent months.” (399)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to check steep rise in the cost of raw silk which has caused misery to the families of silk weavers, twistors etc. and also to consumers.” (400)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain effective measures (inspite of the claim of increased production) to solve acute shortage of power, cement, LPG cooking gas, coal and coke to make 1982 a meaningful productive year.” (401)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to make available essential food articles like wheat, pulses edible oils, sugar etc. at reasonable cost to the consumers and pay remunerative cost to the grower.” (402)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to make land reforms a real success.” (403)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to make Forest (Conservation) Act effective by increasing growth of forest wealth and checking de-forestation.” (404)

“That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to give uniform wages to all workers of public sector industries run by Government.” (405)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to clear or improve slums in big cities like, Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore etc.” (406)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to check the over growth of population which is causing great hardship to the economic growth of the country.” (407)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to combat leprosy, heart failure, cancer etc. which is on increase.” (408)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to check the brain drain from the country.” (409)

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to minimise the accidents and robbery on Indian Railways which are on increase.” (410)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain steps to arrest the tax burden on the people which is causing great economic evils.” (411)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain practical measures to end long pending Assam Unrest.” (412)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain effective measures to protect life and properties of people in North Eastern States.” (413)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain effective measures to put down ragging in many university hostels.” (414)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to minimise student unrest and bring discipline in schools and colleges both at students' and teachers' level.” (415)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to check the evils of hot drinks and illicit drinks by prohibition and other effective enforcement methods.” (416)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to check the large scale havoc of several kinds of corruption in the country,” (417)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to bring into force Gandhian ways and means to make ‘India great’, ‘peaceful’ and ‘happy.’” (418)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not contain measures to check the evils of casteism of all kinds.” (419)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :
(Bombay South) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the failure of the Government to revamp and extend public distribution system which is essential for checking price rise and ensuring supply of the daily necessities to the people.” (519)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not give any warning against

official attempt to advertise the so-called "declaration of inflation" on the basis of some temporary and a seasonal decline in the whole-sale price index even though retail prices continue to rise without reflecting any such temporary decline." (520)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the minority Governments imposed in States of Assam and Kerala violating all elementary norms of Parliamentary practice and provisions in the Constitution." (521)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express serious concern at the train disasters which have become so frequent in the recent period, the latest such happening being near Agra killing over hundred persons." (522)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the continued brutal atrocities on Harijans and other oppressed and backward sections of the community in different parts of the country, the latest major incidents being what happened at Sadhupur (U.P.) and Kestara in Madhya Pradesh." (523)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the subversion of electoral system by frequently postponing the election to vacancies of Lok Sabha and the elections of State Legislatures." (524)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the thirty year old border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka." (525)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to problem of defection and for bringing Anti-Defection Bill." (526)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the growing menace of lepers in the streets of Metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay." (527)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give serious attention to the growing menace of dowry and women's plight and establishment of Family Courts to deal with problems." (528)

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE ;
(Idukki) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding increase in the disparity between the rich and the poor." (529)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of nationalising the monopoly houses and basic industries." (530)

[Shri M. M. Lawrence]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need of ending landlordism and distributing land to the tillers and landless.” (531)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need of revoking National Security Act and Essential Services Maintenance Act.” (532)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need of ending stevedoring in Major Ports.” (533)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : (Gorakhpur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of corruption, mal-administration, victimisation of the working class and suppression of political workers throughout the country including Sikkim.” (589)

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely ; —

“but regret that the Address does not express concern at the anti-working class policy of the Government marked by attacks on the trade union rights and otherwise also by repressive measures.” (590)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely ;—

“but regret that the Address does not give stern warning against the use of NSA and ESMA against trade union movement and the political opponents or otherwise for suppressing the democratic struggles of the working people.” (591)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that the lockouts, closures and lay-offs would be banned and the workers' rights would be protected against such anti-workers steps.” (592)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that the recommendations of the Gujarat Committee on the status of Urdu language would be forthwith implemented.” (593)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the strong protests from the different sections of the public in the country, not to speak of the opposition parties, against the partisan manner in which the official mass media AIR/TV are being run/used.” (594)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the US tactics of pressure against India over the supply of the enriched uranium for the Tarapur Plant and also the officially inspired Press campaign.” (595)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take into account the serious situation which has arisen due to sharp and continuous rise in prices of edible oils, vanaspati ghee nor does propose any steps to face it.” (596)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the unfriendly act of the USA in granting asylum to the Khalistan Movement Leaders ignoring the protests of the Government of India.” (597)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the mounting attack on workers and employees by recent impounding of DA leading to wage freeze policy.” (598)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth black money.” (599)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the threat for life and safety of the people due to an unholy combination of the police, the anti-social elements and some political figures in authority.” (600)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the role

of World Bank and the International Monetary Fund agencies who are instrumental in accentuating the inflationary spiral, through their demands on the Indian Government to raise taxation levels, raise oil and fertilizer prices and reduce people's consumption standards.” (601)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Government's decision to impound D. A. arrears of the Central Government employees, a move for wage freeze and reintroduction of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme.” (602)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the general breakdown of law and order situation in the country and the massacring of Harijans in Uttar Pradesh villages.” (603)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the sale of all essential commodities such as foodgrains, edible oil, cloth and sugar at subsidised prices through a net work of shops in public distribution system under the control and supervision of popular Committees by ensuring adequate and uninterrupted supply of these commodities.” (604)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the refusal of the Government to revise wages of Central Government employees for the past

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

seven years resulting in decline of real wages of the employees of 7th to 37 per cent during the last eight years." (605)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not counsel the Government that instead of sweepingly and indiscriminately decrying the Opposition and accusing the Opposition parties in non-cooperation, the Government should spell out exactly on what issues such co-operation is expected by the Government." (606)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the special attention to the requirements of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students." (607)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the drastic steps against those who indulge in outrages against the Harijans." (608)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the reservation of jobs and special facilities in matters of education and economic advance for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes." (609)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the equal wage, status and opportunities for women." (610)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about safeguarding the rights of Muslim minorities against any discrimination in employment in Government services and in educational institutions and against URDU." (611)

That at the end of the mention the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to declare the areas where there is a preponderance of tribal population as Scheduled areas and there should be constitutional provision for conferring regional autonomy in such compact tribal areas so that there may be regional Governments with the States concerned to look after the economic, political, cultural and linguistic development of the adivasis and full economic assistance be provided for removing their backwardness." (612)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any concrete proposals to put an end to corruption in high places in the country." (629)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not spell out any measures to put an end to the increasing number of railway accidents in the country." (630)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not express any sympathy with

those killed in the so-called "encounters" in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and elsewhere." (631)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the waste of a colossal amount of public money to stage the Asian Games in Delhi." (632)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address fails to spell out any programme to held the price line of essential commodities." (633)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the real upliftment of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes." (634)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the propagation of separation in the Adivasi areas of the country." (635)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the Adivasis are deprived of human existence, sold as bonded labourers, their young girls sold in the flesh markets and alienated from the rest of the country and the common democracies struggle as well as the Adivasi areas are proving ideal ground for some foreign Christian missions to spread the message of separation from the country." (636)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the problem of minorities." (637)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increased number of cases of rape and molestation of women." (638)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the severe attacks on Harijans tribals in the countryside and utter failure of the administration to prevent such atrocities." (639)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention correctly the assessment of the demands of the peasants and the problems they are facing on the one hand and on the other ignores the attempts to create the impression as if the peasants are in support of the policies of denials of which they are victims as a results of the operations of multi-nationals and monopolists in the country." (640)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that funds allocated for agriculture, irrigation and rural development mainly go to the benefit of the rich while the poor sections are in fact denied these benefits." (641)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the fact

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri]

that in most of the States the implementation of the land reforms including the land ceilings and distribution of surplus land to the tiller has come to a dead halt." (642)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that even the existing laws relating to the minimum agricultural wage are not being faithfully implemented in a number of States and places as a result of the influence of the landlord elements on the Government and the administration." (643)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not express any shock that even after 34 years of Independence more than one third of the Indian villages are not provided even with drinking water/electricity/metal roads." (644)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not speak sharply against the unconscionable concessions that are being showered on the monopolists and even the multinationals in the name of "incentives" in order to appease their insatiable appetite for super-profits." (645)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that the Address does not warn against the attempt to denigrate the Parliamentary democracy to cover up the failure of the rulers to function the system in a democratic way or to implement faithfully even the Directive Principles of the Constitution on the socio-economic questions." (646)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) :
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान के "अनाक्रमण संधि" प्रस्ताव के विकल्प में हमारा "मंत्री संधि" प्रस्ताव किन अर्थों में भिन्न है और इस तरह हम अपने पक्ष में ठोस वैचारिक आधार प्रस्तुत करने में विफल रहे हैं।" (613)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि पाकिस्तान में पड़े हुए भारतीय युद्ध बन्धियों को खोज कर वापस लाने के विषय में अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (614)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गन्दी बस्तियों को सुधारने की अपेक्षा विलासिता के लिए बहुमंजिला इमारतों के निर्माण में सीमित साधनों के अपव्यय को रोकने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।" (615)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाए,
अर्थात् :—

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश की ग्राम जनता का जीवन स्तर ऊपर उठाने के बजाय देशी अथवा विदेशी मुद्रा को विलासिता के सामान के उत्पादन में खर्च होने से रोकने के विषय में अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (616)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात की कोई चर्चा नहीं है कि विधायक दल से बिना विचार विमर्श किए अथवा उसकी औपचारिक बैठक में पारित सह-मति प्रस्ताव के बिना ही महाराष्ट्र के राज्यपाल द्वारा स्वेच्छाचार से मुख्य मंत्री नियुक्त करने से संविधान की मूल भावना का हनन हुआ है तथा विश्व के लिए एक खतरनाक परम्परा कायम हुई है।” (617)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि केरल में पर्याप्त बहुमत न रहने पर भी सरकार बनाने देने से संविधान की मूल-भावना का हनन हुआ है।” (618)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि असम में विदेशियों के मसलों का न्यायोचित संतोषप्रद हल खोजने में विलम्ब हुआ है तथा संसद में उनके प्रतिनिधित्व के अभाव से वहां की प्रजातांत्रिक शक्तियों को धक्का पहुँचा है।” (619)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि मिजोरम की बहुमत से निर्वाचित संबैधानिक सरकार को नजर बन्द्याज कर विद्रोहियों

से सीधे संवाद स्थापित करने के गृह मंत्रालय के कारनामे से मिजोरम राज्य में अस्थिरता का वातावरण बना है तथा बिखराव की शक्तियों को बल मिला है।” (620)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गोवा के डाक कर्मचारियों की सेवा में उपस्थिति के समय अपेक्षित सुरक्षा प्रदान न करने से कर्मचारियों में असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा होने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (621)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि रेल दुर्घटना तथा असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा लूटपाट की घटनाओं की अधिकता से जन-जीवन असुरक्षित हो गया है।” (622)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि नौवें एशियाड के लिए लगभग एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की फिजूलखर्ची से खुबरा मूल सूचकांक में और बढ़ोतरी होगी।” (623)

कि प्रस्ताव में अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि यह

[प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता]

मंत्री के बार-बार आश्वासन देने के बावजूद "मंडल आयोग" का प्रतिवेदन सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखे जाने और उसकी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित नहीं करने से पिछड़ी जातियों में गहरा असंतोष है।" (624)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK
(Darjeeling) : I beg to move :—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to grant regional autonomy to the Nepali speaking people in three hill sub-divisions of the district of Darjeeling within the State of West Bengal." (663)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need of setting up of Television Relay Transmitter at Tiger Hill, Darjeeling in West Bengal under the Sixth Five Year Plan." (664)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need of providing more Central Assistance for the development of Hill areas in the district of Darjeeling." (665)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to develop tourism in the district of Darjeeling which is one of the most beautiful tourist areas in the world." (666)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to undertake concrete measures to revamp and rejuvenate the tea industry in tea district of Darjeeling." (667)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to provide excise rebate to the small tea producers in West Bengal." (668)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to take over the closed and sick tea plantations in all the tea growing States." (669)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need of providing minimum wage to the agricultural labourers throughout the country." (670)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to provide pension for agricultural labourers, widows and disabled persons." (671)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need of exempting the poor and marginal farmers, bardagars and agricultural

workers from the payment of agricultural and other Government loans and interest on Co-operative loans throughout the country." (672)

SHRI A.U. AZMI (Jaunpur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the irregularities and malpractices which pervade the administration and the wheels of industry stop moving because of inefficient management and bureaucratic attitudes." (673)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission." (674)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the law and order having been completely broken down and the failure of the Government to improve it." (675)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the rising prices and the miserable failure of the public distribution system." (676)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of giving relief to the Central Government employees and impounding the DA thereby causing financial hardships to them." (677)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the wasting of crores of rupees in the name of ASIAD." (678)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the consequences of the loans of billions of rupees from IMF." (679)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the malpractices by the people in high positions in the distribution of controlled items like cement." (680)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the Government to revamp and extend public distribution system to make available essential items of daily use at reasonable prices." (681)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to ensure full neutralisation of DA in order to compensate the erosion of the real value of the money." (702)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to have a policy of national minimum wage." (703)

[Shri A. U. Azmi]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the check on the Government to split the Supreme Court of India.” (704)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about taking serious note of the fact that the Government has made it a practice to raise the prices and rates of commodities and services like telephone, telecommunication and postal charges. coal and cement on the eve of the Budget Session.” (705)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the imposition of minority Governments in the States of Assam and Kerala violating the elementary norms of Parliamentary practice and provisions of the Constitution.” (706)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the serious concern of the train disasters taking place frequently.” (707)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the deteriorating conditions of Harijans and other oppressed and backward sections of the community.” (708)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the con-

tinued brutal atrocities committed on Harijans like Sadhupur, Kestara and Deoli.” (709)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing sufferings of the masses as a result of rising prices of all essential commodities of common consumption and helping multinationals to exploit common man at large.” (710)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to revamp and extend public distribution system to check the unabated rise in prices.” (711)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mounting attack on the Judiciary by the Executive to get the judiciary committed to the Executive thereby undermining the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.” (712)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the encouragement to defection being practice both in Assam and Kerala.” (713)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the implementation of the recommendations of the Gujral Committee for Urdu and then need to give

its due and just status including the status of an additional official language in several States." (714)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the time-bound programme to enable the Muslim minority to secure economic and educational justice and fair participation in Government and other services." (715)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the recommendation of the high powered panel for Muslims, Minorities and Backward Classes set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Gopal Singh and the steps taken to implement the same." (716)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the arming of Minorities Commission with statutory powers." (717)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the upsurge in venomous communal propaganda against the Muslim minority especially by certain communal organisations in several parts of the country leading to anti-Muslim violence and the steps proposed to be taken to maintain law and order, compensate and rehabilitate the victims of violence, punish the civil and police officials responsible for in difference to communal propaganda and dereliction of duty and promote communal amity and harmony." (718)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the enhanced danger in rail travel not only of derailments and other accidents, but also of dacoits, and murders." (719)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing of crimes, atrocities on Harijans, minorities and other weaker section." (720)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about any bold/step or policy to stop atrocities on Harijans, tribals and other backward classes." (721)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing atrocities on the Harijans, minorities and other weaker sections in States like Gujarat, Bihar, U.P., and M.P." (722)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing cases of dowry deaths and refusal to take up those cases by the police." (723)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the Government to revamp and extend public distribution system to make available essential items of daily use at reasonable prices." (724)

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

18.16 hrs.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) ; Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 24, 1982 Phalguna 5, 1903 (Saka).
